Human L-FABP / FABP1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: **12353-H07E**

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

FABPL; L-FABP

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human FABP1 (NP_001434.1) (Ser 2-Ile 127) was expressed, with a polyhistide tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human FABP1 consisting of 137 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 15.6 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 15 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 8.3

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

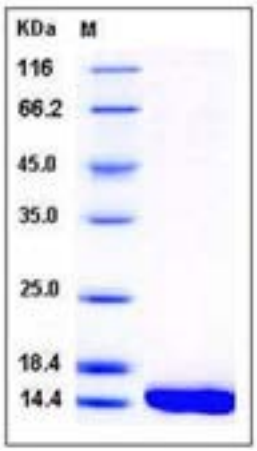
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Fatty acid-binding protein, liver, also known as Fatty acid-binding protein 1, Liver-type fatty acid-binding protein, FABP1 and FABPL,is a cytoplasm protein which belongs to thecalycin superfamily and Fatty-acid binding protein (FABP) family. Fatty acid binding proteins are a family of small, highly conserved, cytoplasmic proteins that bind long-chain fatty acids and other hydrophobic ligands. FABP1 and FABP6 (the ileal fatty acid binding protein) are also able to bind bile acids. It is thought that FABPs roles include fatty acid uptake, transport, and metabolism. FABP1 / FABPL binds free fatty acids and their coenzyme A derivatives, bilirubin, and some other small molecules in the cytoplasm. It forms a beta-barrel structure that accommodates hydrophobic ligands in its interior. FABP1 / FABPL may be involved in intracellular lipid transport.

References

1.Chen SH, et al.,1986, Somat Cell Mol Genet 12 (3): 303-6. 2.Weickert MO, et al.,2007, Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab. 293(4): E1078-84. 3.Noiri,E. et al., 2009, Am J Physiol Renal Physiol 296 (4):F669-79.