

Recombinant RBP4 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN300487P**

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

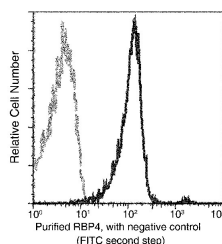
Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse RBP4 protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	7C2
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

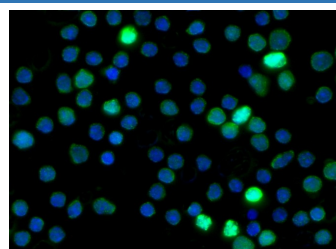
Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100
FCM	1:25-1:100

Data



Flow cytometric analysis of Mouse RBP4 expression on BABL/c splenocytes. The cells were treated according to manufacturer's manual, stained with purified anti-Mouse RBP4, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Mouse RBP4 in mouse splenocytes. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-mouse RBP4 monoclonal antibody (1:60) at 37°C 1 hour. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green).

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Retinol-binding protein 4 (RBP4) is the specific carrier for retinol (also known as vitamin A), and is responsible for the conversion of unstable and insoluble retinol in aqueous solution into stable and soluble complex in plasma through their tight interaction. As a member of the lipocalin superfamily, RBP4 containing a β -barrel structure with a well-defined cavity is secreted from the liver, and in turn delivers retinol from the liver stores to the peripheral tissues. In plasma, the RBP4-retinol complex interacts with transthyretin (TTR), and this binding is crucial for preventing RBP4 excretion through the kidney glomeruli. RBP4 expressed from an ectopic source efficiently delivers retinol to the eyes, and its deficiency affects night vision largely. Recently, RBP4 as an adipokine, is found to be expressed in adipose tissue and correlated with obesity, insulin resistance (IR) and type 2 diabetes (T2DM).

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