



Product Information Sheet

Polyclonal Anti- Fatty acid binding protein 1, **FABP1** (Magnetic Bead Conjugate)

Catalogue No. PA1229-M	Immunogen
Lot No. 09D01	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminal of human FABP1, different to the related rat sequence by two amino acids.
Ig type: rabbit IgG1	Purification
Size: 100µg/Vial	Immunogen affinity purified
Specificity	Contents
Human, rat, mouse.	Each vial contains 1mg/ml Magnetic Bead in PBS, pH 7.2, 0.05mg NaN ₃ .
No cross reactivity with other proteins.	Storage
	Store at 4°C for frequent use.
Recommended application	Description:
<i>Immunoprecipitation(IP)</i>	This Antagene antibody is immobilized by the covalent reaction of hydrazinonicotinamide-modified antibody with formylbenzamide-modified magnetic beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation

BACKGROUND

Fatty acid binding protein 1, liver, also known as FABP1 or FABPL, is a human gene locating at 2p11.¹ FABP1 encodes the fatty acid binding protein found in liver. Fatty acid binding proteins are a family of small, highly conserved, cytoplasmic proteins that bind free fatty acids, their CoA derivatives, bilirubin, organic anions, and other small molecules. FABP1 and FABP6 (the ileal fatty acid binding protein) are also able to bind bile acids. It is thought that FABPs roles include fatty acid uptake, transport, and metabolism. The liver form of FABP may be identical to the major liver protein-1 (Lvp-1), which is encoded by a gene situated within 1 cM of Ly-2.²

REFERENCE

1. Sparkes, R. S.; Mohandas, T.; Heinzmann, C.; Gordon, J. I.; Klisak, I.; Zollman, S.; Sweetser, D. A.; Ragunathan, L.; Winokur, S.; Lusis, A. J. : Human fatty acid binding protein assignments: intestinal to 4q28-4q31 and liver to 2p11. (Abstract) *Cytogenet. Cell Genet.* 46: 697 only, 1987.
2. Sweetser, D. A.; Birkenmeier, E. H.; Klisak, I. J.; Zollman, S.; Sparkes, R. S.; Mohandas, T.; Lusis, A. J.; Gordon, J. I. : The human and rodent intestinal fatty acid binding protein genes: a comparative analysis of their structure, expression, and linkage relationships. *J. Biol. Chem.* 262: 16060-16071, 1987.

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