

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

FABP2 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-16526

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

Description

Reactivity Human; Mouse; Rat

Immunogen Synthetic peptide of human FABP2

Host Rabbit Isotype IgG

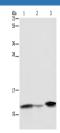
Purification Affinity purification

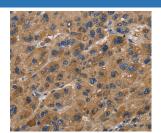
Buffer Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications Recommended Dilution

WB 1:500-1:2000 **IHC** 1:50-1:200

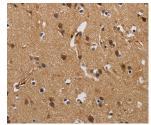
Data





Western Blot analysis of Human fetal intestine, Mouse colon Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver and large intestine tissue using FABP2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:450 Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer using FABP2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:40

Calculated-MV:15 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human brain using FABP2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:40

Preparation & Storage

Storage Storage Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Shipping The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the

temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only

Elabscience Bionovation Inc.



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The intracellular fatty acid-binding proteins (FABPs) belong to a multigene family with nearly twenty identified member s. FABPs are divided into at least three distinct types, namely the hepatic-, intestinal- and cardiac-type. 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. Intestinal fatty acid-binding protein 2 gene contains four exons and is an abundant cytosolic protein in small intestine epithelial cells. This gene has a polymorphism at codon 54 that identified an alanine-encoding allele and a threonine-encoding allele. Thr-54 protein is associated with increased fat oxidation and insulin resistance.

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