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Mouse anti-human RBP4 Mab

Proteins



Proteins Retinol-binding protein (RBP4) belongs to a lipocalin protein family and functions as a carrier protein for vitamin A in serum. Human retinol-binding protein circulating in blood consists of 183 amino acid residues. Several truncated isoforms of RBP4 lacking 1, 2, 4 or 6 of the C-terminal residues have also been described in the literature. In blood, RBP4 carries retinol (vitamin A) which is bound to RBP4 in an equimolar ratio. In addition, a major part of circulating RBP4 forms a complex with prealbumin (transthyretin), so only a small fraction of free RBP4 can be found in serum. RBP4 has been studied since 1960s, mainly as a transporter of retinol, but recent data suggest that RBP4 may contribute to the pathogenesis of type 2 diabetes. It has been demonstrated that serum RBP4 levels are elevated in patients with obesity and type 2 diabetes. Studies in mice showed that serum RBP4 may cause insulin resistance. There is thus a growing body of evidence demonstrating that RBP4 is a promising marker of the risk of type 2 diabetes. Some authors have shown a close correlation between circulating RBP4 and the extent of insulin resistance in subjects with obesity and type 2 diabetes and non-obese subjects with family history of type 2 diabetes.

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