

## Product datasheet for MC206794

## Fabp2 (BC013457) Mouse Untagged Clone

## **Product data:**

**Product Type:** Expression Plasmids

**Product Name:** Fabp2 (BC013457) Mouse Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free Symbol: Fabp2

Synonyms: Fabpi; I-FABP

Mammalian Cell Neomycin

Selection:

Vector: PCMV6-Kan/Neo (PCMV6KN)

E. coli Selection: Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)

Fully Sequenced ORF: >BC013457

Restriction Sites:EcoRI-NotIACCN:BC013457Insert Size:399 bp

**OTI Disclaimer:** Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the reference identifier above as a

point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of our molecular clones may differ from the sequence published for this corresponding reference, e.g., by representing an alternative

RNA splicing form or single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP).

**Components:** The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube

containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).



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**Reconstitution Method:** 

- 1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.
- 2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.
- 3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.
- 4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom.
- 5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of shipping when stored at -20°C.

**RefSeq:** <u>BC013457</u>, <u>AAH13457</u>

RefSeq Size:774 bpRefSeq ORF:399 bpLocus ID:14079

**Cytogenetics:** 3 53.74 cM

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is part of the fatty acid binding protein family (FABP). FABPs

are a family of small, highly conserved, cytoplasmic proteins that bind long-chain fatty acids

and other hydrophobic ligands and participate in fatty acid uptake, transport, and metabolism. This protein functions within enterocytes, possibly to sense lipids as part of energy homeostasis. In humans polymorphisms are associated with increased fat oxidation and insulin resistance. In mice deficiency of this gene alters body weight in a gender-specific

manner and causes hyperinsulinemia. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2013]