



Rabbit Anti-Apolipoprotein O antibody

SL12502R

Product Name:	Apolipoprotein O
Chinese Name:	载LipoproteinO抗体
Alias:	ApoO; 0610008C08Rik; 1110019O03Rik; Apolipoprotein O; APOO; APOO_HUMAN; FAM121B; Family with sequence similarity 121B; MGC130105; MGC130106; MGC4825; My025; MYO25; OTTHUMP00000023073; Protein FAM121B; RP23-272D10.2.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,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:	20kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membraneSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ApoO/Apolipoprotein O:101-198/198
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 a family of fatty-acid binding proteins that transport fat through the bloodstream in the form of lipoproteins. ApoO (Apolipoprotein O), also known as FAM121B or My025, is a 198 amino acid single-pass membrane protein that belongs to

the apolipoprotein family. Expressed ubiquitously with particularly high expression in diabetic heart tissue, apoO functions to promote the transport of cholesterol from macrophage cells and may be involved in regulatory mechanisms that protect lipid accumulation within the heart. ApoO is present in high density lipoproteins (HDLs) and low density lipoproteins (LDLs) and is secreted by an MTP (microsomal triglyceride transfer protein)-dependent mechanism. Two isoforms of apoO exist due to alternative splicing events.

Function:

Promotes cholesterol efflux from macrophage cells. Detected in HDL, LDL and VLDL. Secreted by a microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (MTTP)-dependent mechanism, probably as a VLDL-associated protein that is subsequently transferred to HDL. May be involved in myocardium-protective mechanisms against lipid accumulation.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane. Secreted.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in all tissues examined. Up-regulated in diabetic heart.

Post-translational modifications:

O-glycosylation; glycosaminoglycan of chondroitin-sulfate type.

Similarity:

Belongs to the apolipoprotein O family.

SWISS:

Q9BUR5

Gene ID:

79135

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 79135](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 68316](#) Mouse

[Omim: 300753](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q9BUR5](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q9DCZ4](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 495851](#) Human

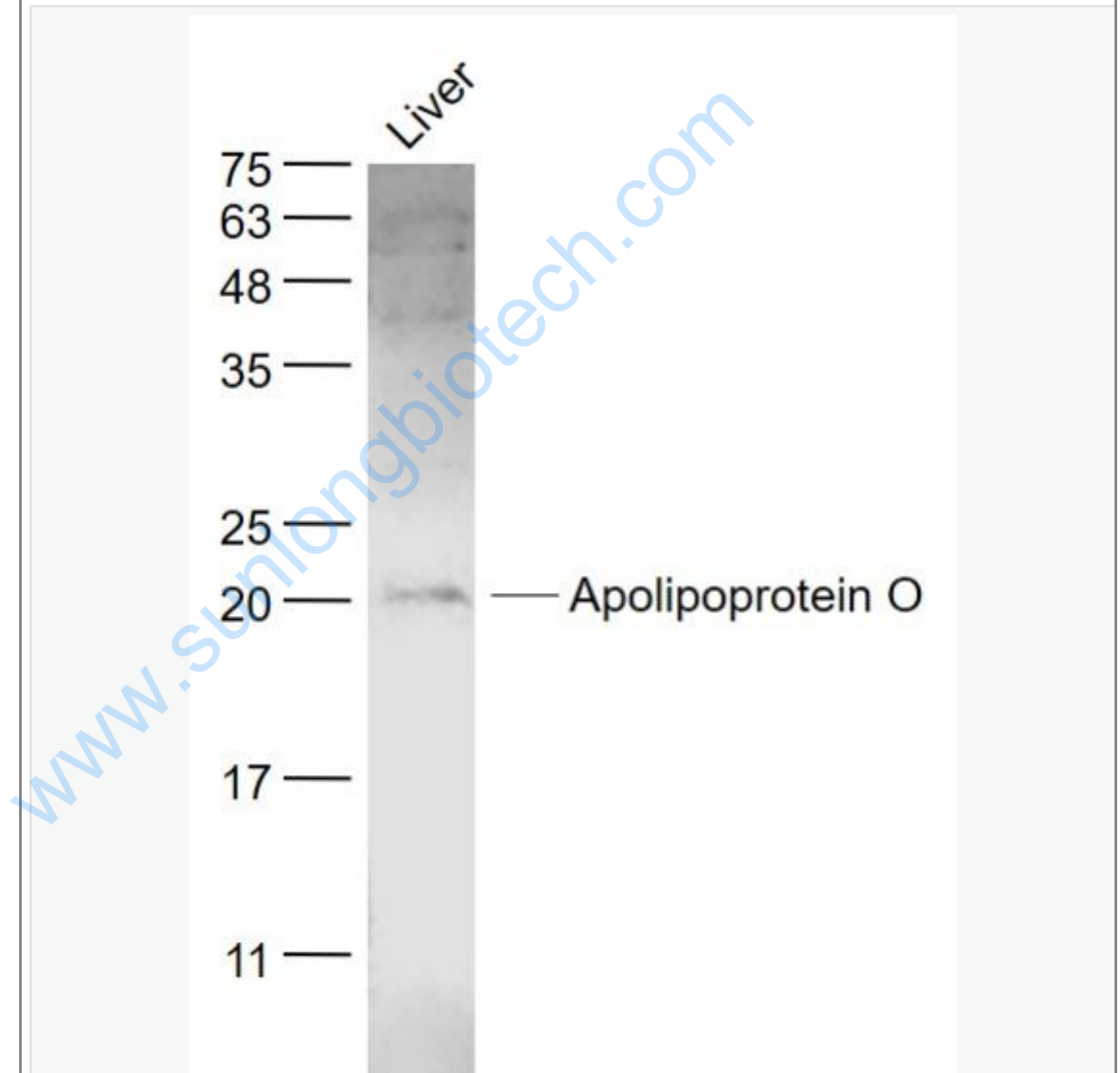
[Unigene: 343319](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 379156](#) Mouse

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Sample:

Liver (Rat) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti- Apolipoprotein O (SL12502R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 20 kD

Observed band size: 20 kD

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