

Human I-FABP ELISA Kit | I-FABP elisa kit

I-FABP, Human, ELISA Kit

CATALOG #
AAA77798

REACTIVITY
Human

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

I-FABP; Human; ELISA Kit; FABP2; FABPI; I-FABP elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Sequence Length	132
Samples	Serum, plasma, urine and cell culture supernatant samples
Preparation and Storage	Product should be stored at 4 degree C. Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for one year.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for I-FABP elisa kit

Background: Fatty acid-binding proteins (FABPs) are a class of cytoplasmic proteins that bind long chain fatty acids. FABPs are small intracellular proteins (~13-14 kDa) with a high degree of tissue specificity. 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. Intestinal FABP (I-FABP) is specifically localized in the epithelium cells of the small bowel. The I-FABP protein is derived from the human FABP2 gene. Normally, I-FABP is undetectable in serum. Many observations indicate that I-FABP is a useful biochemical marker for intestinal cell damage both in vivo and in vitro. Ischemically damaged cells are characterized histologically by absence (or low presence) of FABP facilitating recognition of areas of ischemically damaged cells.

Intended Uses: The human I-FABP ELISA kit is to be used for the in vitro quantitative determination of human I-FABP in serum, plasma, urine and cell culture supernatant samples. This kit is intended for laboratory research use only and is not for use in test or therapeutic procedures. The analysis should be performed by trained laboratory professionals.

References

1. Niewold, T et al; Plasma intestinal fatty acid binding protein (I-FABP) concentrations increase following intestinal ischemia in pigs. Res Vet Sci 2004, 77: 89
2. Morariu, A et al; Dexamethasone: benefit and prejudice for patients undergoing onpump coronary artery bypass grafting: a study on myocardial, pulmonary, renal, intestinal, and hepatic injury. Chest 2005, 128: 2677
3. Derikx, J et al; Detection of chemotherapy-induced enterocyte toxicity with circulating intestinal fatty acid binding protein. J Pediatr Hematol Oncol 2006, 28: 267
4. Cronk, D et al; Intestinal fatty acid binding protein (I-FABP) for the detection of strangulated mechanical small bowel obstruction. Curr Surg 2006, 63: 322
5. Derikx, P et al; Urine based detection of intestinal mucosal cell damage in neonates with suspected necrotising enterocolitis. Gut 2007, 56: 1473

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	126352407
NCBI GeneID	100034050
NCBI Accession #	NP_001075372.1

NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001081903.2
NCBI Official Full Name	intestinal fatty acid binding protein
NCBI Official Symbol	I-FABP
NCBI Protein Information	intestinal fatty acid binding protein

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/human-elisa-kits/i-fabp/77798>