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FABP4 Human, His

Catalog #:PRPS-573

For research use only.

Description:FABP4 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 132 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 18 kDa. FABP4 is fused to His tag at N-terminus and purified by standard chromatography techniques.

Synonyms: Fatty acid-binding protein adipocyte, AFABP, Fatty acid-binding protein 4, Adipocyte lipid-binding protein, ALBP, A-FABP, FABP4.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless liquid formulation.

Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
FABP4 His-Tag is supplied in 20mM Tris HCL pH=8, 0.5mM DTT and 50% glycerol.

Stability:
Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time.Please avoid freeze thaw cycles.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drμgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:
Adipocyte fatty acid binding protein FABP4 is a 15 kDa member of the intracellular fatty acid binding protein (FABP) family, which is known for the ability to bind fatty acids and related compounds (bile acids or retinoids) in an internal cavity. FABP4 is expressed in a differentiation-dependent fashion in adipocytes and is a critical gene in the regulation of the biological function of these cells.In mice, targeted mutations in FABP4 provide significant protection from hyperinsulinemia and insulin resistance in the context of both dietary and genetic obesity. Adipocytes obtained from FABP4-deficient mice also have reduced efficiency of ipolysis in vitro and in vivo, and these mice exhibited moderately improved systemic dyslipidemia. Recent studies also demonstrated FABP4 expression in macrophages upon differentiation and activation. In these cells, FABP4 modulates inflammatory responses and cholesterol ester accumulation, and total or macrophage-specific FABP4 deficiency confers dramatic protection against atherosclerosis in the apoE-/- mice. These results indicate a central role for FABP4 in the development of major components of the metabolic syndrome throμgh its distinct actions in adipocytes and macrophages.

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