Elabscience®

Human ApoE Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No.	E-KAB-0191	Applications	ELISA
Synonyms	Apo-E, MGC1571		

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Human ApoE Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 µ g	Store at -20° C for one year.
		Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Human ApoE Detection Antibody	1 vial, 50 μL	Store at -20°C for one year.
(Biotin)		Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0191)		
		Human AngE Conturn Antihody	Human ApoE Detection Antibody	
		Human ApoE Capture Antibody	(Biotin)	
Immunogen	Immunogen	Native Protein	Native Protein	
Information	Swissprot	P02649		
Product details	Reactivity	Human	Human	
	Host	Mouse	Mouse	
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin	
	Concentration	0.5mg/mL	/	
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 50%	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 1%	
		glycerol, pH 7.4	protective protein, 50% glycerol, pH	
			7.4	
	Purify	Protein A	Protein A	
	Specificity	Detects Human ApoE in ELISAs.		

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Applications

Human ApoE Sandwich ELISA Assay:

Recommended	Reagent	Images
Concentration/Dilution		
0.5-4µg/mL	Human ApoE Capture Antibody	
1:1000-1:10000	Human ApoE Detection Antibody	Optical Density
	(Biotin)	Object
		0.01 10 100 1000 10000 Human ApoE concentration(ng/mL)
	Concentration/Dilution 0.5-4µg/mL	Concentration/Dilution 0.5-4µg/mL Human ApoE Capture Antibody 1:1000-1:10000 Human ApoE Detection Antibody

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a major apoprotein of the chylomicron. It binds to a specific liver and peripheral cell receptor, and is essential for the normal catabolism of triglyceride-rich lipoprotein constituents. This gene maps to chromosome 19 in a cluster with the related apolipoprotein C1 and C2 genes. Mutations in this gene result in familial dysbetalipoproteinemia, or type III hyperlipoproteinemia (HLP III), in which increased plasma cholesterol and triglycerides are the consequence of impaired clearance of chylomicron and VLDL remnants.

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