Best Tools for immunology Research

APOA rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YT7818
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	APOA
Fields :	>>Cholesterol metabolism
Gene Name :	LPA
Protein Name :	APOA
Human Gene Id :	4018
Human Swiss Prot No :	P08519
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human APOA
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human APOA
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	226kD

Background :

The protein encoded by this gene is a serine proteinase that inhibits the activity of tissue-type plasminogen activator I. The encoded protein constitutes a substantial portion of lipoprotein(a) and is proteolytically cleaved, resulting in fragments that attach to atherosclerotic lesions and promote thrombogenesis. Elevated plasma levels of this protein are linked to atherosclerosis. Depending on the individual, the encoded protein contains 2-43 copies of kringle-type domains. The allele represented here contains 15 copies of the kringle-type repeats and corresponds to that found in the reference genome sequence. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2009],

Function :

disease:Elevated plasma concentrations of apo(a) and its naturally occurring proteolytic fragments are correlated with atherosclerosis. Homology with plasminogen kringles IV and V is thought to underlie the atherogenicity of the protein, because the fragments are competing with plasminogen for fibrin(ogen) binding.,function:Apo(a) is the main constituent of lipoprotein(a) (Lp(a)). It has serine proteinase activity and is able of autoproteolysis. Inhibits tissue-type plasminogen activator 1. Lp(a) may be a ligand for megalin/Gp 330.,miscellaneous:Apo(a) is known to be proteolytically cleaved, leading to the formation of the so-called mini-Lp(a). Apo(a) fragments accumulate in atherosclerotic lesions, where they may promote thrombogenesis. O-glycosylation may limit the extent of proteolytic fragmentation.,online information:The Singapore human mutation and polymorphism database,polymorphis

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