MONOSAN

Mouse anti-Liver Fatty Acid Binding Protein, clone L2B10 (Monoclonal)

Clone no. L2B10

MONOSAN

Product name	Mouse anti-Liver Fatty Acid Binding Protein, clone L2B10 (Monoclonal)
Host	Mouse
Applications	IHC-fr,ELISA,IHC-P,WB
Species reactivity	human, baboon, canine, rat, swine
Conjugate	-
Immunogen	Unknown or proprietery to MONOSAN and/or its suppliers
Isotype	IgG2b
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	L2B10
Size	1 ml
Concentration	100 ug/ ml
Format	-
Storage buffer	PBS with 0.1% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide
Storage until expiry date	2-8°C

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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Additional info

The monoclonal antibody L2B10 recognizes human liver fatty acid binding protein (L-FABP) of both natural and recombinant origin. The L-FABP protein is derived from the human FABP1 gene. FABPs are small intracellular proteins (~13-14 kDa) with a high degree of tissue specificity that bind long chain fatty acids. They are abundantly present in various cell types and play an important role in the intracellular utilization of fatty acids, transport and metabolism. There are at least nine distinct types of FABP, each showing a specific pattern of tissue expression. Due to its small size, FABP leaks rapidly out of ischemically damaged necrotic cells leading to a rise in serum levels. Ischemically damaged tissues are characterized histologically by absence (or low presence) of FABP facilitating recognition of such areas. L-FABP is localized in the liver, kidney and intestinal epithelium. The monoclonal antibody L2B10 is useful to detect ischemic areas of human liver. Furthermore, the antibody can be used for the purification of human L-FABP.

References

1. Bax; D et al. Scand J Gastroenterology 2007; 42: 902
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3. -
4. -
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