Polyclonal Anti- Fatty acid binding protein 1, ***FABP1 (*Sepharose Bead Conjugate)**

Catalogue No. PA1229-S

Lot No. 09D01

Ig type: rabbit IgG

Size: 100µg/vial

Specificity

Human, rat, mouse. No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

(Immunoprecipitation(IP)

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminal of human FABP1, different to the related rat sequence by two amino acids.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Formulation

50% slurry in PBS pH 7.2 with 0.01mg NaN_3a_3 preservative.

Storage

Store at 4˚C for frequent use.

Description:

This Antagene antibody is immobilized via covalent binding of primary amino groups to N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS)-activated sepharose beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation assays

BACKGROUND

Fatty acid binding protein 1, liver, also known as FABP1 or FABPL, is a human gene locating at 2p11.1 FABP1 encodes the fatty acid binding protein found in liver. Fatty acid binding proteins are a family of small, highly conserved, cytoplasmic proteins that bind free fatty acids, their CoA derivatives, bilirubin, organic anions, and other small molecules. FABP1 and FABP6 (the ileal fatty acid binding protein) are also able to bind bile acids. It is thought that FABPs roles include fatty acid uptake, transport, and metaboism. The liver form of FABP may be identical to the major liver protein-1 (Lvp-1), which is encoded by a gene situated within 1 cM of Ly-2.2

REFERENCE

1. Sparkes, R. S.; Mohandas, T.; Heinzmann, C.; Gordon, J. I.; Klisak, I.; Zollman, S.; Sweetser, D. A.; Ragunathan, L.; Winokur, S.; Lusis, A. J. : Human fatty acid binding protein assignments: intestinal to 4q28-4q31 and liver to 2p11. (Abstract) *Cytogenet. Cell Genet.* 46: 697 only, 1987.

2. Sweetser, D. A.; Birkenmeier, E. H.; Klisak, I. J.; Zollman, S.; Sparkes, R. S.; Mohandas, T.; Lusis, A. J.; Gordon, J. I. : The human and rodent intestinal fatty acid binding protein genes: a comparative analysis of their structure, expression, and linkage relationships. J. Biol. Chem. 262: 16060-16071, 1987.

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