

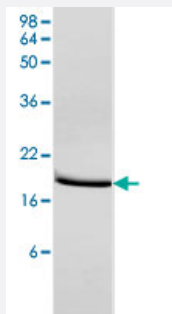
Full-Length

FABP2 (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog # P3801

Size 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human FABP2 (NP_000125.1, 1 a.a. - 132 a.a.) full-length recombinant protein with His tag at N-terminal expressed in <i>Escherichia coli</i> .
Sequence	MAFDSTWKVDRSENYDKFMEKMGVNVKRLAAHDNLKLTITQEGNKFTVKESSAFRNIEVVFEL GVTFNYNLADGTELRGTSLEGNKLGKFKRTDNGNELNTVREIIGDELVQTYVYEGVEAKRIFKKD
Host	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
Form	Liquid
Preparation Method	<i>Escherichia coli</i> expression system
Purity	> 95% by SDS-PAGE
Quality Control Testing	10% SDS-PAGE Result
Storage Buffer	In PBS (50% glycerol).
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. For long term storage store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- SDS-PAGE

Gene Info — FABP2

Entrez GeneID	2169
Protein Accession#	NP_000125.1
Gene Name	FABP2
Gene Alias	FABPI, I-FABP, MGC133132
Gene Description	fatty acid binding protein 2, intestinal
Omim ID	134640
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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]
Other Designations	Fatty acid-binding protein, intestinal intestinal fatty acid binding protein 2

Pathway

- [PPAR signaling pathway](#)

Disease

- [Alcoholism](#)
- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Body Weight](#)

- [Brain Ischemia](#)
- [Calcinosis](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Carotid Artery Diseases](#)
- [Carotid Stenosis](#)
- [Cerebral Infarction](#)
- [Cerebrovascular Accident](#)
- [Cerebrovascular Disorders](#)
- [Chorioamnionitis](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Coronary Artery Disease](#)
- [Coronary Disease](#)
- [Coronary Restenosis](#)
- [Coronary Stenosis](#)
- [Diabetes](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Diabetic Nephropathies](#)
- [Disease Susceptibility](#)
- [Dyslipidemias](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Epilepsy](#)
- [Fatty Liver](#)
- [Fetal Growth Retardation](#)
- [Fetal Membranes](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)

- [Glucose Metabolism Disorders](#)
- [Hearing Disorders](#)
- [Hypercholesterolemia](#)
- [Hyperglycemia](#)
- [Hyperinsulinism](#)
- [Hyperlipidemias](#)
- [Hyperlipoproteinemia Type II](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Hypertriglyceridemia](#)
- [Insulin Resistance](#)
- [Intracranial Arteriosclerosis](#)
- [Kidney Diseases](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Metabolic Diseases](#)
- [Metabolic Syndrome X](#)
- [Myocardial Infarction](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Obstetric Labor](#)
- [Pre-Eclampsia](#)
- [Premature Birth](#)
- [Renal Insufficiency](#)
- [Stroke](#)
- [Weight Loss](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)