

Mouse Anti-Retinol Binding Protein/RBP1 [G4E4]: MC0928, MC0928RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: 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 post translationally and results in defective delivery and supply to the epidermal cells.

Specifications

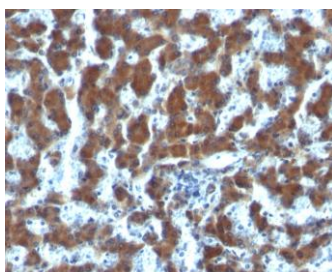
Clone: G4E4
 Source: Mouse
 Isotype: IgG1k
 Reactivity: Human, chimpanzee, monkey, goat, rabbit, rat, mouse
 Immunogen: Retinol binding protein-1 purified from human plasma
 Localization: Cytoplasm
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN₃)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC, ICC/IF, IP, WB
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Retinol Binding Protein/RBP1 Concentrated	MC0928	1 ml
Retinol Binding Protein/RBP1 Prediluted	MC0928RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue: Hepatic or ovarian carcinoma
 Concentrated Dilution: 100-500
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human hepatocellular carcinoma stained with anti-RBP1 using DAB

References:

1. Differential expression of PAI-RBP1, C1orf142, and COTL1 in non-small cell lung cancer cell lines with different tumor metastatic potential. Sun W et al. J Investig Med. 2012.
2. Expression analysis and RNA localization of PAI-RBP1 (SERBP1) in epithelial ovarian cancer: association with tumor progression. Koensgen D et al. Gynecol Oncol. 2007.
3. The Drosophila RNA-binding protein RBP1 is localized to transcriptionally active sites of chromosomes and shows a functional similarity to human splicing factor ASF/SF2. Kim YJ et al. Genes Dev. 1992.

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Rev. A