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Product datasheet

Biotin Anti-Apolipoprotein E antibody ab24274

1 References

製品の概要

製品名 Biotin Anti-Apolipoprotein E antibody

製品の詳細 Biotin Goat polyclonal to Apolipoprotein E

由来種 Goat 標識 Biotin

アプリケーション 適用あり: ELISA, ICC/IF, WB

種交差性 交差種: Human

免疫原 Purified human Apolipoprotein E from human plasma.

特記事項 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). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze /

thaw cycle.

רקלעי\/ Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide

Constituents: 0.2% PBS, 0.0292% EDTA, 0.435% Sodium chloride

精製度 Immunogen affinity purified

特記事項(精製) Purified by human apo E-Sepharose chromatography, then labeled with biotin.

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

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.
ICC/IF		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration. Predicted molecular weight: 36 kDa. Dilution optimised using Chromogenic detection.

ターゲット情報

機能

組織特異性

関連疾患

Mediates the binding, internalization, and catabolism of lipoprotein particles. It can serve as a ligand for the LDL (apo B/E) receptor and for the specific apo-E receptor (chylomicron remnant) of hepatic tissues.

Occurs in all lipoprotein fractions in plasma. It constitutes 10-20% of very low density lipoproteins (VLDL) and 1-2% of high density lipoproteins (HDL). APOE is produced in most organs. Significant quantities are produced in liver, brain, spleen, lung, adrenal, ovary, kidney and muscle.

Defects in APOE are a cause of hyperlipoproteinemia type 3 (HLPP3) [MIM:107741]; also known as familial dysbetalipoproteinemia. Individuals with HLPP3 are clinically characterized by xanthomas, yellowish lipid deposits in the palmar crease, or less specific on tendons and on elbows. The disorder rarely manifests before the third decade in men. In women, it is usually expressed only after the menopause. The vast majority of the patients are homozygous for APOE*2 alleles. More severe cases of HLPP3 have also been observed in individuals heterozygous for rare APOE variants. The influence of APOE on lipid levels is often suggested to have major implications for the risk of coronary artery disease (CAD). Individuals carrying the common APOE*4 variant are at higher risk of CAD.

Genetic variations in APOE are associated with Alzheimer disease type 2 (AD2) [MIM:104310]. It is a late-onset neurodegenerative disorder characterized by progressive dementia, loss of cognitive abilities, and deposition of fibrillar amyloid proteins as intraneuronal neurofibrillary tangles, extracellular amyloid plagues and vascular amyloid deposits. The major constituent of these plagues is the neurotoxic amyloid-beta-APP 40-42 peptide (s), derived proteolytically from the transmembrane precursor protein APP by sequential secretase processing. The cytotoxic Cterminal fragments (CTFs) and the caspase-cleaved products such as C31 derived from APP, are also implicated in neuronal death. Note=The APOE*4 allele is genetically associated with the common late onset familial and sporadic forms of Alzheimer disease. Risk for AD increased from 20% to 90% and mean age at onset decreased from 84 to 68 years with increasing number of APOE*4 alleles in 42 families with late onset AD. Thus APOE*4 gene dose is a major risk factor for late onset AD and, in these families, homozygosity for APOE*4 was virtually sufficient to cause AD by age 80. The mechanism by which APOE*4 participates in pathogenesis is not known. Defects in APOE are a cause of sea-blue histiocyte disease (SBHD) [MIM:269600]; also known as sea-blue histiocytosis. This disorder is characterized by splenomegaly, mild thrombocytopenia and, in the bone marrow, numerous histiocytes containing cytoplasmic granules which stain bright blue with the usual hematologic stains. The syndrome is the consequence of an inherited metabolic defect analogous to Gaucher disease and other sphingolipidoses. Defects in APOE are a cause of lipoprotein glomerulopathy (LPG) [MIM:611771]. LPG is an uncommon kidney disease characterized by proteinuria, progressive kidney failure, and

distinctive lipoprotein thrombi in glomerular capillaries. It mainly affects people of Japanese and

Chinese origin. The disorder has rarely been described in Caucasians.

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配列類似性 Belongs to the apolipoprotein A1/A4/E family.

翻訳後修飾 Synthesized with the sialic acid attached by O-glycosidic linkage and is subsequently desialylated

in plasma. O-glycosylated with core 1 or possibly core 8 glycans. Thr-307 is a minor glycosylation

site compared to Ser-308.

Glycated in plasma VLDL of normal subjects, and of hyperglycemic diabetic patients at a higher

level (2-3 fold).

Phosphorylation sites are present in the extracelllular medium.

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