

Product datasheet for **TA332222**

Diazepam Binding Inhibitor (DBI) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

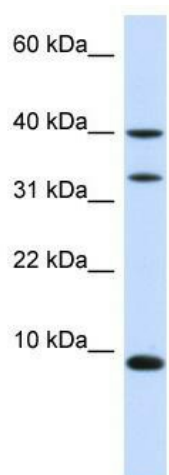
Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB, IHC
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for Anti-DBI Antibody: synthetic peptide directed towards the N terminal of human DBI. Synthetic peptide located within the following region: MSQAEFEKAAEEVRHLKTKPSDEEMLFIYGHYKQATVGDINTERPGMLDF
Formulation:	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose. <i>Note that this product is shipped as lyophilized powder to China customers.</i>
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	10 kDa
Gene Name:	diazepam binding inhibitor, acyl-CoA binding protein
Database Link:	NP_065438 Entrez Gene 1622 Human P07108

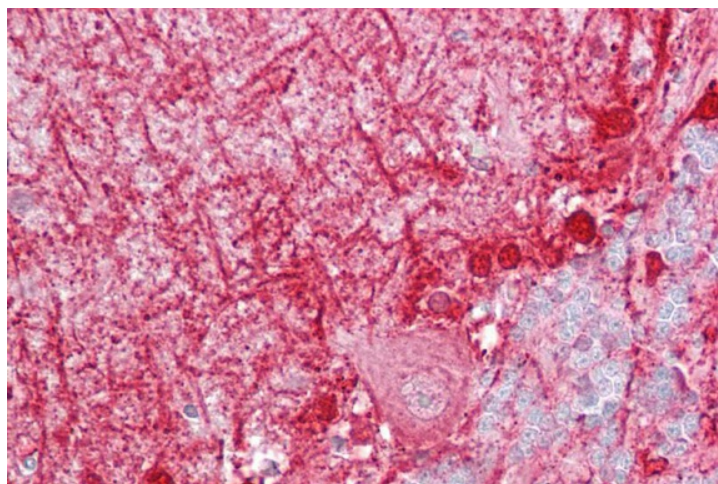


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Background:	<p>DBI is diazepam binding inhibitor. The protein that is regulated by hormones and is involved in lipid metabolism and the displacement of beta-carbolines and benzodiazepines, which modulate signal transduction at type A gamma-aminobutyric acid receptors located in brain synapses. DBI is conserved from yeast to mammals, with the most highly conserved domain consisting of seven contiguous residues that constitute the hydrophobic binding site for medium- and long-chain acyl-Coenzyme A esters. Diazepam binding inhibitor is also known to mediate the feedback regulation of pancreatic secretion and the postprandial release of cholecystokinin, in addition to its role as a mediator in corticotropin-dependent adrenal steroidogenesis. Three pseudogenes located on chromosomes 6, 8 and 16 have been identified. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described for this gene. This gene encodes diazepam binding inhibitor, a protein that is regulated by hormones and is involved in lipid metabolism and the displacement of beta-carbolines and benzodiazepines, which modulate signal transduction at type A gamma-aminobutyric acid receptors located in brain synapses. The protein is conserved from yeast to mammals, with the most highly conserved domain consisting of seven contiguous residues that constitute the hydrophobic binding site for medium- and long-chain acyl-Coenzyme A esters. Diazepam binding inhibitor is also known to mediate the feedback regulation of pancreatic secretion and the postprandial release of cholecystokinin, in addition to its role as a mediator in corticotropin-dependent adrenal steroidogenesis. Three pseudogenes located on chromosomes 6, 8 and 16 have been identified. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described for this gene.</p>
Synonyms:	ACBD1; ACBP; CCK-RP; EP
Note:	Immunogen sequence homology: Human: 100%; Pig: 92%; Rat: 92%; Guinea pig: 92%; Bovine: 86%; Rabbit: 86%; Mouse: 85%; Dog: 79%
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	PPAR signaling pathway

Product images:

WB Suggested Anti-DBI Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 ug/ml; ELISA Titer: 1: 1562500; Positive Control: Human Liver



Immunohistochemistry with Brain, cerebellum tissue at an antibody concentration of 5ug/ml using anti-DBI antibody