Anti-L-FABP Antibody [AH59-31]

EM170404

Product Type:	Mouse monoclonal IgG1, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Applications:	ELISA(Det), WB, ICC, IHC-P
Molecular Wt:	14 kDa
Clone number:	AH59-31

Description: Fatty acid-binding proteins, designated FABPs, are a family of homologous cytoplasmic proteins that are expressed in a highly tissue-specific manner and play an integral role in the balance between lipid and carbohydrate metabolism. FABPs mediate fatty acid (FA) and/or hydrophobic ligand uptake, transport and targeting within their respective tissues. The mechanisms underlying these actions can give rise to both passive diffusional uptake and protein-mediated transmembrane transport of FAs. FABPs are expressed in adipocytes (A-FABP), brain (B-FABP), epidermis (E-FABP, also designated psoriasis-associated FABP or PA-FABP), muscle and heart (H-FABP, also designated mammary-derived growth inhibitor or MDGI), intestine (I-FABP), liver (L-FABP), myelin (M-FABP) and testis (T-FABP). Liver-specific FABP (L-FABP) expression is modulated by developmental, hormonal, dietary and pharmacological factors and is required for cholesterol synthesis and metabolism.

Immunogen: recombinant protein

Positive control: 293T, HepG2, A431, human liver cancer tissue, human liver tissue, human kidney tissue, mouse kidney tissue, human colon cancer tissue, mouse kidney tissue.

Subcellular location: Cytoplasm.

Database links: SwissProt: P07148 Human | P12710 Mouse

Recommended Dilutions:

WB	1:1,000
ICC	1:50-1:200
IHC-P	1:50-1:200
ELISA	1:5,000-1:10,000

Storage Buffer: 1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Store at -20 ℃. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

Purity: Protein G affinity purified.

Images

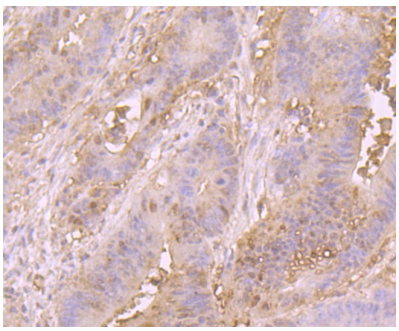

Fig1: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon cancer tissue using anti-L-FABP antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

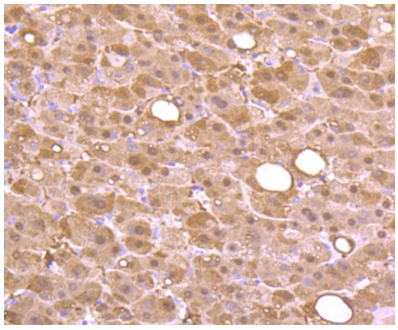

Fig2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer tissue using anti-L-FABP antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

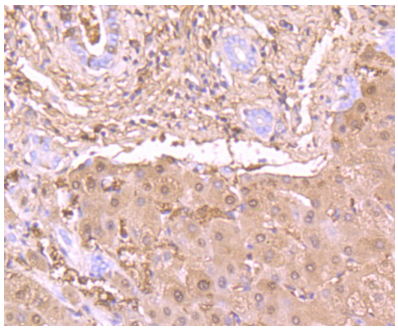

Fig3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-L-FABP antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

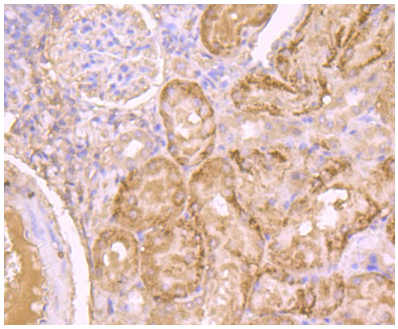

Fig4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney tissue using anti-L-FABP antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

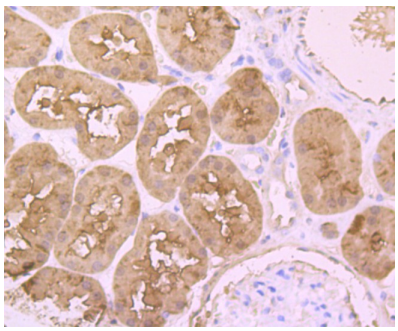

Fig5: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-L-FABP antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

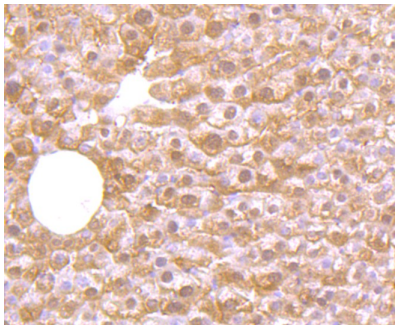

Fig6: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse liver tissue using anti-L-FABP antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

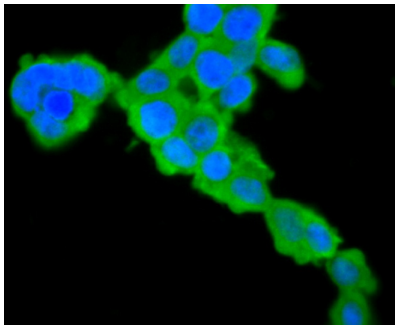

Fig7: ICC staining L-FABP in 293T cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

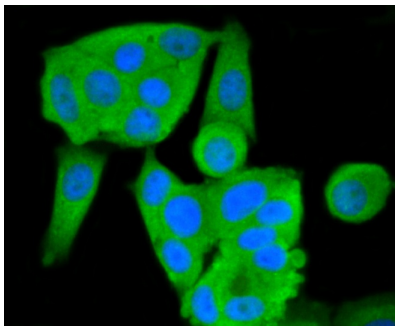

Fig8: ICC staining L-FABP in MCF-7 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

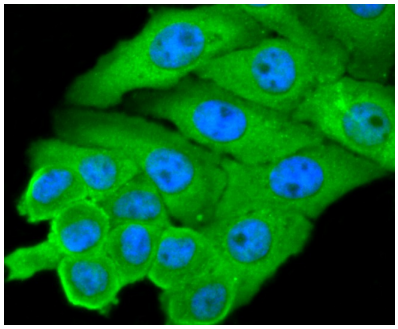

Fig9: ICC staining L-FABP in HepG2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

1. Wang YG & Yang TL Liraglutide reduces fatty degeneration in hepatic cells via the AMPK/SREBP1 pathway. Exp Ther Med 10:1777-1783 (2015).
2. Smathers RL et al. Susceptibility of L-FABP-/- mice to oxidative stress in early-stage alcoholic liver. J Lipid Res 54:1335-45 (2013).