

## Product datasheet for **TP500811**

### Fabp5 (NM\_010634) Mouse Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse fatty acid binding protein 5, epidermal (Fabp5), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR200811 protein sequence <b>Red</b> =Cloning site <b>Green</b> =Tags(s)
	MASLKDLEGKWRLMESHGFEEYMKELGVGLALRKMAAMAKPDCIITCDGNNITVKTESTVKTTVFSCNLG EKFDETTADGRKTETVCTFQDGALVQHQQWDGKESTITRKLKDGKMIVECVMNNATCTRVYEKVV  <b>TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV</b>
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	15.1 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C after receiving vials.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_034764</a>
Locus ID:	16592
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q05816</a> , <a href="#">Q49713</a>
RefSeq Size:	969
Cytogenetics:	3 A1
RefSeq ORF:	408



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**Synonyms:** E-FABP; Fabpe; Kl; Klbp; ma; mal1; PA-FABP

**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. In humans this gene has been associated with psoriasis and type 2 diabetes. In mouse deficiency of this gene in combination with a deficiency in Fabp4 confers protection against atherosclerosis, diet-induced obesity, insulin resistance and experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (the mouse model for multiple sclerosis). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms. The mouse genome contains many pseudogenes similar to this locus. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2013]