

Apolipoprotein E/APOE4 Protein, Human (C130R, HEK293, Fc)

Cat. No.:	HY-P78542A
Synonyms:	Apolipoprotein E; Apo-E; APOE; apolipo E; APOE4
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P02649 (K19-H317, C130R)
Gene ID:	348
Molecular Weight:	63-68 kDa (Due to glycosylation)

PROPERTIES

Biological Activity	Human APOE4, hFc Tag captured on CM5 Chip via Protein A can bind Human LILRB4, His Tag with an affinity constant of 11.87 nM as determined in SPR assay (Biacore T200).
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, 2 mM DTT, 5 mM CHAPS (pH 7.4). Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

Apolipoprotein E (APOE) is a crucial player in lipoprotein-mediated lipid transport, serving as a core component of plasma lipoproteins involved in their production, conversion, and clearance. Functioning as an amphipathic molecule, APOE associates with various lipoprotein particles, including chylomicrons, chylomicron remnants, very low-density lipoproteins (VLDL), and intermediate density lipoproteins (IDL), with a preference for high-density lipoproteins (HDL). It engages with a range of cellular receptors, such as the LDL receptor (LDLR), LDL receptor-related proteins (LRP1, LRP2, and LRP8), and the very low-density lipoprotein receptor (VLDLR), facilitating cellular uptake of APOE-containing lipoprotein particles. Additionally, APOE exhibits heparin-binding activity, interacting with heparan-sulfate proteoglycans on cell surfaces, supporting the capture and receptor-mediated uptake of APOE-containing lipoproteins. APOE's main function involves mediating lipoprotein clearance through hepatocyte uptake and participating in the biosynthesis and uptake of VLDLs by peripheral tissues for triglyceride delivery and energy storage. It crucially contributes to lipid homeostasis, participating in reverse cholesterol transport and playing roles in the central nervous system, immune responses, and transcriptional regulation, notably in interactions with HCV during microbial infection.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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