

Apo D Human

Description: Apolipoprotein-D Human Recombinant His Tag fusion protein at C-terminus (7 highlighted a.a.) produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, Polypeptide chain containing 174 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 19.82kDa. The protein a.a sequence corresponds to the UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry P05090. The Following gene modifications were made: Trp99His, Cys116Ser, Ile118Ser, Leu120Ser amino acids exchanges were introduced at the surface of Apolipoprotein-D to enhance the proteins solubility and another three Leu23Pro, Pro133Val, Asn134Ala amino acids exchanges which facilitate its genetic manipulation. The Apolipoprotein-D is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Apolipoprotein D, Apo-D, ApoD.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: FHLGKCPNPP VQENFDVNKY PGRWYEIEKI PTFENGRCI
QANYSLMENG KIKVLNQELR ADGTVNQIEG EATPVNLTPE AKLEVKFSWF MPSAPYHILA
TDYENYALVY SCTSISQSFH VDFAWILARN VALPPETVDS LKNILTSNNI DVKKMTVTDQ
VNCPKLSAHHHHHH.

Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Filtered (0.4

Stability:

Store lyophilized protein at -20°C. Aliquot the product after reconstitution to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles. Reconstituted protein can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time; it does not show any change after two weeks at 4°C.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to add deionized H2O to a working volume of 0.5mg/ml and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. Product is not sterile! Please filter this product by an appropriate sterile filter before using it in the cell culture.

Introduction:

Apolipoprotein-D is mainly associated with high density lipoproteins in human plasma. Apolipoprotein-D is an atypical Apolipoprotein and, based on its primary structure, Apolipoprotein-D is a member of the lipocalin family. Lipocalins adopt a beta-barrel tertiary structure and transport small hydrophobic ligands. Apolipoprotein-D binds cholesterol, progesterone, pregnenolone, bilirubin and arachidonic acid. Apolipoprotein-D is expressed in numerous tissues having high levels of expression in spleen, testes and brain. Apolipoprotein-D is present at high concentrations in the cyst fluid of women with gross cystic disease of the breast, a condition associated with increased risk of breast cancer. Apolipoprotein-D accumulates in regenerating peripheral nerves and in the cerebrospinal fluid of

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patients with neurodegenerative conditions, such as Alzheimer's disease. Apolipoprotein-D participates in maintenance and repair within the central and peripheral nervous systems.

Apolipoprotein-D is a multi-ligand, multi-functional transporter and transports a ligand from 1 cell to another within an organ, scavenges a ligand within an organ for transport to the blood or could transport a ligand from the circulation to specific cells within a tissue.

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