

Rabbit Anti-APOD antibody

SL10130R

Product Name:	APOD
Chinese Name:	载LipoproteinD抗体
Alias:	Apolipoprotein D; APOD; APO D; APOD protein; APOD_HUMAN; Apolipoprotein D; Apo-D; ApoD.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	19kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human APOD:21-120/189
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Apolipoprotein D (APO D), a glycoprotein involved in the human plasma lipid transport system. It is a progesterone binding glycoprotein of 24,000 dalton monomer molecular size, is a constituent of high density lipoprotein in plasma. The function of apolipoprotein D in the metabolism of plasma lipoproteins is unclear but the observation that this protein forms complexes with lecithin: cholesterol acyltransferase has led to the suggestion that apolipoprotein D may be involved in cholesterol esterification and

transport of substrates and products of the reaction. Apolipoprotein D is expressed in a range of normal tissues including axillary apocrine glands, adrenal cortex and corpus luteum. Peripheral nerves, pituitary, testis, cerebellum and renal tubes are also positive. APO D was first isolated in large quantity as GCDFP 24, the major protein component of most human breast cyst fluids. In recent studies, Apo D immunoreactivity has been shown to be an early indicator of prostate cancer and advanced primary prostate tumors.

Function:

APOD occurs in the macromolecular complex with lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase. It is probably involved in the transport and binding of bilin. Appears to be able to transport a variety of ligands in a number of different contexts.

Subunit:

Homodimer. In plasma, also exists as a disulfide-linked heterodimer with APOA2.

Subcellular Location: Secreted.

Tissue Specificity: Expressed in liver, intestine, pancreas, kidney, placenta, adrenal, spleen, fetal brain tissue and tears.

Post-translational modifications:

N-glycosylatd. N-glycan heterogeneity at Asn-65: Hex5HexNAc4 (major) and Hex6HexNAc5 (minor); at Asn-98: Hex5HexNAc4 (minor), dHex1Hex5HexNAc4 (major), dHex1Hex6HexNAc5 (minor) and dHex1Hex7HexNAc6 (minor).

Similarity: Belongs to the calycin superfamily. Lipocalin family.

SWISS: P05090

Gene ID: 347

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 347Human

Omim: 107740Human

SwissProt: P05090Human

Unigene: 522555Human

	Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse cerebellum); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase
	by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (APOD) Polyclonal Antibody,
	Unconjugated (SL10130R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating
	according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

