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Product datasheet

Anti-Apolipoprotein A I antibody ab7614

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製品の概要

製品名	Anti-Apolipoprotein A I antibody
製品の詳細	Goat polyclonal to Apolipoprotein A I
由来種	Goat
特異性	Typically less than 1% cross reactivity against other types of apoLipoprotein was detected by ELISA. This antibody reacts with mouse apoLipoprotein A-I and has negligible cross-reactivity with Type A-II, B, C-I, C-II, C-III, E and J apoLipoproteins.
アプリケーション	**適用あり:** ELISA, IP, IHC-P, Sandwich ELISA, WB
種交差性	**交差種:** Mouse
免疫原	Full length native apoLipoprotein Type A-I (purified).
特記事項	This antibody has been used to determine that atherosclerotic lesions in the human aorta contain considerable amounts of lipoproteins. These lipoproteins were observed to be complexed with components of the extracellular matrix (especially LDL and proteoglycans). The role of these matrix-lipoprotein complexes is not entirely clear, however, animal models of atherosclerosis have shown that increased cellular proliferation and increased production of extracellular matrix components occur following injury to the intimal layer of the aorta. The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
バッファー	Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.44% Sodium chloride, 4.77% Sodium borate, 0.15% EDTA
精製度	Immunogen affinity purified

特記事項（精製）	This product has been prepared by immunoaffinity chromatography using immobilized antigens followed by extensive cross-adsorption against other apoLipoproteins and human serum proteins to remove any unwanted specificities.
ポリ/モノ	ポリクローナル
アイソタイプ	IgG

アプリケーション

The Abpromise guarantee Abpromise保証は、次のテスト済みアプリケーションにおけるab7614の使用に適用されます

アプリケーションノートには、推奨の開始希釈率がありますが、適切な希釈率につきましてはご検討ください。

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
IP		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
IHC-P	★★★★★ (1)	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Sandwich ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
WB	★★★☆☆ (3)	Use at an assay dependent concentration.

ターゲット情報

機能

Participates in the reverse transport of cholesterol from tissues to the liver for excretion by promoting cholesterol efflux from tissues and by acting as a cofactor for the lecithin cholesterol acyltransferase (LCAT). As part of the SPAP complex, activates spermatozoa motility.

組織特異性

Major protein of plasma HDL, also found in chylomicrons. Synthesized in the liver and small intestine.

関連疾患

Defects in APOA1 are a cause of high density lipoprotein deficiency type 2 (HDLD2) [MIM:604091]; also known as familial hypoalphalipoproteinemia (FHA). Inheritance is autosomal dominant.
Defects in APOA1 are a cause of the low HDL levels observed in high density lipoprotein deficiency type 1 (HDLD1) [MIM:205400]; also known as analphalipoproteinemia or Tangier disease (TGD). HDLD1 is a recessive disorder characterized by the absence of plasma HDL, accumulation of cholesteryl esters, premature coronary artery disease, hepatosplenomegaly, recurrent peripheral neuropathy and progressive muscle wasting and weakness. In HDLD1 patients, ApoA-I fails to associate with HDL probably because of the faulty conversion of pro-ApoA-I molecules into mature chains, either due to a defect in the converting enzyme activity or a specific structural defect in Tangier ApoA-I.
Defects in APOA1 are the cause of amyloid polyneuropathy-nephropathy Iowa type (AMYLIOWA) [MIM:107680]; also known as amyloidosis van Allen type or familial amyloid polyneuropathy type III. AMYLIOWA is a hereditary generalized amyloidosis due to deposition of amyloid mainly constituted by apolipoprotein A1. The clinical picture is dominated by neuropathy in the early stages of the disease and nephropathy late in the course. Death is due in most cases to renal amyloidosis. Severe peptic ulcer disease can occurr in some and hearing loss is frequent. Cataracts is present in several, but vitreous opacities are not observed.

	Defects in APOA1 are a cause of amyloidosis type 8 (AMYL8) [MIM:105200]; also known as systemic non-neuropathic amyloidosis or Ostertag-type amyloidosis. AMYL8 is a hereditary generalized amyloidosis due to deposition of apolipoprotein A1, fibrinogen and lysozyme amyloids. Viscera are particularly affected. There is no involvement of the nervous system. Clinical features include renal amyloidosis resulting in nephrotic syndrome, arterial hypertension, hepatosplenomegaly, cholestasis, petechial skin rash.
配列類似性	Belongs to the apolipoprotein A1/A4/E family.
翻訳後修飾	Palmitoylated. Phosphorylation sites are present in the extracelllular medium.
細胞内局在	Secreted.

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