



Human FABP2 peptide (DAG-P0707)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Antigen Description	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, Jul 2008]
Specificity	Expressed in the small intestine and at much lower levels in the large intestine. Highest expression levels in the jejunum.
Purity	70 - 90% by HPLC.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the calycin superfamily. Fatty-acid binding protein (FABP) family.
Format	Liquid
Preservative	None
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. Information available upon request.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	FABP2 fatty acid binding protein 2, intestinal [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	FABP2

Synonyms	FABP2; fatty acid binding protein 2, intestinal; FABPI; I-FABP; fatty acid-binding protein, intestinal; fatty acid-binding protein 2; intestinal-type fatty acid-binding protein;
Entrez Gene ID	2169
mRNA Refseq	NM_000134.3
Protein Refseq	NP_000125.2
UniProt ID	P12104
Chromosome Location	4q28-q31
Pathway	Fat digestion and absorption, organism-specific biosystem; Fat digestion and absorption, conserved biosystem; PPAR signaling pathway, organism-specific biosystem; PPAR signaling pathway, conserved biosystem;
Function	fatty acid binding; transporter activity;