

## Product datasheet for **AP22472PU-N**

### Apolipoprotein B (APOB) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>ELISA.</b> <b>Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections:</b> 5 µg/ml.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Goat
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Affinity purified Apolipoprotein-B (hLDL)
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes Apo B (monospecific) by IEP.
Formulation:	0.05M Tris-HCl, 0.5M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.5, 0.09% Sodium Azide State: Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Immunoaffinity Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at 2 - 8 °C for up to one month or (in aliquots) at -20 °C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	apolipoprotein B
Database Link:	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 338 Human P04114</a>



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**Background:**

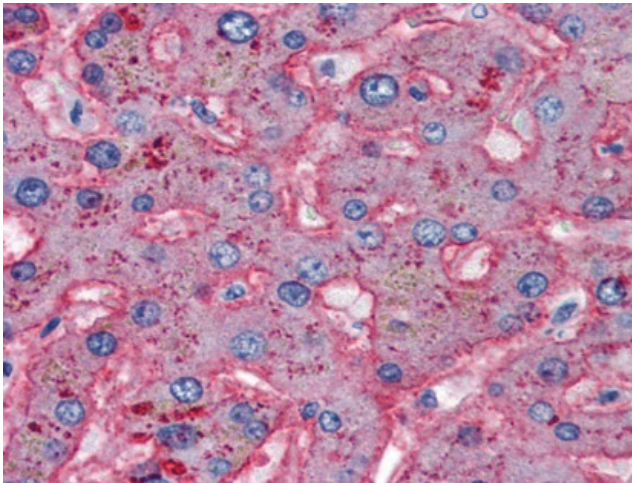
Apolipoprotein B (ApoB) is the main apolipoprotein of chylomicrons and low density lipoproteins (LDL). The protein occurs in the plasma in 2 main isoforms, apoB-48 and apoB-100. The first is synthesized exclusively by the gut, the second by the liver. The intestinal (B-48) and hepatic (B-100) forms of apoB are coded by a single gene and by a single mRNA transcript larger than 16 kb. The 2 proteins share a common amino terminal sequence. In the ApoB-100 isoform the precursor has 4563 amino acids, and the mature apoB-100 has 4536 amino acid residues. Mature, circulating B-48 is homologous over its entire length (estimated to be between 2130 and 2144 amino acid residues) with the amino-terminal portion of B-100 and contains no sequence from the carboxyl end of B-100. From structural studies, it is thought that apoB-48 represents the amino-terminal 47% of apoB-100 and that the carboxyl terminus of apoB-48 is in the vicinity of residue 2151 of apoB-100. Apolipoprotein B-48 may be the product of an intestinal mRNA with an in-frame UAA stop codon resulting from a C-to-U change in the codon CAA encoding Gln(2153) in apoB-100 mRNA. Since only the sequence that codes B-100 is present in genomic DNA, this presents the possibility of an organ-specific introduction of a stop codon to an mRNA and the change from CAA to UAA of codon 2153 of the message as a unique RNA editing process.

**Synonyms:**

ApoB, Apo-B, ApoB100, ApoB-100

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

**Product images:**

Human Liver (formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded) stained with APOB antibody AP22472PU-Nat 5 ug/ml followed by biotinylated anti-goat IgG secondary antibody, alkaline phosphatase-streptavidin and chromogen.