Recombinant ANGPTL3 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN301438L

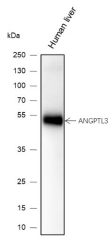
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide derived from ANGPTL3 anti
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	A133
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:1000
IHC	1:50-1:100
IF	1:50

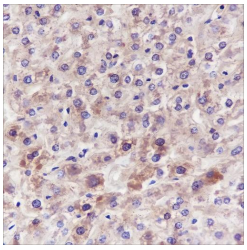
Data



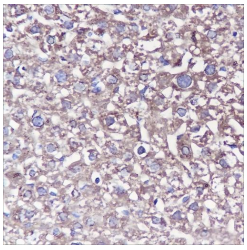
Western Blot with ANGPTL3 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: Human liver

Observed-MW:54 kDa

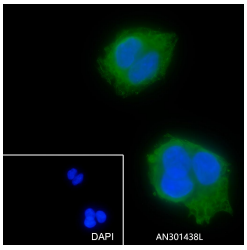
Calculated-MW:54 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver using ANGPTL3 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse liver using ANGPTL3 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% Paraformaldehyde) fixed HepG2 cells using anti-ANGPTL3 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com
Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Acts in part as a hepatokine that is involved in regulation of lipid and glucose metabolism. Proposed to play a role in the trafficking of energy substrates to either storage or oxidative tissues in response to food intake. Has a stimulatory effect on plasma triglycerides (TG), which is achieved by suppressing plasma TG clearance via inhibition of LPL activity. The inhibition of LPL activity appears to be an indirect mechanism involving recruitment of proprotein convertases PCSK6 and FURIN to LPL leading to cleavage and dissociation of LPL from the cell surface; the function does not require ANGPTL3 proteolytic cleavage but seems to be mediated by the N-terminal domain, and is not inhibited by GPIHBP1. Can inhibit endothelial lipase, causing increased plasma levels of high density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol and phospholipids. Can bind to adipocytes to activate lipolysis, releasing free fatty acids and glycerol. Suppresses LPL specifically in oxidative tissues which is required to route very low density lipoprotein (VLD L)-TG to white adipose tissue (WAT) for storage in response to food; the function may involve cooperation with circulating, liver-derived ANGPTL8 and ANGPTL4 expression in WAT.

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