

## Recombinant Human FABP3 Protein

**Catalog Number:** PKSH030830

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

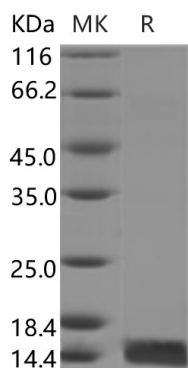
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	E.coli-derived Human FABP3 protein Met 1-Ala 133
<b>Calculated MW</b>	14.9 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	P05413
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	Please contact us for more information.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, pH 8.0 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

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Fatty acid binding protein 3 (FABP3; also termed heart-type fatty acid binding protein) is a member of the intracellular lipid-binding protein family that may be essential in fatty acid transport; cell growth; cellular signaling and gene transcription. Previously FABP3 was involved in apoptosis-associated congenital cardiac malformations. FABP3 knockdown exhibited significant toxic effects on cardiac development and mitochondrial function; which may be responsible for the knockdown of FABP3-induced apoptosis. FABP3 as a candidate gene underlying the etiology of congenital heart defects. Overexpression of FABP3 inhibited cell growth and proliferation via negative regulation of the cell cycle and down-regulation of cell growth factors; but enhances cell survival in hypoxic or ischemic conditions. FABPs are known to be carrier proteins for transporting fatty acids and other lipophilic substances from the cytoplasm to the nucleus; where these lipids are released to a group of nuclear receptors such as peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs).