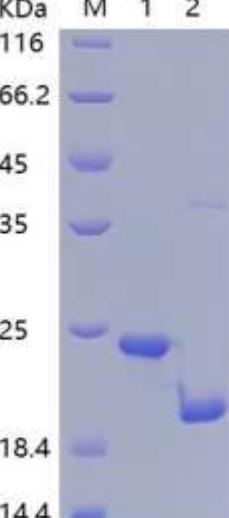


## Recombinant Human Retinol-Binding Protein 4/RBP4 (C-His)

Catalog No: BP093

<b>Description</b>	Recombinant Human Retinol-Binding Protein 4 is produced by Human 293 Cells. The target gene encoding E19-L201 is expressed with an 8His tag at the C terminus.																																
<b>Expression System</b>	Human																																
<b>Alternative name</b>	Plasma retinol-binding protein; RBP4; retinol binding protein 4, plasma; RetinolBinding Protein 4; retinol-binding protein 4																																
<b>Accession No.</b>	P02753																																
<b>Predicted Molecular Weight</b>	24.1kDa																																
<b>Apparent Molecular Weight</b>	RBP4 protein appeared at 24kDa in a reducing SDS-PAGE gel																																
<b>Quality Control</b>	Purity: greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 EU/µg) as determined by TAL test.																																
<b>Formulation</b>	PBS, pH 7.2																																
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.																																
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.																																
<b>Storage</b>	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.																																
<b>Background</b>	Retinol-binding protein 4 (RBP4) is a prototypic member of the lipocalin superfamily. RBP4 acts as a carrier for retinol (vitamin A), can stabilize the unstable and insoluble retinol in aqueous solution through their tight interaction. RBP4 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), which is crucial for preventing RBP4 excretion through the kidney glomeruli. Recently studies found that RBP4 is expressed in adipose tissue and correlated with obesity, insulin resistance (IR) and type 2 diabetes (T2DM).																																
<b>SDS-PAGE</b>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>KDa</th> <th>M</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>116</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>66.2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>45</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>35</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>25</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>18.4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>14.4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>M: Marker</p> <p>1: Sample in reducing conditions</p> <p>2: Sample in non-reducing conditions</p> 	KDa	M	1	2	116				66.2				45				35				25				18.4				14.4			
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