

APOA1 Human

Description: Apolipoprotein A-I Human Recombinant produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 244 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 28.2kDa. The APOA1 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: CYP5-757

For research use only.

Synonyms: Apolipoprotein A-I, Apo-AI, ApoA-I, APOA1, MGC117399.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

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

Amino Acid Sequence: MDEPPQSPWD RVKDLATVYV DVLKDSGRDY VSQFEGSALG
KQLNLKLLDN WDSVTSTFSK LREQLGPTVQ EFWDNLEKET EGLRQEMSKD LEEVKAKVQP
YLDDFQKKWQ EEMELYRQKV EPLRAELQEG ARQKLHELQE KLSPLGEEMR DRARAHVDAL
RTHLAPYSDE LRQRLAARLE ALKENG GARL AEYHAKATEH LSTLSEKAKP ALEDLRQGLL
PVLESFKVSF LS

Purity: Greater than 97.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The APOA1 protein was lyophilized from a 0.2

Stability:

Lyophilized Apolipoprotein A-I although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution APOA1 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

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 reconstitute the lyophilized APOA1 in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100

Introduction:

APOA1 (Apolipoprotein A-1) is a human protein with a specific role in lipid metabolism being the main protein component of HDL in the plasma. APOA1 promotes cholesterol efflux from tissues to the liver for excretion. Furthermore, APOA1 is a cofactor for LCAT, which is responsible for the formation of most plasma cholesteryl esters. In addition, APOA1 activates spermatozoa motility as part of the SPAP complex. The APOA1 gene is strongly linked with two other Apolipoprotein genes on chromosome 11. Defects in the APOA1 gene are linked to HDL deficiency including Tangier disease, and with systemic non-neuropathic amyloidosis. High levels of APOA1 are linked to the manifestation of asthma and atopy.

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