

**RBP4 Monoclonal Antibody**

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Catalog No :</b>          | YM0554   |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>          | Human  |
| <b>Applications :</b>        | WB;IHC;IF;FCM;ELISA  |
| <b>Target :</b>              | RBP4   |
| <b>Gene Name :</b>           | RBP4   |
| <b>Protein Name :</b>        | Retinol-binding protein 4  |
| <b>Human Gene Id :</b>       | 5950   |
| <b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b> | P02753   |
| <b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b> | Q00724   |
| <b>Immunogen :</b>           | Purified recombinant fragment of human RBP4 expressed in E. Coli.  |
| <b>Specificity :</b>         | RBP4 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of RBP4 protein.  |
| <b>Formulation :</b>         | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.  |
| <b>Source :</b>              | Monoclonal, Mouse  |
| <b>Dilution :</b>            | WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:200 - 1:1000. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. Flow cytometry: 1:200 - 1:400. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications. |
| <b>Purification :</b>        | Affinity purification  |
| <b>Storage Stability :</b>   | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)   |
| <b>Molecularweight :</b>     | 23kD   |
| <b>P References :</b>        | 1. Diabetologia. 2008 Aug;51(8):1423-8.<br>2. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2008 Aug;93(8):3142-8.  |

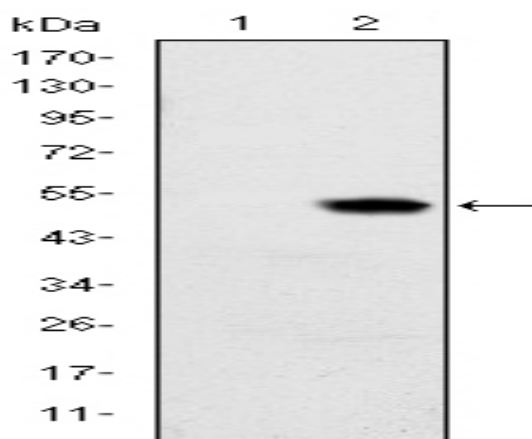
**Background :** retinol binding protein 4(RBP4) Homo sapiens This protein belongs to the lipocalin family and is the specific carrier for retinol (vitamin A alcohol) in the blood. It delivers retinol from the liver stores to the peripheral tissues. In plasma, the RBP-retinol complex interacts with transthyretin which prevents its loss by filtration through the kidney glomeruli. A deficiency of vitamin A blocks secretion of the binding protein posttranslationally and results in defective delivery and supply to the epidermal cells. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

**Function :** disease:A deficiency of vitamin A blocks secretion of the binding protein post-translationally and results in defective delivery and supply of vitamin to the epidermal cells (a condition associated with a dermatosis).,disease:Defects in RBP4 are a cause of retinol-binding protein deficiency [MIM:180250]. This condition causes night vision problems. It produces a typical "fundus xerophthalmicus," featuring a progressed atrophy of the retinal pigment epithelium.,function:Delivers retinol from the liver stores to the peripheral tissues. In plasma, the RBP-retinol complex interacts with transthyretin, this prevents its loss by filtration through the kidney glomeruli.,mass spectrometry: PubMed:12237133,mass spectrometry: PubMed:7666002,online information:Retina International's Scientific Newsletter,online information:Retinol-binding protein 4 entry,similarity:Belongs to the calycin superfamil

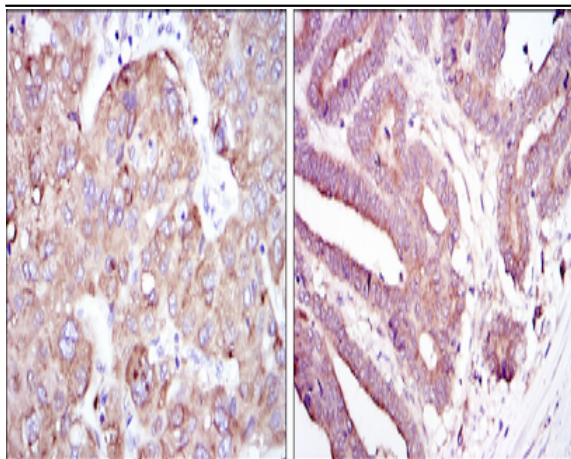
**Subcellular Location :** Secreted .

**Expression :** Detected in blood plasma and in urine (at protein level).

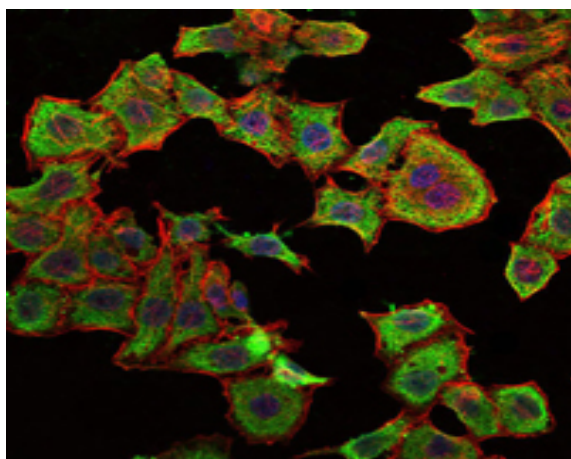
## Products Images



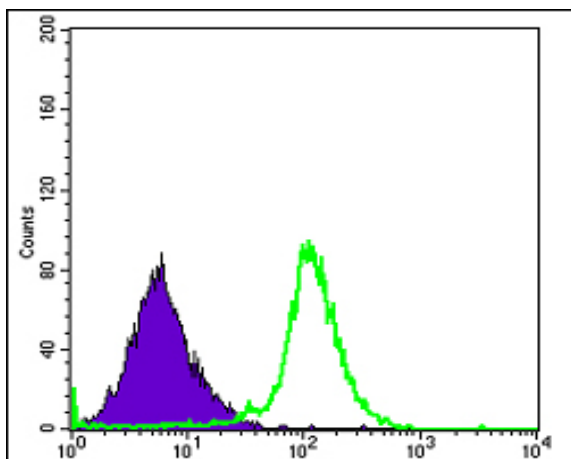
Western Blot analysis using RBP4 Monoclonal Antibody against HEK293 (1) and RBP4-hlgGfC transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded liver cancer tissues (left) and stomach cancer tissues (right) with DAB staining using RBP4 Monoclonal Antibody.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HepG2 cells using RBP4 Monoclonal Antibody (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.



Flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells using RBP4 Monoclonal Antibody (green) and negative control (purple).

