A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Recombinant Human FABP6/I-BABP Protein

Catalog Number: PKSH030811

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

Description

Species Human

Source E.coli-derived Human FABP6/I-BABP protein Met 1-Ala 128

Calculated MW 14.4 kDa
Observed MW 14.4 kDa
Accession AAH22489.1

Bio-activity Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity > 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin Please contact us for more information.

Storage 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.

Shipping This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.5

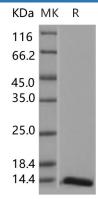
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants

before lyophilization.

Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

Reconstitution Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Gastrotropin, also known as Fatty acid-binding protein 6, Ileal lipid-binding protein, ILBP, Intestinal 15 kDa protein, Intestinal bile acid-binding protein, I-BABP and FABP6, is a cytoplasm protein which belongs to the calycin superfamily and Fatty-acid binding protein (FABP) family. Isoform2 of FABP6 is expressed in colorectal adenocarcinomas and their adjacent normal mucosa (at protein level). Isoform1 of FABP6 is expressed in the jejunum, ileum, cecum and ascending colon intestine. Isoform2 is expressed in the gallbladder, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, cecum, ascending, transverse and descending colon, sigmoid colon and rectum. FABP6 / I-BABP is a cancer-related protein that acts as an intracellular transporter of bile acid in the ileal epithelium. FABP6 / I-BABP may also play an important role in early carcinogenesis.

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