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Retinol Binding Protein (RBP)

Retinol Binding Protein (RBP), a single-chain polypeptide glycoprotein, belongs to the α_2 -globulin family of human plasma proteins and is the primary plasma transport protein for retinol (vitamin A₁). RBP binds retinol in a 1:1 stoichiometry, serving not only to solubilize retinol but also to protect it from oxidation. Once in circulation, the RBP-retinol complex binds to one molecule of transthyretin (prealbumin), a plasma thyroxine-binding protein. This complex then delivers retinol to specific receptors of the retina, skin, gonads, lungs, salivary glands, and other tissues.

Immunoassays for serum levels of RBP are useful in the detection of liver disease, protein-calorie malnutrition, and vitamin A deficiencies. In addition, because vitamin A is important in the maintenance of differentiation and rate of proliferation of epithelial tissue, the determination of RBP serum levels have been shown to be important in the mediation of antitumor effects.

	Catalog Number	Purity (SDS-PAGE)
	R1114	98%
Source:	Human Urine from patients with chronic renal tubular proteinuria	
Form:	Lyophilized from 20 mM Ammonium Bicarbonate; may contain traces of buffer salts	
Protein/Content:	Determined by $A_{280}^{1\%} = 19.4$ and/or by Lowry prior to lyophilization	
Immunological Identity:	Confirmed by radial immunodiffusion	
Storage:	2-8°C short term -10°C to -25°C long term	
Biohazard:	At a minimum, the above products are tested and found negative for HIV-1, HIV-2, Hepatitis B, and HCV. Other tests can be performed as needed.	

Intended Use: For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures. Precaution: Although source materials have been tested for certain diseases, no test can absolutely assure the absence of all infectious agents. Therefore, these products should be handled as potentially biohazardous.