

RETINOL-BINDING PROTEINS

Retinol-binding proteins (RBP) are a family of proteins with diverse functions. They are carrier proteins that bind retinol. Retinol-binding protein-4 (RBP4), a 21-kDa protein synthesized in the liver and adipose tissue. RBP4 is a Lipocalin superfamily molecule that transports vitamin A (retinol) and retinaldehyde in the serum.

RBP is thought to be responsible for the delivery of serum retinol(Vitamin A) to target cell. Since the half-life period of RBP is much shorter. It can reveal the nutrition state of organs more sensitively, especially the change of the protein metabolism in a short time. It can also check out primary and subclinical malnutrition. On the other hand, the change of RBP can sensitively indicate the function of nephrotubular and the degree of the liver function injured. It can serve as an index for detecting the development and the results of the diseases of kidney and liver, as well as nutritional diseases.

Description	Abbr.	Cat No.	Remarks
Recombinant human Retinol binding protein 4	RBP4	SDZ900051	Control
Goat anti-human RBP4 polyclonal antibodies	pAb<RBP4>G IgG	SDZ700050	EIA / WB

RBP4