Best Tools for immunology Research

APOB rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YT7819
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	ApoB
Fields :	>>Fat digestion and absorption;>>Vitamin digestion and absorption;>>Cholesterol metabolism;>>Lipid and atherosclerosis
Gene Name :	APOB
Protein Name :	APOB
Human Gene Id :	338
Human Swiss Prot No :	P04114
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human APOB
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human APOB
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 :	502kD

Background : This gene product is the main apolipoprotein of chylomicrons and low density lipoproteins. It occurs in plasma as two main isoforms, apoB-48 and apoB-100: the former is synthesized exclusively in the gut and the latter in the liver. The intestinal and the hepatic forms of apoB are encoded by a single gene from a single, very long mRNA. The two isoforms share a common N-terminal sequence. The shorter apoB-48 protein is produced after RNA editing of the apoB-100 transcript at residue 2180 (CAA->UAA), resulting in the creation of a stop codon, and early translation termination. Mutations in this gene or its regulatory region cause hypobetalipoproteinemia, normotriglyceridemic hypobetalipoproteinemia, and hypercholesterolemia due to ligand-defective apoB, diseases affecting plasma cholesterol and apoB levels. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function : disease:Defects in APOB are a cause of familial hypobetalipoproteinemia (FHBL) [MIM:107730]. FHBL is a genetically heterogeneous autosomal co-dominant disorder, associated with reduced plasma concentrations of apoB, LDL and VLDL. Heterozygotes for FHBL are usually asymptomatic with LDL cholesterol and apoB-100 concentrations less than 50% of those in normal plasma. Homozygotes have extremely low plasma LDL cholesterol and apoB-100 concentrations, and clinical presentation may vary from no symptoms to severe gastrointestinal and neurological dysfunction similar to abetalipoproteinemia [MIM:200100].,disease:Defects in APOB are a cause of familial ligand-defective apolipoprotein B-100 (FDB) [MIM:144010]. FDB is a dominantly inherited disorder of lipoprotein metabolism leading to hypercholesterolemia and increased proneness to coronary artery disease (CAD). The plasma cholesterol levels are

Subcellular Location : Cytoplasm . Secreted . Lipid droplet .

Products Images