

Recombinant Human FABP3 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH100670

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

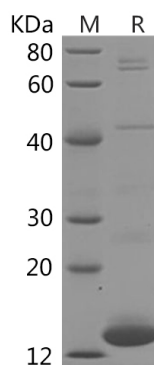
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human FABP3 protein Val2-Ala133, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	17.0 kDa
Observed MW	15 kDa
Accession	P05413
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Fatty Acid Binding Protein 3 (FABP3) is a small cytoplasmic protein (15 kDa) that is released from cardiac myocytes following an ischemic episode. Like the nine other distinct FABPs that have been identified, FABP3 is involved in active fatty acid metabolism where it transports fatty acids from the cell membrane to mitochondria for oxidation. FABPs are divided into at least three distinct types, namely the hepatic-, intestinal-and cardiac-types. They form 14-15 kDa proteins and are thought to participate in the uptake, intracellular metabolism and/or transport of long-chain fatty acids. They may also be responsible in the modulation of cell growth and proliferation. The FABP3 gene contains four exons and its function is to arrest growth of mammary epithelial cells. This gene is also a candidate tumor suppressor gene for human breast cancer. FABP3 is a sensitive biomarker for myocardial infarction and can be detected in the blood within one to three hours of onset of pain.

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