

## Product datasheet for **AP01142PU-S**

### Apolipoprotein E (APOE) (Isoform E3) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>Indirect ELISA:</b> To detect hApoE3 (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.5 - 2.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. In conjunction with compatible secondary reagents, it allows the detection of at least 0.2 - 0.4 ng/well of recombinant hApoE3. <b>Sandwich ELISA:</b> To detect hApoE3 (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.5 - 2.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. In conjunction with Biotinylated Anti-Human ApoE3 as a detection antibody, it allows the detection of at least 0.2 - 0.4 ng/well of recombinant hApoE3. <b>Western blot:</b> To detect hApoE3 this antibody can be used at a concentration of 0.1 - 0.2 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents the detection limit for recombinant hApoE3 is 1.5 - 3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly pure (> 98%) E.coli derived, 34.4 kDa recombinant human ApoE3
Specificity:	This antibody detects ApoE3.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives. State: Aff - Purified State: Sterile filtered lyophilized Ig fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in sterile water to a concentration of 0.1 - 1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Immunoaffinity chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	apolipoprotein E



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**Database Link:** [Entrez Gene 348 Human P02649](#)

**Background:** Apolipoprotein E is essential for the normal catabolism of triglyceride rich lipoprotein constituents. The apolipoprotein E gene is mapped to chromosome 19 in a cluster with APOC1 and APOC2. Defects in Apolipoprotein E result in familial dysbetalipoproteinemia, or type III hyperlipoproteinemia (HLP III), in which increased plasma cholesterol and triglycerides are the consequence of impaired clearance of chylomicron and VLDL remnants. Mutations in the APOE gene confer susceptibility to Alzheimer's disease by affecting amyloid-beta deposition.

**Synonyms:** ApoE, Apo-E

**Note:** Centrifuge vial prior to opening.