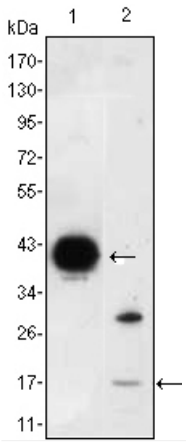
I-FABP Monoclonal Antibody

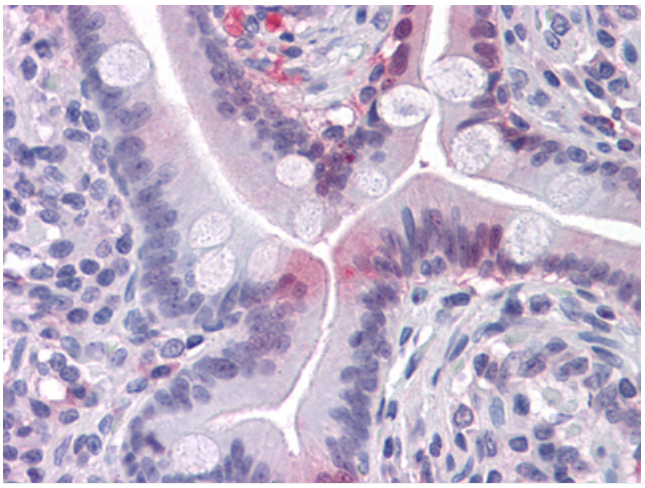
Catalog No	YP-Ab-00612
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;FCM;ELISA
Gene Name	FABP2
Protein Name	Fatty acid-binding protein, intestinal
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human I-FABP expressed in E. Coli.
Specificity	I-FABP Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of I-FABP protein.
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide,0.5% BSA, 50%glycerol.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse
Purification	Affinity purification
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/200 - 1/1000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. Flow cytometry: 1/200 - 1/400. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	FABP2; FABPI; Fatty acid-binding protein; intestinal; Fatty acid-binding protein 2; Intestinal-type fatty acid-binding protein; I-FABP
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in the small intestine and at much lower levels in the large intestine. Highest expression levels in the jejunum.
Function	domain:Forms a beta-barrel structure that accommodates the hydrophobic ligand in its interior.,function:FABP are thought to play a role in the intracellular transport of long-chain fatty acids and their acyl-CoA esters. FABP2 is probably involved in triglyceride-rich lipoprotein synthesis. Binds saturated long-chain fatty acids with a high affinity, but binds with a lower affinity to unsaturated long-chain fatty acids. FABP2 may also help maintain energy homeostasis by functioning as a lipid sensor.,induction:By EGF.,similarity:Belongs to the calycin superfamily. Fatty-acid binding protein (FABP) family.,tissue specificity:Expressed in the small intestine and at much lower levels in the large intestine. Highest expression levels in the jejunum.,
Background	The intracellular fatty acid-binding proteins (FABPs) belong to a multigene family with nearly twenty identified members. 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

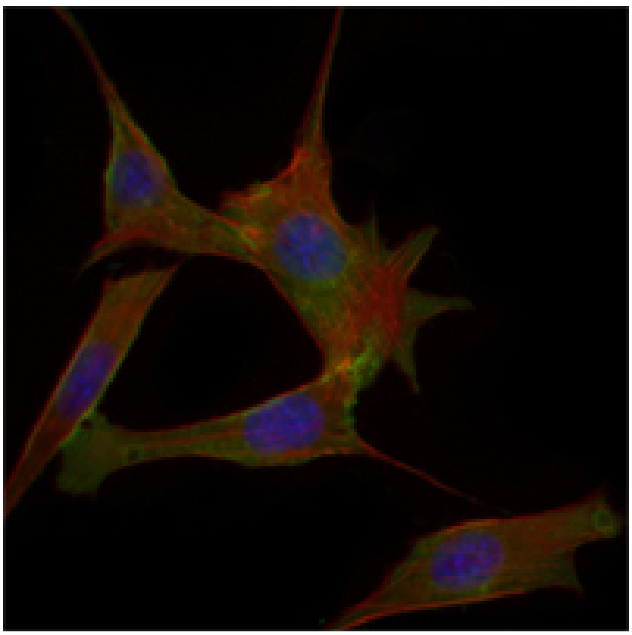
Products Images



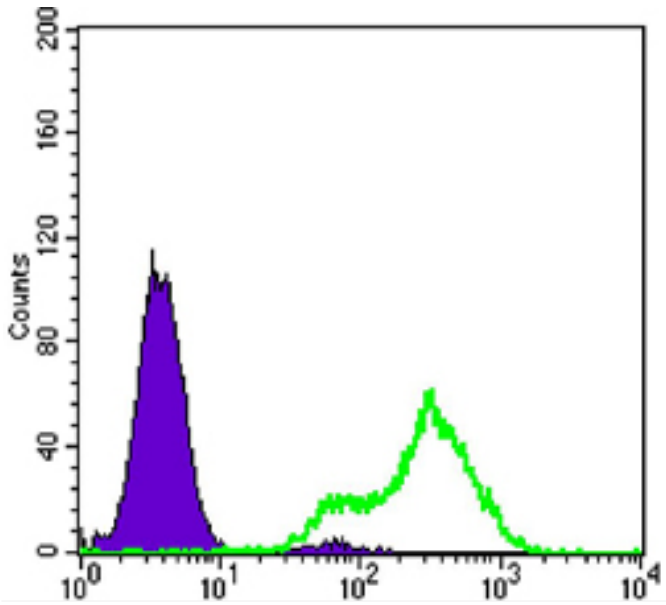
Western Blot analysis using I-FABP Monoclonal Antibody against FABP2-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 (1) cell lysate and LOVO (2) cell lysate.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human Small Intestine tissues with AEC staining using I-FABP Monoclonal Antibody.



Immunofluorescence analysis of 3T3-L1 cells using I-FABP Monoclonal Antibody (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.



Flow cytometric analysis of LOVO cells using I-FABP Monoclonal Antibody (green) and negative control (purple).