

Rabbit Anti-ApoM antibody

SL12501R

Product Name:	АроМ
Chinese Name:	载LipoproteinM抗体
Alias:	Apo M; Apo-M; Apolipoprotein M; ApoM; APOM_HUMAN; G3A; HSPC336; MGC22400; NG20; NG20 like protein; Protein G3a.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
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:	21kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ApoM/Apolipoprotein M:101- 188/188
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. ApoM (Apolipoprotein M), also known as protein G3a, is a member of the Lipocalin family of proteins. ApoM is exclusively expressed in kidney tubular epithelial cells and liver hepatocytes. Mature ApoM retains its signal peptide, which acts as a hydrophobic anchor, and contains a structurally conserved eight stranded antiparallel J barrel which binds retinol and retinoic

acid. ApoM may play a key role in reverse cholesterol transport. It mainly associates with high density lipoprotein (HDL) and to a lesser extent with triglyceride-rich lipoprotein (TGRLP) and low-density lipoprotein (LDL). ApoM is important for the preʃ-HDL formation. Preʃ-HDL is an important acceptor of peripheral cellular cholesterol. The concentration of ApoM in plasma strongly correlates with total cholesterol. Low concentrations of ApoM in plasma is associated with diabetes.

Function:

Probably involved in lipid transport. Can bind sphingosine-1-phosphate, myristic acid, palmitic acid and stearic acid, retinol, all-trans-retinoic acid and 9-cis-retinoic acid.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted. Present in high density lipoprotein (HDL) and to a lesser extent in triglyceriderich lipoproteins (TGRLP) and low density lipoproteins.

Tissue Specificity: Plasma protein. Expressed in liver and kidney.

Similarity: Belongs to the calycin superfamily. Lipocalin family. Highly divergent.

SWISS: 095445

Gene ID: 55937

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 55937Human

Entrez Gene: 55938Mouse

Entrez Gene: 55939Rat

<u>Omim: 606907</u>Human

SwissProt: 095445Human

SwissProt: Q9Z1R3Mouse

SwissProt: P14630Rat

Unigene: 534468Human

Unigene: 2161 Mouse

Unigene: 262Rat

	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 (rat liver); 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 (ApoM) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated
	(SL12501R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP
	Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.