

## APOB Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT7819

### Key Features

#### Host Species

- Rabbit

#### Reactivity

- Human,Rat,Mouse,

#### Applications

- WB,ELISA

#### MW

- 502kD (Calculated)

#### Isotype

- IgG

### Recommended Dilution Ratios

**WB 1:1000-2000**

**ELISA 1:5000-20000**

### Storage

#### Storage\*

-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

#### Formulation

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

### Basic Information

#### Clonality

Polyclonal

### Immunogen Information

#### Immunogen

Synthesized peptide derived from human APOB

#### Specificity

This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human APOB

### Target Information

#### Gene name

APOB

**Protein Name**

APOB

**Organism**

Human

**Gene ID**[338;](#)**UniProt ID**[P04114;](#)**Cellular  
Localization**

Cytoplasm . Secreted . Lipid droplet .

**Function**

Disease:Defects in APOB are a cause of familial hypobetalipoproteinemia (FHBL) [MIM:107730]. FHBL is a genetically heterogeneous autosomal co-dominant disorder, associated with reduced plasma concentrations of apoB, LDL and VLDL. Heterozygotes for FHBL are usually asymptomatic with LDL cholesterol and apoB-100 concentrations less than 50% of those in normal plasma. Homozygotes have extremely low plasma LDL cholesterol and apoB-100 concentrations, and clinical presentation may vary from no symptoms to severe gastrointestinal and neurological dysfunction similar to abetalipoproteinemia [MIM:200100].,Disease:Defects in APOB are a cause of familial ligand-defective apolipoprotein B-100 (FDB) [MIM:144010]. FDB is a dominantly inherited disorder of lipoprotein metabolism leading to hypercholesterolemia and increased proneness to coronary artery disease (CAD). The plasma cholesterol levels are dramatically elevated due to impaired clearance of LDL particles by defective APOB/E receptors.,Disease:Defects in APOB associated with defects in other genes (polygenic) can contribute to hypocholesterolemia.,Function:Apolipoprotein B is a major protein constituent of chylomicrons (apo B-48), LDL (apo B-100) and VLDL (apo B-100). Apo B-100 functions as a recognition signal for the cellular binding and internalization of LDL particles by the apoB/E receptor.,online information:Apolipoprotein B entry,online information:The Singapore human mutation and polymorphism database,PTM:Palmitoylated; structural requirement for proper assembly of the hydrophobic core of the lipoprotein particle.,RNA editing:The stop codon (UAA) at position 2180 is created by RNA editing. Apo B-48, derived from the fully edited RNA, is produced only in the intestine and is found in chylomicrons. Apo B-48 is a shortened form of apo B-100 which lacks the LDL-receptor region. The unedited version (apo B-100) is produced by the liver and is found in the VLDL and LDL.,similarity:Contains 1 vitellogenin domain.,

## | Validation Data

## | Contact information

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