

Product datasheet for TP720116M

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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FABP3 (NM_004102) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: Recombinant protein of human fatty acid binding protein 3, muscle and heart (mammary-

derived growth inhibitor) (FABP3)

Species: Human
Expression Host: E. coli

Expression cDNA Clone

or AA Sequence:

Val2-Ala133

Tag: N-His
Predicted MW: 17 kDa
Concentration: lot specific

Purity: >95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer: Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS,PH6.5.

Endotoxin: < 0.1 EU per µg protein as determined by LAL test

Reconstitution Method: Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. Dissolve the

lyophilized protein in ddH2O. It is not recommended to reconstitute a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Storage: Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3

weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Stability: Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling

conditions.

RefSeq: NP 004093

 Locus ID:
 2170

 UniProt ID:
 P05413

 Cytogenetics:
 1p35.2

Synonyms: FABP11; H-FABP; M-FABP; MDGI; O-FABP





Summary:

The intracellular fatty acid-binding proteins (FABPs) belongs to a multigene family. FABPs are divided into at least three distinct types, namely the hepatic-, intestinal- and cardiac-type. They form 14-15 kDa proteins and are thought to participate in the uptake, intracellular metabolism and/or transport of long-chain fatty acids. They may also be responsible in the modulation of cell growth and proliferation. Fatty acid-binding protein 3 gene contains four exons and its function is to arrest growth of mammary epithelial cells. This gene is a candidate tumor suppressor gene for human breast cancer. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2016]

Protein Pathways:

PPAR signaling pathway

Product images:

