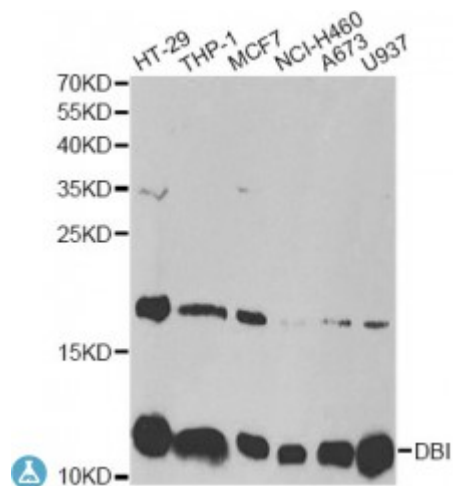


Anti-DBI Antibody



Description

This gene encodes diazepam binding inhibitor, a protein that is regulated by hormones and is involved in lipid metabolism and the displacement of beta-carbolines and benzodiazepines, which modulate signal transduction at type A gamma-aminobutyric acid receptors located in brain synapses. The protein is conserved from yeast to mammals, with the most highly conserved domain consisting of seven contiguous residues that constitute the hydrophobic binding site for medium- and long-chain acyl-Coenzyme A esters. Diazepam binding inhibitor is also known to mediate the feedback regulation of pancreatic secretion and the postprandial release of cholecystokinin, in addition to its role as a mediator in corticotropin-dependent adrenal steroidogenesis. Three pseudogenes located on chromosomes 6, 8 and 16 have been identified. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described for this gene.

Model	STJ115257
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1-114 of human DBI (NP_001171513.1).
Gene ID	1622
Gene Symbol	DBI
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200

Tissue Specificity	Isoform 1 is ubiquitous, with a moderate expression level, Isoform 2 is ubiquitous with high level in liver and adipose tissue, Isoform 3 is ubiquitous with strong expression in adipose tissue and heart
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Acyl-CoA-binding protein ACBP Diazepam-binding inhibitor DBI Endozepine EP
Molecular Weight	10.044 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:2690 OMIM:125950 Reactome:R-HSA-77289
Alternative Names	Acyl-CoA-binding protein ACBP Diazepam-binding inhibitor DBI Endozepine EP
Function	Binds medium- and long-chain acyl-CoA esters with very high affinity and may function as an intracellular carrier of acyl-CoA esters, It is also able to displace diazepam from the benzodiazepine (BZD) recognition site located on the GABA type A receptor, It is therefore possible that this protein also acts as a neuropeptide to modulate the action of the GABA receptor
Cellular Localization	Endoplasmic reticulum,