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Apolipoprotein E, Human Plasma recombinant protein

ApoE
Catalog # PBV10908r

Specification

Apolipoprotein E, Human Plasma recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession	P02649
Calculated MW	**34 kDa KDa**

Apolipoprotein E, Human Plasma recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	**348**
Gene Symbol	**ApoE**
Other Names	
ApoE	
Gene Source	**Human**
Source	**Human plasma. Prepared from plasma shown to be non-reactive for HBsAg, anti-HCV, anti-HBc, and negative for anti-HIV 1 & 2 by FDA approved tests.**
Assay&Purity	**SDS-PAGE; ≥95%**
Assay2&Purity2	**N/A;**
Recombinant	**No**
Target/Specificity	
ApoE	

Format
Frozen

Storage
-80°C; Frozen in 50 mM NH4HCO3, pH 8.0

Apolipoprotein E, Human Plasma recombinant protein - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Apolipoprotein E, Human Plasma recombinant protein - Images

Apolipoprotein E, Human Plasma recombinant protein - Background

Apolipoprotein E serves as a ligand for low density receptors and participates in the transport and redistribution of cholesterol and other lipids. Other functions include immunoregulation and cell growth modulation and differentiation. Apo E is thought to be involved in tissue repair as increased amounts of the protein are found at sites of peripheral nerve injury and regeneration. A mutant form is associated with familial type III hyperlipoproteinemia. The concentration of Apo E in normal plasma is 5 mg per 100 ml. In addition to facilitating solubilization of lipids, these proteins help to maintain the structural integrity of lipoproteins, serve as ligands for lipoprotein receptors, and regulate the activity of enzymes involved in lipid metabolism. Significant quantities of ApoE are produced in liver and brain and to some extent in almost every organ. ApoE is an important constituent of all plasma lipoproteins. It’s interaction with specific ApoE receptor enables uptake of chylomicron remnants by liver cells, which is an essential step during normal lipid metabolism. It also binds with the LDL receptor (apo B/E). Defects in ApoE are a cause of hyperlipoproteinemia type III. ApoE exists in three major isoforms; E2, E3, and E4, which differ from one another by a single amino-acid substitution.

Apolipoprotein E, Human Plasma recombinant protein - References

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