

# Recombinant Human Apolipoprotein A-I/ApoA1 Protein



Catalog Number:PKSH032082

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

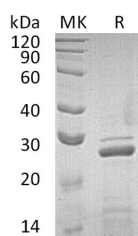
## Description

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Synonyms</b>                    | Apolipoprotein A-I;Apo-AI;ApoA-I;Apolipoprotein A1;APOA1 |
| <b>Species</b>                     | Human  |
| <b>Expression Host</b>             | E.coli   |
| <b>Sequence</b>                    | Arg19-Gln267   |
| <b>Accession</b>                   | P02647   |
| <b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b> | 29.0 kDa   |
| <b>Observed molecular weight</b>   | 25-31 kDa  |
| <b>Tag</b>                         | None   |

## Properties

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Purity</b>         | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.   |
| <b>Endotoxin</b>      | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.  |
| <b>Storage</b>        | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.                      |
| <b>Shipping</b>       | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.  |
| <b>Formulation</b>    | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.<br>Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed man |
| <b>Reconstitution</b> | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.   |

## Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## Background

Apolipoprotein A1 (APOA1) is a secreted protein which belongs to the Apolipoprotein A1/A4/E family. APOA1 is the major protein component of high density lipoprotein (HDL) in plasma. APOA1 plays a critical role in various biological processes; such as Cholesterol metabolism; Lipid metabolism and transport; Steroid metabolism. APOA1 promotes cholesterol efflux from tissues to the liver and thus helps to clear cholesterol from arteries. Defects in this gene resulted in HDL deficiencies; including Tangier disease (TGD); systemic non-neuropathic amyloidosis; premature coronary artery disease; hepatosplenomegaly and progressive muscle wasting and weakness. In addition; ApoA-I is implicated in the anti-endotoxin function of HDL via interaction with lipopolysaccharide or endotoxin.

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Fax: 1-832-243-6017