

**Anti-DBI Picoband Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO10170****Specification**

---

**Anti-DBI Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IHC-P</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P07108</a>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Format	<b>Lyophilized</b>

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Acyl-CoA-binding protein(DBI) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-DBI Picoband Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 1622

**Other Names**

Acyl-CoA-binding protein, ACBP, Diazepam-binding inhibitor, DBI, Endozepine, EP, DBI

**Calculated MW**

10044 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat<br><br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Endoplasmic reticulum . Golgi apparatus . Golgi localization is dependent on ligand binding (PubMed:17953517). .

**Tissue Specificity**

Isoform 1 is ubiquitous, with a moderate expression level. Isoform 2 is ubiquitous with high level in liver and adipose tissue. Isoform 3 is ubiquitous with strong expression in adipose tissue and heart.  
.

**Protein Name**

Acyl-CoA-binding protein

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

E. coli-derived human DBI recombinant protein (Position: S2-I87). Human DBI shares 77.9% amino

acid (aa) sequence identity with both mouse and rat DBI.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

**Anti-DBI Picoband Antibody - Protein Information****Name** DBI**Function**

Binds medium- and long-chain acyl-CoA esters with very high affinity and may function as an intracellular carrier of acyl-CoA esters. It is also able to displace diazepam from the benzodiazepine (BZD) recognition site located on the GABA type A receptor. It is therefore possible that this protein also acts as a neuropeptide to modulate the action of the GABA receptor.

**Cellular Location**

Endoplasmic reticulum. Golgi apparatus Note=Golgi localization is dependent on ligand binding (PubMed:17953517).

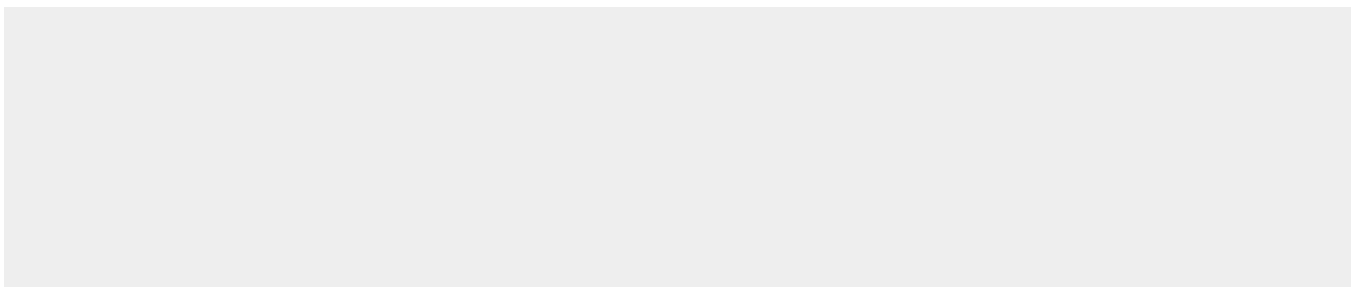
**Tissue Location**

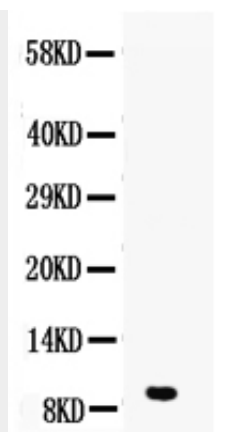
Isoform 1 is ubiquitous, with a moderate expression level. Isoform 2 is ubiquitous with high level in liver and adipose tissue. Isoform 3 is ubiquitous with strong expression in adipose tissue and heart.

**Anti-DBI Picoband Antibody - Protocols**

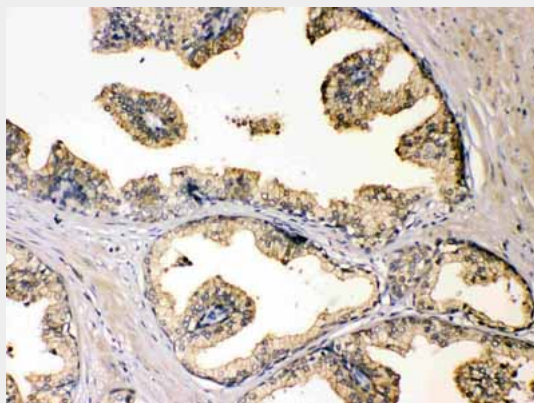
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

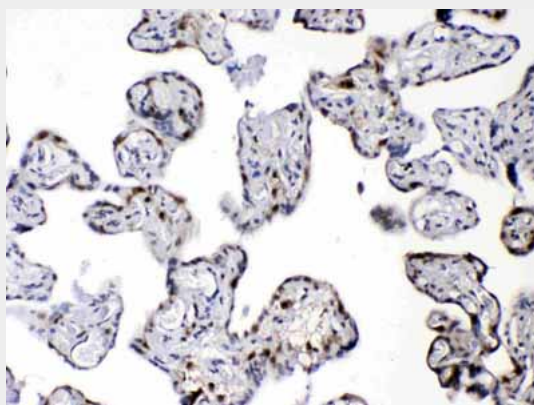
**Anti-DBI Picoband Antibody - Images**



Western blot analysis of DBI expression in human placenta extract (lane 1). DBI at 10KD was detected using rabbit anti- DBI Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO10170) at 0.5  $\mu$ g/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method .



DBI was detected in paraffin-embedded sections of human prostatic cancer tissues using rabbit anti- DBI Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog #ABO10170) at 1  $\mu$ g/mL. The immunohistochemical section was developed using SABC method .



DBI was detected in paraffin-embedded sections of human placenta tissues using rabbit anti- DBI Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog #ABO10170) at 1  $\mu$ g/mL. The immunohistochemical section was developed using SABC method .

#### **Anti-DBI Picoband Antibody - Background**

Acyl-CoA-binding protein is a protein that in humans is encoded by the DBI gene. This gene encodes diazepam binding inhibitor, a protein that is regulated by hormones and is involved in lipid metabolism and the displacement of beta-carbolines and benzodiazepines, which modulate signal

transduction at type A gamma-aminobutyric acid receptors located in brain synapses. The protein is conserved from yeast to mammals, with the most highly conserved domain consisting of seven contiguous residues that constitute the hydrophobic binding site for medium- and long-chain acyl-Coenzyme A esters. Diazepam binding inhibitor is also known to mediate the feedback regulation of pancreatic secretion and the postprandial release of cholecystokinin, in addition to its role as a mediator in corticotropin-dependent adrenal steroidogenesis. Three pseudogenes located on chromosomes 6, 8 and 16 have been identified. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described for this gene.