

Anti-Apolipoprotein A-I (GOAT) Antibody
APOLIPOPROTEIN A-I Antibody
Catalog # ASR5068**Specification****Anti-Apolipoprotein A-I (GOAT) Antibody - Product Information**

Host	Goat
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, IHC, E, IP, I, LCI
Application Note	Anti-apoLipoprotein antibodies have been tested by Western blot and IHC and are suitable for indirect trapping ELISA for quantitation of antigen in serum using a standard curve, for immunoprecipitation, immunohistochemistry and for western blotting for highly sensitive qualitative analysis.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.125 M Sodium Borate, 0.075 M Sodium Chloride, 0.005 M EDTA, pH 8.0
Immunogen	apoLipoprotein Type A-I was isolated from human plasma by density gradient centrifugation followed by HPLC purification, followed by repeated immunizations in goat.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-Apolipoprotein A-I (GOAT) Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 335**Other Names**
335**Purity**

Goat Anti-Apolipoprotein A-I Antibody has been prepared by immunoaffinity chromatography using immobilized antigens followed by extensive cross-adsorption against other apoLipoproteins and human serum proteins to remove any unwanted specificities. Typically less than 1% cross-reactivity against other types of apoLipoprotein was detected by ELISA against purified standards. This antibody reacts with human apoLipoprotein A-I and has negligible cross-reactivity with Type A-II, B, C-I, C-II, C-III, E and J apoLipoproteins. Specific cross-reaction of anti-apoLipoprotein antibodies with antigens from other species has not been determined. Non-specific cross-reaction of anti-apoLipoprotein antibodies with other human serum proteins is negligible.

Storage Condition

Store vial at 4° C prior to opening. This product is stable at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute

only prior to immediate use. For extended storage mix with an equal volume of glycerol, aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-Apolipoprotein A-I (GOAT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name APOA1 ([HGNC:600](#))

Function

Participates in the reverse transport of cholesterol from tissues to the liver for excretion by promoting cholesterol efflux from tissues and by acting as a cofactor for the lecithin cholesterol acyltransferase (LCAT). As part of the SPAP complex, activates spermatozoa motility.

Cellular Location

Secreted.

Tissue Location

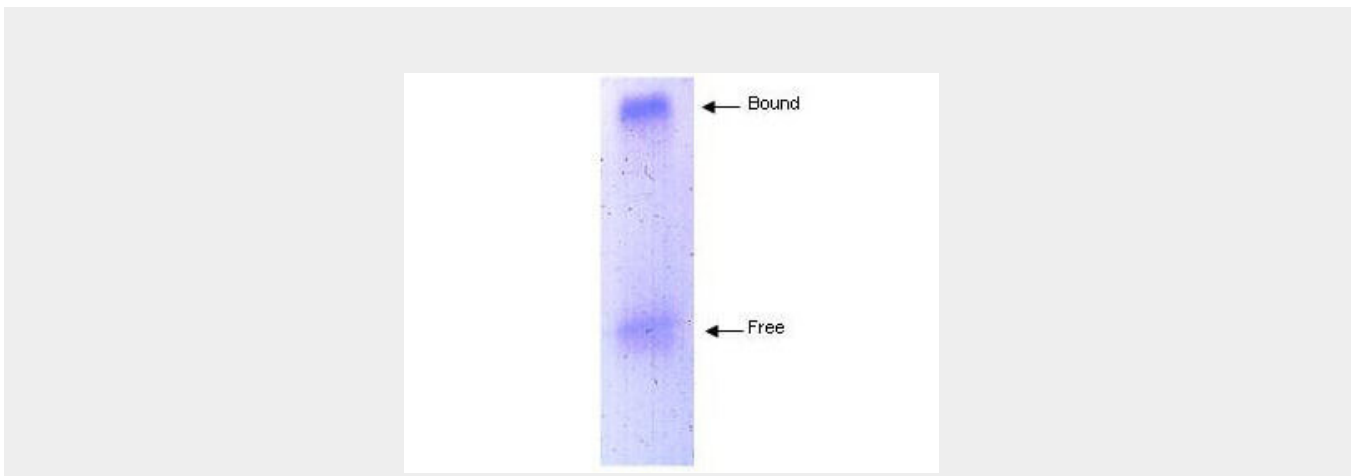
Major protein of plasma HDL, also found in chylomicrons. Synthesized in the liver and small intestine. The oxidized form at Met-110 and Met-136 is increased in individuals with increased risk for coronary artery disease, such as in carrier of the eNOSa/b genotype and exposure to cigarette smoking. It is also present in increased levels in aortic lesions relative to native ApoA-I and increased levels are seen with increasing severity of disease

Anti-Apolipoprotein A-I (GOAT) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Apolipoprotein A-I (GOAT) Antibody - Images



Coomassie stained gel showing both free and HDL bound apoA-I eluted from a solid phase resin prepared using Rockland's anti-Human apoLipoprotein A-I antibody. The resin was reacted with human serum prior to washing and elution of bound proteins. The gel was composed of 0.75% agarose in a native buffer system. Separation occurred at room temperature.

Anti-Apolipoprotein A-I (GOAT) Antibody - Background

Anti-Apolipoprotein A-I antibody recognizes the gene product of APOA1. Apolipoprotein promotes cholesterol efflux from tissues to the liver for excretion. Apolipoprotein A-I is the major protein component of high density lipoprotein (HDL) in the plasma. Synthesized in the liver and small intestine, it consists of two identical chains of 77 amino acids; an 18-amino acid signal peptide is removed co-translationally and a 6-amino acid propeptide is cleaved post-translationally. Variation in the latter step, in addition to modifications leading to so-called isoforms, is responsible for some of the polymorphism observed. APOA1 is a cofactor for lecithin cholesterolacyltransferase (LCAT) which is responsible for the formation of most plasma cholesteryl esters. The APOA1, APOC3 and APOA4 genes are closely linked in both rat and human genomes. The A-I and A-IV genes are transcribed from the same strand, while the C-III gene is transcribed convergently in relation to A-I. Defects in the apolipoprotein A-1 gene are associated with HDL deficiency and Tangier disease. Anti-Apolipoprotein A-I is useful for researchers interested in cardiovascular research.