abcam

Product datasheet

Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Apolipoprotein A I antibody [EP1368Y] ab279676

Recombinant RabMAb

3 Images

Overview

Product name	Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Apolipoprotein A I antibody [EP1368Y]
Description	Alexa Fluor® 488 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1368Y] to Apolipoprotein A I
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 488. Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** Flow Cyt (Intra), ICC/IF
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
Positive control	Flow Cyt (intra)-intra: HepG2 cells. ICC: HepG2 cells.
General notes	This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including: - High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility - Improved sensitivity and specificity - Long-term security of supply - Animal-free production For more information **see here**. Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to **RabMAb® patents**. Alexa Fluor® is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc, a Thermo Fisher Scientific Company. The Alexa Fluor® dye included in this product is provided under an intellectual property license from Life Technologies Corporation. As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye, the purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye the sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components, or any materials made using the product or its components, in any activity to generate revenue, which may include, but is not limited to use of the product or its components: in manufacturing; (ii) to provide a service, information, or data in return for payment (iii) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; or (iv) for resale, regardless of whether they are sold for use in research. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, 5781 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or **outlicensing@thermofisher.com**.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Store In the Dark.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA, 68% PBS
Purity	Protein A purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	EP1368Y
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab279676 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

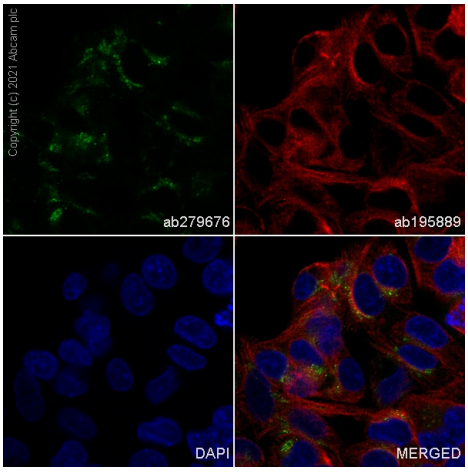
Application	Abreviews	Notes
Flow Cyt (Intra)		1/50.
ICC/IF		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target

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.
Tissue specificity	Major protein of plasma HDL, also found in chylomicrons. Synthesized in the liver and small intestine.
Involvement in disease	Defects in APOA1 are a cause of high density lipoprotein deficiency type 2 (HDLD2) [MIM:604091]; also known as familial hypoalphalipoproteinemia (FHA). Inheritance is autosomal dominant. Defects in APOA1 are a cause of the low HDL levels observed in high density lipoprotein deficiency type 1 (HDLD1) [MIM:205400]; also known as analphalipoproteinemia or Tangier disease (TGD). HDLD1 is a recessive disorder characterized by the absence of plasma HDL, accumulation of cholesteryl esters, premature coronary artery disease, hepatosplenomegaly, recurrent peripheral neuropathy and progressive muscle wasting and weakness. In HDLD1 patients, ApoA-I fails to associate with HDL probably because of the faulty conversion of pro-ApoA-I molecules into mature chains, either due to a defect in the converting enzyme activity or a specific structural defect in Tangier ApoA-I. Defects in APOA1 are the cause of amyloid polyneuropathy-nephropathy Iowa type (AMYLIOWA) [MIM:107680]; also known as amyloidosis van Allen type or familial amyloid polyneuropathy type III. AMYLIOWA is a hereditary generalized amyloidosis due to deposition of amyloid mainly

	constituted by apolipoprotein A1. The clinical picture is dominated by neuropathy in the early stages of the disease and nephropathy late in the course. Death is due in most cases to renal amyloidosis. Severe peptic ulcer disease can occurr in some and hearing loss is frequent. Cataracts is present in several, but vitreous opacities are not observed. Defects in APOA1 are a cause of amyloidosis type 8 (AMYL8) [MIM:105200]; also known as systemic non-neuropathic amyloidosis or Ostertag-type amyloidosis. AMYL8 is a hereditary generalized amyloidosis due to deposition of apolipoprotein A1, fibrinogen and lysozyme amyloids. Viscera are particularly affected. There is no involvement of the nervous system. Clinical features include renal amyloidosis resulting in nephrotic syndrome, arterial hypertension, hepatosplenomegaly, cholestasis, petechial skin rash.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the apolipoprotein A1/A4/E family.
Post-translational modifications	Palmitoylated. Phosphorylation sites are present in the extracelllular medium.
Cellular localization	Secreted.

Images

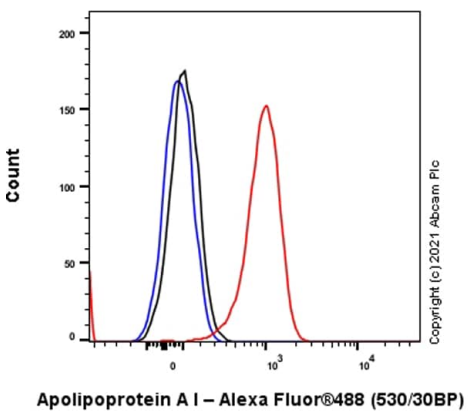


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Apolipoprotein A I antibody [EP1368Y] (ab279676)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized HepG2 (human liver hepatocellular carcinoma cell line) cells labeling Apolipoprotein A I with ab279676 at 1/50 (10.0 µg/ml) dilution (Green).

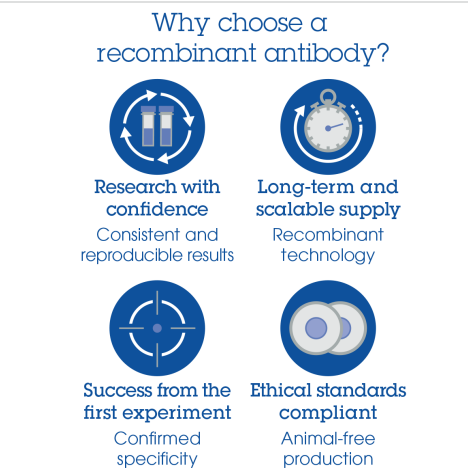
Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in HepG2 cells.

ab195889 anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Red). The nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Apolipoprotein A I antibody [EP1368Y] (ab279676)

Flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 90% methanol-permeabilized HepG2 (human hepatocellular carcinoma epithelial cell) cells labeling Apolipoprotein A I with ab279676 at 1/50 dilution (1µg) (Red) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal isotype control - Alexa Fluor® 488 (Black) isotype control and an unlabeled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (Blue).



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