RBP4 Conjugated Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #C42037

Package Size: #C42037-AF350 100ul #C42037-AF405 100ul #C42037-AF488 100ul #C42037-AF555 100ul #C42037-AF594 100ul #C42037-AF647 100ul #C42037-AF680 100ul #C42037-AF750 100ul #C42037-Biotin 100ul

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Description

Product Name	RBP4 Conjugated Monoclonal Antibody
Host Species	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	specific for native and denatured forms
Immunogen Description	Recombinant Human Retinol-binding protein 4 protein
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	Plasma retinol-binding protein, PRBP, RBP, RBP4, PRO2222
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P02753
Uniprot	P02753
GeneID	5950;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	23
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Background

Retinol (Vitamin A) is transported in the blood bound to its carrier protein, retinol-binding protein (RBP), also designated plasma retinol-binding protein (PRBP) or RBP4. A member of the lipocalin family, RBP conveys retinol from stores in the liver to peripheral tissues. In plasma, RBP binds transthyretin (TTR, formerly called prealbumin) to prevent glomerular filtration of low molecular weight RBP in the kidneys. The stability of this complex holds diagnostic importance because the molar ratio of RBP:TTR provides an indirect way to indicate marginal vitamin A deficiency. Vitamin A deficiency blocks the secretion of RBP resulting in defective delivery and supply to epidermal cells. Originally identified solely as a transporter protein, recent studies correlating increased levels of RBP expression in adipose tissue with insulin resistance have generated research into the possible roles the protein may play in the pathogenesis of type 2 diabetes and obesity.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only