

**RBP4 Blocking Peptide (N-term)**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP20177A****Specification**

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**RBP4 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Product Information**

Primary Accession [P02753](#)  
Other Accession [P04916](#), [P27485](#), [Q00724](#), [NP\\_006735.2](#),  
[Q28369](#)

**RBP4 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5950

**Other Names**

Retinol-binding protein 4, Plasma retinol-binding protein, PRBP, RBP, Plasma retinol-binding protein(1-182), Plasma retinol-binding protein(1-181), Plasma retinol-binding protein(1-179), Plasma retinol-binding protein(1-176), RBP4

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 26-40 of HUMAN RBP4

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**RBP4 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** RBP4

**Function**

Retinol-binding protein that mediates retinol transport in blood plasma (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/5541771" target="\_blank">5541771</a>). Delivers retinol from the liver stores to the peripheral tissues (Probable). Transfers the bound all-trans retinol to STRA6, that then facilitates retinol transport across the cell membrane (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22665496" target="\_blank">22665496</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Secreted

**Tissue Location**

Detected in blood plasma and in urine (at protein level).

## **RBP4 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## **RBP4 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Images**

## **RBP4 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Background**

This protein belongs to the lipocalin family and is the specific carrier for retinol (vitamin A alcohol) in the blood. It delivers retinol from the liver stores to the peripheral tissues. In plasma, the RBP-retinol complex interacts with transthyretin which prevents its loss by filtration through the kidney glomeruli. A deficiency of vitamin A blocks secretion of the binding protein posttranslationally and results in defective delivery and supply to the epidermal cells.

## **RBP4 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - References**

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