FABP2

Fatty acid-binding protein 2 (FABP2) also known as **Intestinal-type fatty acid-binding protein** (I-FABP) is a protein that in humans is encoded by the *FABP2* gene.[1]

1 Function

The intracellular fatty acid-binding proteins (FABPs) belong to a multigene family with nearly twenty identified members. FABPs are divided into at least three distinct types, namely the hepatic-, intestinal- and cardiac-type. They form 14-15 kDa proteins and are thought to participate in the uptake, intracellular metabolism and/or transport of long-chain fatty acids. They may also be responsible in the modulation of cell growth and proliferation. Intestinal fatty acid-binding protein 2 gene contains four exons and is an abundant cytosolic protein in small intestine epithelial cells.[1]

2 Clinical significance

This gene has a polymorphism at codon 54 that identified an alanine-encoding allele and a threonine-encoding allele. Thr-54 protein is associated with increased fat oxidation and insulin resistance.[1]

3 References

[1] "Entrez Gene: FABP2 fatty acid binding protein 2, intestinal".

4 Further reading

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