



P91985Hu01

Fatty Acid Binding Protein 5, Epidermal (FABP5)

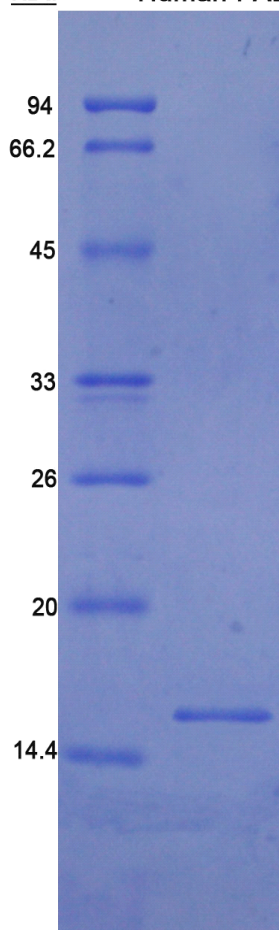
Organism: Homo sapiens (Human)

Instruction manual

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES

1th Edition (Revised in February, 2012)

KDa Human FABP5



15% Tris-glycine SDS-PAGE

[DESCRIPTION]

Protein Names: Fatty Acid Binding Protein 5, Epidermal

Gene Names: FABP5

Size: 100 μ g

Source: Recombinant

Expression Host: *E. coli*

Function: High specificity for fatty acids. Highest affinity for C18 chain length. Decreasing the chain length or introducing double bonds reduces the affinity. May be involved in keratinocyte differentiation.

Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm.

Tissue Specificity: Keratinocytes; highly expressed in psoriatic skin.

[PROPERTIES]

Residues: Ala2~Glu135 (Accession # Q01469), with a N-terminal His-tag.

Grade & Purity: >97%, 16.3 kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

Form & Buffer: Supplied as lyophilized form in PBS, pH 7.4.

Endotoxin Level: <1.0 EU per 1 μ g (determined by the LAL method).

Applications: SDS-PAGE; WB; ELISA; IP.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)





Predicted Molecular Mass: 16.3 kDa

[PREPARATION]

Reconstitute in PBS.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Store at 4°C for short term storage (1-2 weeks). Aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C for long term storage. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Valid period: 12 months stored at -80°C.

[BACKGROUND]

The target protein is fused with a His-tag and its sequence is listed below. The first Met is an initiator amino acid. Moreover, Gly and Ser are added to improve the flexibility of N-terminus at both ends of the His-tag, which will increase the chelating ability of the tag to Ni-Sepharose during purification.

MGHHHHHSGS-ATVQQLEGR WRLVDSKGF D EYMKELGVGI ALRKMGAMAK PDCIITCDGK NLTIKTESTL
KTTQFSC TLG EKFEETTADG RKTQTV CNFT DGALVQH QEW DGKESTITRK LKDGKLVVEC VMNNVTCTRI
YEKVE

[REFERENCES]

1. Madsen P.S., et al. (1992) J. Invest. Dermatol. 99:299-305.
2. Gutierrez-Gonzalez L.H., et al. (2002) Biochem. J. 364:725-737.
3. Hohoff C., et al. (1999) Biochemistry 38:12229-12239.

