

Rabbit Anti-APOL1 antibody

SL12498R

Product Name:	APOL1
Chinese Name:	载LipoproteinL1 抗体
Alias:	APO L; Apo-L; APOL; APOL I; ApoL-I; APOL1; Apolipoprotein L1; APOL1_HUMAN; APOLI; APOL1; APOL 1; APOL-1; Apolipoprotein L; Apolipoprotein L I; Apolipoprotein L-I; Apolipoprotein L-1; FSGS4.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=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:	41kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human APOL1/Apolipoprotein L:201-300/398
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:	Apolipoproteins are protein components of plasma lipoproteins (1). The apolipoprotein L gene family encodes six highly homologous proteins designated apoL-I to -VI, which are associated with large high density type lipoproteins (HDL) (2,3). The human apoL

family maps to chromosome 22q12.1-13.1 within a 127,000-bp region (4). ApoL has been characterized as a pancreas specific, 383-amino acid protein that contains a 12-amino acid secretory signal peptide (4). The apoL genes have TATA-less promoters and contain putative sterol regulatory elements, suggesting that transcription of these genes may be coordinated with that of the low density lipoprotein receptor and genes in pathways involving the synthesis of triglycerides and cholesterol (3). ApoL homologs can undergo 10 fold changes in expression during atherosclerotic changes in vascular endothelial cells, which includes the inflammatory reaction of atherosclerotic lesions (5).

Function:

May play a role in lipid exchange and transport throughout the body. May participate in reverse cholesterol transport from peripheral cells to the liver.

Subunit:

In plasma, interacts with APOA1 and mainly associated with large high density lipoprotein particles.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted.

Tissue Specificity:

Plasma. Found on APOA-I-containing high density lipoprotein (HDL3). Expressed in pancreas, lung, prostate, liver, placenta and spleen.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylation sites are present in the extracelllular medium.

DISEASE:

Defects in APOL1 are the cause of focal segmental glomerulosclerosis type 4 (FSGS4) [MIM:612551]. It is a renal pathology defined by the presence of segmental sclerosis in glomeruli and resulting in proteinuria, reduced glomerular filtration rate and edema. Renal insufficiency often progresses to end-stage renal disease, a highly morbid state requiring either dialysis therapy or kidney transplantation.

Similarity:

Belongs to the apolipoprotein L family.

SWISS:

O14791

Gene ID:

8542

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 8542Human

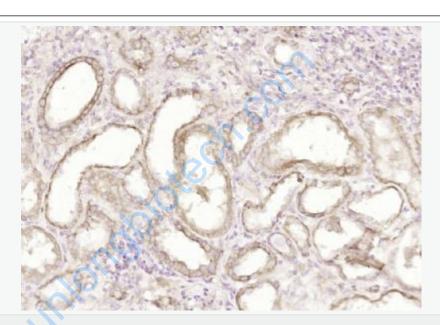
Omim: 603743Human

SwissProt: O14791Human

Unigene: 114309Human

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 (Human kidney); 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 (APOL1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL12498R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.