

Recombinant Human FABP5 Protein

Catalog Number: PKSH030810

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

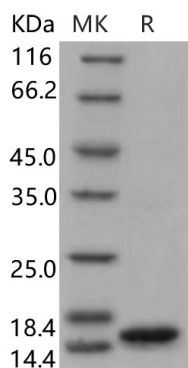
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human FABP5 protein Met 1-Glu 135
Calculated MW	15.2 kDa
Accession	Q01469
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 92 % 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 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.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Fatty acid-binding protein; also known as Epidermal-type fatty acid-binding protein; Fatty acid-binding protein 5; Psoriasis-associated fatty acid-binding protein homolog; E-FABP and FABP5; is a cytoplasm protein which belongs to the calycin superfamily and Fatty-acid binding protein (FABP) family. Fatty acid-binding proteins (FABPs) are postulated to serve as lipid shuttles that solubilize hydrophobic fatty acids and deliver them to appropriate intracellular sites. E-FABP / FABP5 is predominantly expressed in keratinocytes and is overexpressed in the actively proliferating tissue characteristic of psoriasis and wound healing. E-FABP / FABP5 exhibits an important role in binding free fatty acids; as well as regulating lipid metabolism and transport. E-FABP / FABP5 has high specificity for fatty acids. It has highest affinity for C18 chain length. Decreasing the chain length or introducing double bonds reduces the affinity of FABP5. E-FABP / FABP5 may be involved in keratinocyte differentiation.

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