
FABP3/H-FABP Rabbit pAb

Catalog Number: bs-11283R

Target Protein: FABP3/H-FABP

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Form: Liquid

Host: Rabbit

Clonality: Polyclonal

Isotype: IgG

Applications: IHC-P (1:100-500), IHC-F (1:100-500), IF (1:100-500)

Reactivity: Mouse, Rat (predicted:Human, Rabbit, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Dog, Horse)

Predicted MW: 15 kDa

Entrez Gene: 2170

Swiss Prot: P05413

Source: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FABP3: 8-100/133.

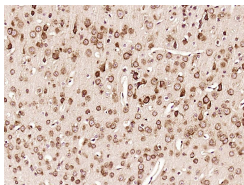
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: Fatty acid-binding proteins, designated FABPs, are a family of homologous cytoplasmic proteins that are expressed in a highly tissue-specific manner and play an integral role in the balance between lipid and carbohydrate metabolism. FABPs mediate fatty acid (FA) and/or hydrophobic ligand uptake, transport and targeting within their respective tissues. The mechanisms underlying these actions can give rise to both passive diffusional uptake and protein-mediated transmembrane transport of FAs. FABPs are expressed in adipocytes (A-FABP), brain (B-FABP), epidermis (E-FABP, also designated psoriasis-associated FABP or PA-FABP), muscle and heart (H-FABP, also designated mammary-derived growth inhibitor or MDGI), intestine (I-FABP), liver (L-FABP), myelin (M-FABP) and testis (T-FABP). MDGI is highly expressed in the myocardium, skeletal and smooth muscle fibers, lipid and/or steroid synthesizing cells and terminally differentiated epithelia of the respiratory, intestinal and urogenital tracts.

VALIDATION IMAGES



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Cardiac FABP) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-11283R) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC PUBLICATIONS

[IF=9.988] Hao Ni. et al. Long term toxicities following developmental exposure to perfluorooctanoic acid: Roles of peroxisome proliferation activated receptor alpha. ENVIRON POLLUT. 2023 Jan;317:120722 WB ; Chicken . 36436667

[IF=7.129] Qixuan Dong. et al. Hexafluoropropylene oxide tetramer acid (HFPO-TeA)-induced developmental toxicities in chicken embryo: Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor Alpha (PPAR α) is involved. ECOTOX ENVIRON SAFE. 2023 Mar;253:114671 WB ; Chicken . 36822062