Recombinant Human Fatty-acid-binding Protein 2 (rHuFABP2)

PrimeGene Technical Data Sheet

Catalog Number:	602-02
Source:	*Escherichia coli.*
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 15.1 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 131 amino acids.
Quantity:	5μg/25μg/1000μg
AA Sequence:	AFDSTWKVDR SENYDKFMEK MGVNIVKRKL AAHDNLKLTI TQEGNKFTVK ESSAFRNIEV VFELGVTFNY NLADGTELRG TWSLEGNKLI GKFKRTDNGN ELNTVREIIG DELVQTYVYE GVEAKRIFKK D
Purity:	> 97 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Biological Activity:	Data Not Available.
Physical Appearance:	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin:	Less than 0.1 EU/μg of rHuFABP2 as determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution:	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at ≤ -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
Shipping:	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage:	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
Usage:	This material is offered by Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech for research, laboratory or further evaluation purposes. **NOT FOR HUMAN USE**.

Human Fatty-acid-binding Protein 2

FABP2 also named intestinal-type fatty acid-binding protein is belonging to the FABPs family and it is encoded by the FABP2 gene in human. The fatty-acid-binding proteins (FABPs) are a family of carrier proteins for fatty acids and other lipophilic substances such as eicosanoids and retinoids. Levels of fatty-acid-binding protein have been shown to decline with ageing in the mouse brain, possibly contributing to age-associated decline in synaptic activity. Intestinal fatty acid-binding protein 2 gene contains four exons and is an abundant cytosolic protein in small intestine epithelial cells. Human FABP2 shares 78 %, 82 %, and 86 % amino acid sequence identity with mouse, rat, and canine FABP2, respectively.

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