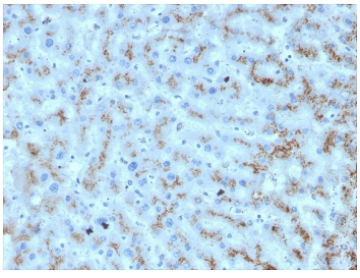
Apolipoprotein D Antibody / APOD [clone APOD/3412] (V8553)

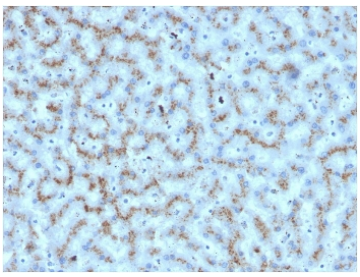
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V8553-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V8553-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V8553SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

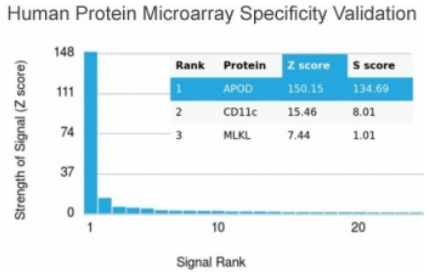
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
Clone Name	APOD/3412
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P05090
Localization	Secreted
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT
Limitations	This Apolipoprotein D antibody is available for research use only.



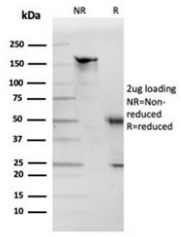
IHC staining of FFPE human liver with Apolipoprotein D antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



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Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Apolipoprotein D antibody. These results demonstrate the foremost specificity of the APOD/3412 mAb. Z- and S- score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that an antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary Ab) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If the targets on the HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-scores. The S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of an Ab to its intended target.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free Apolipoprotein D antibody as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Lipids, such as phospholipids, triacylglycerols and cholesterol, are weakly soluble in aqueous solution and therefore are transported by circulation as components of lipoproteins. Lipoproteins are globular particles that consist of a non-polar core of triacylglycerols and cholesteryl esters surrounded by phospholipid, cholesterol and an amphiphilic coating of protein, known as apolipoproteins (apo). These complexes allow the dissolution and shuttling of their non-polar lipid components. At least nine different apolipoproteins are distributed in significant amounts in different human lipoproteins. Apolipoprotein D (apoD) is a member of the lipocalin superfamily of transporter proteins that bind small hydrophobic molecules, including arachidonic acid (AA). The ability of apoD to bind AA implicates it in pathways associated with membrane phospholipid signal transduction and metabolism. apoD expression has been shown to correlate both with cell cycle arrest and with prognosis in several types of malignancy, including central nervous system astrocytomas and medulloblastomas.

For broader research into APOD function, lipid transport and lipocalin biology, see our APOD Antibody / Lipocalin Family Protein Antibody page.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Apolipoprotein D antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 21-119 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for the Apolipoprotein D antibody.

Storage

Store the Apolipoprotein D antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

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