

Recombinant Human APOM Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030622

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

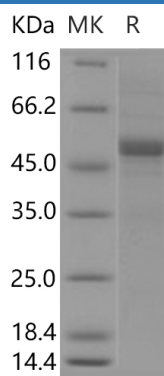
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human APOM protein Met 1-Asn 188, with an C-terminal hFc
Calculated MW	45.6 kDa
Observed MW	50 kDa
Accession	O95445
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	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.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

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ApoM (apolipoprotein M) is an apolipoprotein and member of the lipocalin protein family. The lipocalins share limited regions of sequence homology and a common tertiary structure architecture. They have an eight-stranded; antiparallel; symmetrical β -barrel fold; which is in essence a beta sheet which has been rolled into a cylindrical shape. Inside this barrel is located a ligand binding site. They transport small hydrophobic molecules such as steroids; bilins; retinoids; and lipids. Lipocalins have been associated with many biological processes; among them immune response; pheromone transport; biological prostaglandin synthesis; retinoid binding; and cancer cell interactions. Lipocalins are comparatively small in size; and are thus less complicated to study as opposed to large; bulky proteins. They can also bind to various ligands for different biological purposes. ApoM is associated with high density lipoproteins and to a lesser extent with low density lipoproteins and triglyceride-rich lipoproteins. ApoM is involved in lipid transport and can bind sphingosin e-1-phosphate; myristic acid; palmitic acid and stearic acid; retinol; all-trans-retinoic acid and 9-cis-retinoic acid.