

Datasheet for ABIN2566552 **FABP2 Protein (His tag)**

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Overview

Quantity:	0.2 mg
Target:	FABP2
Origin:	Human
Source:	Escherichia coli (E. coli)
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This FABP2 protein is labelled with His tag.
Application:	Western Blotting (WB)

Product Details

Characteristics:	The binding affinity of Recombinant Human FABP2/I-FABP for the synthetic ligand cis-parinaric acid has been measured by fluorescence titration. Half-maximal fluorescence of 3 μ M Recombinant Human FABP2/I-FABP is achieved with approximately 3 μ M cis-parinaric acid.
Purity:	>98 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Target Details

Target:	FABP2
Alternative Name:	FABP 2 (FABP2 Products)
Background:	Fatty acid-binding protein 2 (FABP2), is also known as Fatty acid-binding protein, intestinal (FABPI), Intestinal-type fatty acid-binding protein (I-FABP). FABP2 belongs to the calycin superfamily and Fatty-acid binding protein (FABP) family. FABP2 / FABPI is expressed in the

Target Details

small intestine and at much lower levels in the large intestine and is highest expressed in the jejunum. 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. FABP2 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.

Molecular Weight: 16 kDa

Gene ID: 2169

NCBI Accession: [NP_000125](#)

UniProt: [P12104](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: This recombinant protein can be used for WB. For research use only.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Lyophilized

Buffer: PBS, pH 7.4

Storage: -80 °C,-20 °C

Storage Comment: Lyophilized Protein should be stored at -20°C or lower for long term storage. Upon reconstitution, working aliquots should be stored at -20°C or -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.