

## Recombinant Human Apolipoprotein C-II/APOC2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH032084

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

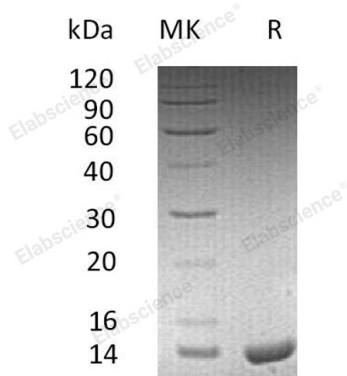
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	E.coli-derived Human Apolipoprotein C-II;APOC2 protein Thr23-Glu101, with an C-terminal His
<b>Mol_Mass</b>	10.0 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	AAP35354.1
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### 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>	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - 20°C.
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, 50% Glycerol, pH 7.4.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Not Applicable

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

APOC2 activates the lipoprotein lipase in capillaries, which hydrolyzes triglycerides and thus provides free fatty acids for cells. APOC2 is component of the very low density lipoprotein (VLDL) fraction in plasma. It is also an activator of several triacylglycerol lipases. The association of APOC2 with plasma chylomicrons, VLDL, and HDL is reversible, a function of the secretion and catabolism of triglyceride-rich lipoproteins, and changes rapidly. Defects in APOC2 are the cause of hyperlipoproteinemia type 1B (HLPP1B) which characterized by hypertriglyceridemia, xanthomas, and increased risk of pancreatitis and early atherosclerosis.

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