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Product datasheet for TP500301

Apoc3 (NM_023114) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse apolipoprotein C-III (Apoc3), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR200301 representing NM_023114 Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s) MQPRTLLTVALLALLASARAEEVEGSLLLGSVQGYMEQASKTVQDALSSVQESDIAVVARGWMDNHFRFLKGYWSKFTDKFTGFWDSNPEDQPTPAIES TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	11.4 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C after receiving vials.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_075603
Locus ID:	11814
UniProt ID:	P33622
RefSeq Size:	525
Cytogenetics:	9 25.36 cM
RefSeq ORF:	297

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Synonyms: apo-CIII; apoC-III

Summary: This gene encodes an apolipoprotein which is the major protein component of very-low-density lipoproteins (VLDL) and a minor component of high-density lipoproteins (HDL). The encoded protein is thought to regulate the metabolism of triglyceride-rich lipoproteins and play a role in lipid storage and the mobilization of fat cells. This gene is clustered with three other apolipoprotein genes on chromosome 9 and is associated with coronary disease. Mice lacking this gene have lower levels of total cholesterol in the plasma. Mutations in the human genes causes hyperalphalipoproteinemia 2, a disorder of lipid metabolism which results in a favorable lipid profile (lower LDL-cholesterol, higher HDL-cholesterol and lower levels of serum triglycerides when fasting and after a meal). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2014]