

APA252Hu02 100µg
Active Apolipoprotein C1 (APOC1)
Organism Species: *Homo sapiens* (Human)
Instruction manual

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

13th Edition (Revised in Aug, 2023)

[PROPERTIES]

Source: Prokaryotic expression.

Host: *E. coli*

Residues: Thr27~Ser83

Tags: N-terminal His and GST Tag

Purity: >90%

Endotoxin Level: <1.0EU per 1µg (determined by the LAL method).

Buffer Formulation: PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.01% SKL, 5%Trehalose .

Original Concentration: 200µg/mL

Applications: Cell culture; Activity Assays.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

Predicted isoelectric point: 9.1

Predicted Molecular Mass: 36.6kDa

Accurate Molecular Mass: 40kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

[USAGE]

Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.4) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[SEQUENCE]

TPDV SSALDKLKEF GNTLEDKARE
LISRIKQSEL SAKMREWFSE TFQKVKEKLIK IDS

[ACTIVITY]

Apolipoprotein C1 (APOC1), also known as Apo-C1; ApoC-I; apo-C1B; apoC-IB, is the smallest size apolipoprotein of all apolipoprotein C family (Mr = 6.6 kDa) and located at position 19q13.32. APOC1 is primarily expressed in the liver and activated when monocytes differentiate into macrophages. It plays important roles in the innate immune response as effector of glucocorticoid-mediated responses and regulator of the inflammatory process. It has anti-inflammatory activity and also can promote the differentiation of T-cells into Th1 cells and negatively regulates differentiation into Th2 cells. Besides, Apolipoprotein A1 (APOA1) has been identified as an interactor of APOC1, thus a functional binding ELISA assay was conducted to detect the interaction of recombinant human APOC1 and recombinant human APOA1. Briefly, APOC1 was diluted serially in PBS with 0.01% BSA (pH 7.4). Duplicate samples of 100 μ l were then transferred to APOA1-coated microtiter wells and incubated for 1h at 37°C. Wells were washed with PBST and incubated for 1h with anti-APOC1 pAb, then aspirated and washed 3 times. After incubation with HRP labelled secondary antibody for 1h at 37°C, wells were aspirated and washed 5 times. With the addition of substrate solution, wells were incubated 15-25 minutes at 37°C. Finally, add 50 μ L stop solution to the wells and read at 450/630 nm immediately. The binding activity of recombinant human APOC1 and recombinant human APOA1 was shown in Figure 1, the EC50 for this effect is 0.46 μ g/mL.

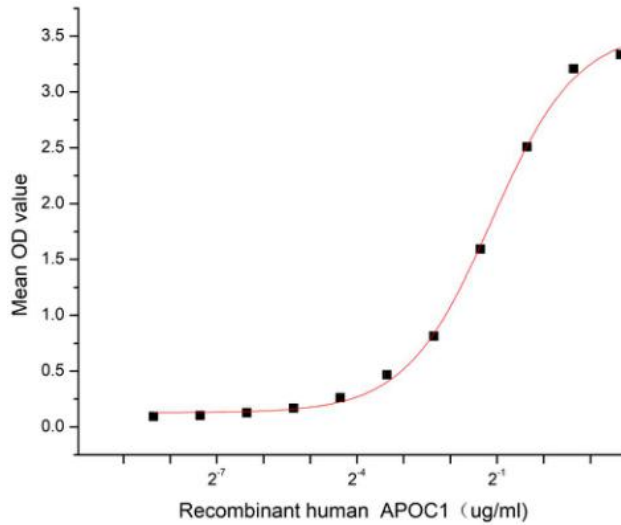


Figure 1. The binding activity of recombinant human APOC1 and recombinant human APOA1

[IDENTIFICATION]

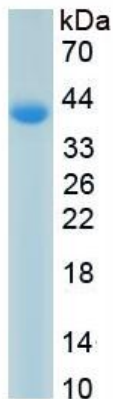


Figure 2. SDS-PAGE

Sample: Active recombinant APOC1, Human

[IMPORTANT NOTE]

The kit is designed for research use only, we will not be responsible for any issue if the kit was used in clinical diagnostic or any other procedures.