

## Apolipoprotein E/APOE3 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

### General Information

Synonyms:	Apolipoprotein E;Apo-E;APOE;ApoE3
Protein Construction:	Lys19-His317
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P02649
Molecular Weight:	39 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Lys19-His317

### QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Greater than 95% as determined by SEC-HPLC.
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing 20 mM Tris-HCl, 5% Trehalose, 5% Mannitol, 0.02% Tween 80, pH 8.0.

### Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:	Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.
Stability & Storage:	Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.
Shipping:	In general, Lyophilized powders are shipping with blue ice. Solutions are shipping with dry ice.

### Protein Background

ApoE, a glycoprotein, is a structural component of very low density lipoprotein (vLDL) synthesized by the liver and intestinally synthesized chylomicrons. ApoE is also a constituent of a subclass of high density of lipoproteins (HDL) involved in cholesterol transport. ApoE mediates high affinity binding of chylomicrons and vLDL particles to the LDL receptor, allowing for specific uptake of these particles by the liver, preventing the accumulation of cholesterol rich particles in the plasma. Apolipoprotein E combines with fats (lipids) in the body to form molecules

called lipoproteins and Apolipoprotein E is a major component of a specific type of lipoprotein called very low-density lipoproteins (VLDLs).

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