Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPJ-00783)

TargetMol

Apolipoprotein D/APOD Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms: ApoD;Apolipoprotein D;Apo-D

Protein Construction: Gln21-Ser189

Species: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

Accession: P05090

Molecular Weight: 25-35 KDa (reducing condition)

AA Sequence: Gln21-Ser189

QC Testing

Biological Activity: Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.

Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)

Endotoxin: < 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.2.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Apolipoprotein-D (ApoD) is an atypical apolipoprotein and, based on its primary structure, it also a member of the lipocalin family. ApoD is mainly associated with high density lipoproteins in human plasma. ApoD is expressed in numerous tissues having high levels of expression in spleen, testes and brain. ApoD plays a role in maintenance and repair within the central and peripheral nervous systems. ApoD occurs in the macromolecular complex with lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase. It is a multi-ligand, multi-functional transporter and transports a ligand from

1 cell to another. ApoD is probably involved in the transport and binding of bilin, it appears to be able to transport a variety of ligands in a number of different contexts.

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