

FABP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP12906a**Specification**

FABP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P12104](#)

FABP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 2169

Other Names

Fatty acid-binding protein, intestinal, Fatty acid-binding protein 2, Intestinal-type fatty acid-binding protein, I-FABP, FABP2, FABPI

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FABP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name FABP2

Synonyms FABPI

Function

FABPs are thought to play a role in the intracellular transport of long-chain fatty acids and their acyl-CoA esters. FABP2 is probably involved in triglyceride-rich lipoprotein synthesis. Binds saturated long-chain fatty acids with a high affinity, but binds with a lower affinity to unsaturated long-chain fatty acids. FABP2 may also help maintain energy homeostasis by functioning as a lipid sensor.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location

Expressed in the small intestine and at much lower levels in the large intestine. Highest expression levels in the jejunum.

FABP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

FABP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images**FABP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

The intracellular fatty acid-binding proteins (FABPs) belong to a multigene family with nearly twenty identified members. 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. Intestinal fatty acid-binding protein 2 gene contains four exons and is an abundant cytosolic protein in small intestine epithelial cells. This gene has a polymorphism at codon 54 that identified an alanine-encoding allele and a threonine-encoding allele. Thr-54 protein is associated with increased fat oxidation and insulin resistance. [provided by RefSeq].

FABP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Romero, R., et al. Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol. 203 (4), 361 (2010) : Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010) de Luis, D.A., et al. Metab. Clin. Exp. (2010) In press : Zhao, T., et al. Diabetes Metab. Res. Rev. 26(5):357-364(2010) Zhao, T., et al. Nutr Metab Cardiovasc Dis (2010) In press :