

RBP4 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP20177A

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P02753
Other Accession	P04916 , P27485 , Q00724 , NP_006735.2
Reactivity	Mouse
Predicted	Pig, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB41668
Calculated MW	23010
Antigen Region	11-40

Additional Information

Gene ID	5950
Other Names	Retinol-binding protein 4, Plasma retinol-binding protein, PRBP, RBP, Plasma retinol-binding protein(1-182), Plasma retinol-binding protein(1-181), Plasma retinol-binding protein(1-179), Plasma retinol-binding protein(1-176), RBP4
Target/Specificity	This RBP4 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 11-40 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human RBP4.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	RBP4 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	RBP4
Function	Retinol-binding protein that mediates retinol transport in blood plasma

(PubMed:[5541771](#)). Delivers retinol from the liver stores to the peripheral tissues (Probable). Transfers the bound all-trans retinol to STRA6, that then facilitates retinol transport across the cell membrane (PubMed:[22665496](#)).

Cellular Location	Secreted
Tissue Location	Detected in blood plasma and in urine (at protein level).

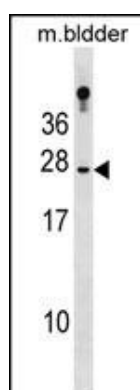
Background

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.

References

Wang, S.N., et al. J. Formos. Med. Assoc. 109(6):422-429(2010)
Liu, X.H., et al. Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi 90(18):1251-1254(2010)
Ku, Y.H., et al. J. Int. Med. Res. 38(3):782-791(2010)
Giacomozzi, C., et al. J. Endocrinol. Invest. 33(4):218-221(2010)
Nair, A.K., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11444 (2010) :

Images



RBP4 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP20177a) western blot analysis in mouse bladder tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the RBP4 antibody detected the RBP4 protein (arrow).

Citations

- [O-GlcNAcylation disrupts STRA6-retinol signals in kidneys of diabetes.](#)

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.