



# Human Apolipoprotein E (DAG374)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	Recombinant E3 isoform of Apolipoprotein E. 299 amino acids was expressed in E. coli. Molecular weight 34 kDa.
<b>Antigen Description</b>	Apolipoprotein E (APOE) is a class of apolipoprotein found in the chylomicron and IDLs that binds to a specific receptor on liver cells and peripheral cells. It is essential for the normal catabolism of triglyceride-rich lipoprotein constituents.
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	Specific methodologies have not been tested using this product.
<b>Format</b>	Purified, Lyophilized. Reconstitute in 20mM Sodium phosphate, pH 7.8 containing 0.5mM DTT to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml. Do not vortex.
<b>Concentration</b>	Not applicable
<b>Buffer</b>	Lyophilized from 20mM Sodium phosphate, pH 7.8 containing 0.5mM DTT
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	2-8°C short term, -20°C long term

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	Chylomicron remnants and very low density lipoprotein (VLDL) remnants are rapidly removed from the circulation by receptor-mediated endocytosis in the liver. Apolipoprotein E, a main apoprotein of the chylomicron, binds to a specific receptor on liver cells and peripheral cells. ApoE is essential for the normal catabolism of triglyceride-rich lipoprotein constituents. The APOE gene is mapped to chromosome 19 in a cluster with APOC1 and APOC2. Defects in
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apolipoprotein E result in familial dysbetalipoproteinemia, or type III hyperlipoproteinemia (HLP III), in which increased plasma cholesterol and triglycerides are the consequence of impaired clearance of chylomicron and VLDL remnants.

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**Keywords**

APOE; apolipoprotein E; AD2, Alzheimer disease 2 (APOE\*E4 associated, late onset); apo-E; apolipoprotein E3; AD2; LPG; LDLQC5; MGC1571;

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