

Polyclonal Antibody against Mouse Fatty-acid Binding Protein 4

Catalog Number: 12030

Size: 100 ug

Host: Rabbit

Introduction to the Molecule

Fatty-acid binding protein 4(FABP4), also termed adipocyte fatty-acid binding protein (A-FABP), or aP2, is a novel adipocyte-expressed factor which accounted for ~6% of total cellular proteins. Several animal experiments suggested that FABP-4 plays a key role in the link between obesity and various features of metabolic syndrome. Mice with targeted disruption of FABP-4 accompany FABP-5 almost completely protect against diet-induced obesity, insulin resistance, dyslipidemia, type 2 diabetes, and fatty liver disease. Studies in human found FABP-4 serum levels were significantly increased in overweight and obese subjects, which predicted the risk to develop a metabolic syndrome and type 2 diabetes. Additionally, serum FABP-4 levels were associated with carotid atherosclerosis and coronary artery disease.

Isotype/Preparation:

Rabbit crude IgG was purified by protein-G column

Immunogen:

Recombinant full-length mouse FABP4 expressed in *E.coli*.

Specificity:

The antibody detects mouse FABP4.

Formulation:

Solution in PBS. Store at -20°C. For long-term storage, aliquot and freeze at -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze/defrost cycles.

Application/Usage:

Western blot - This antibody can be used at 0.5 - 1 µg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect mouse FABP4.

Immunoprecipitation, ELISA and immunocytochemistry are not tested.

Quality Control Test

BCA to determine quantity of the antibody

Reference:

- [1] Xu A, et al. (2006) Adipocyte Fatty Acid-Binding Protein Is a Plasma Biomarker Closely Associated with Obesity and Metabolic Syndrome. *Clin Chem.* 52(3):405-13.
- [2] Xu A, et al. (2007) Circulating adipocyte-fatty acid binding protein levels predict the development of the metabolic syndrome: a 5-year prospective study. *Circulation.* 115:1537-1543.
- [3] Rhee EJ, et al. (2009) The association of serum adipocyte fatty acid-binding protein with coronary artery disease in Korean adults. *Eur J Endocrinol.* 160(2):165-72.

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