猪I-FABP基因的分子克隆与组织特异性表达分析

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摘要

小杨型脂脂酸社合至白丹长侧脂肪酸具有高度的茶和力,参与脂肪酸的吸收和脂胞种还。利用-INXL来调快速扩弹GMD 比关并结合问调支烧物路、交换到了解阿雅介格型脂肪酸社合蛋白进程(1-PMP)的全长cMAF列(codensk接受号,A7960620),并对系恢复育美高等进行了生物信息学分析,据1-PMF基闭的cMAF列全长614 hp。其中包括3999 hon 开放式设列系(309):43 hond》:43 hond》

关键词

分类号

猪: I-FABP: RACE: Northem 杂交: 半定量RT-PCR

## Molecular Cloning and Tissue-specific Expression of Intestinal-type Fatty Acid Binding Protein in Porcine

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Abstract

-P-The intestinal fatty add-binding protein (I-FABP) shows binding specificity for long-chain fatty acids and is proposed to be involved in the uptake of dietary fatty acids and their intracellular transport. In this study, the full-length cDNA of I-FABP was cloned from pig intestine by homology cloning approach combined with 3' and 5' RACE. Sequence analysis and bioinformatics study showed that this CDNA contained 514 nucleotides, with a 399 by open reading frame (ORF) flanked by a 43 bp 5' UTR. The encoded 132 amino acids of pig 1' ABP with a molecular weight of approximately 15 kDs shared a high sequence identity of 68%-65% with those of other species. In addition, the phylogenetical analysis also indicated that the pig 1-RABP residual was extensively present in various tissues, but I-FABP transcript of approximately 620 bp was more abundant in intestine than in other tissues.

\*\*RPABP transcript of approximately 620 bp was more abundant in intestine than in other tissues.

pig: I-FABP: RACE: Northern hybridization; semi-quantitative RT-PCR

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