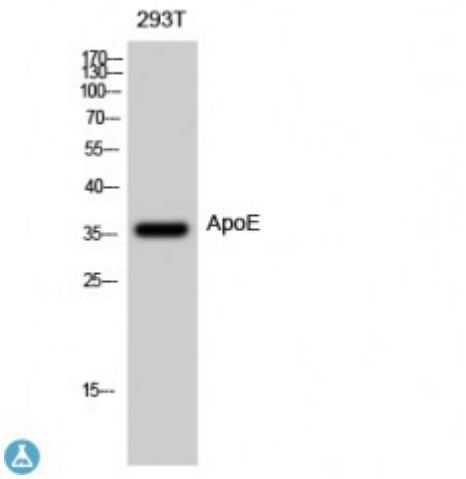
Anti-ApoE antibody



Description	ApoE is a protein encoded by the APOE gene which is approximately 36,1 kDa. ApoE is secreted and is involved in lipoprotein metabolism, the statin pathway, respiratory electron transport and glucose / energy metabolism. It is a major apoprotein of chylomicrons. It binds to a specific liver and peripheral cell receptor, and is essential for the normal catabolism of triglyceride-rich lipoprotein constituents. ApoE is expressed in most organs. Significant quantities are produced in liver, brain, spleen, lung, adrenal, ovary, kidney and muscle. Mutations in the APOE gene may result in hyperlipoproteinemian. STJ91638 was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. This polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of ApoE protein.

Model	STJ91638
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, FC, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ApoE.
Immunogen Region	Internal
Gene ID	348
Gene Symbol	APOE
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	ApoE Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ApoE protein.
Tissue Specificity	Occurs in all lipoprotein fractions in plasma. It constitutes 10-20% of very low

	density lipoproteins (VLDL) and 1-2% of high density lipoproteins (HDL). APOE is produced in most organs. Significant quantities are produced in liver, brain, spleen, lung, adrenal, ovary, kidney and muscle.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Apolipoprotein E Apo-E
Molecular Weight	36 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:613OMIM:104310
Alternative Names	Apolipoprotein E Apo-E
Function	Mediates the binding, internalization, and catabolism of lipoprotein particles. It can serve as a ligand for the LDL (apo B/E) receptor and for the specific apo-E receptor (chylomicron remnant) of hepatic tissues.
Cellular Localization	Secreted
Post-translational Modifications	Synthesized with the sialic acid attached by O-glycosidic linkage and is subsequently desialylated in plasma. O-glycosylated with core 1 or possibly core 8 glycans. Thr-307 and Ser-314 are minor glycosylation sites compared to Ser-308. Glycated in plasma VLDL of normal subjects, and of hyperglycemic diabetic patients at a higher level (2-3 fold).; Phosphorylated by FAM20C in the extracellular medium.