



TEL:4006-871-227 Web:www.ybio.net Email:shybio@126.com

YBA704Mu01 50 μ g

Recombinant Apolipoprotein E (APOE)

Organism Species: *Mus musculus* (Mouse)

Instruction manual

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY

NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

9th Edition (Revised in Jul, 2013)

[PROPERTIES]

Residues: Thr14~Lys167 (Accession # P08226), with two N-terminal Tags, His-tag and GST-tag.

Host: *E. coli*

Subcellular Location: Secreted.

Purity: >95%

Endotoxin Level: <1.0EU per 1 μ g (determined by the LAL method).

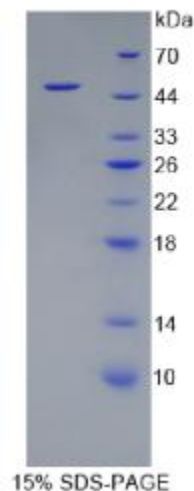
Formulation: Supplied as lyophilized form in 20mL Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH8.0, containing 1mM EDTA, 1mM DTI 0.01% sarcosyl, 5% trehalose, and preservative.

Predicted isoelectric point: 5.6

Predicted Molecular Mass:

50.0kDa

Applications: SDS-PAGE; WB; ELISA; IP.





(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

[USAGE]

Reconstitute in ddH₂O.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate of the target protein. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. (Referring from China Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation.) The loss of this protein is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[SEQUENCES]

The target protein is fused with two N-terminal Tags, His-tag and GST-tag, its sequence is listed below.

MSPILGYWKI KGLVQPTRLLEYLEEKYEE HLYERDEGDK WRNKKFELGL EFPNLPYYID
GDVKLTQSMA IIRYIADKHN MLGGCPKERA EISMLEGAVL DIRYGVSRIA YSKDFETLKV
DFLSKLPPEML KMFEDRLCHK TYLNGDHVTH PDFMLYDALD VVLYMDPMCL DAFPKLVCFK
KRIEAIQID KYLKSSKYIA WPLQGQWATF GGGDHPPKSD GSTSGSGHHH HHSAGLVPR
GSTAIGMKET AA AKFERQHM DSPDLGTLEV LFGQPLGSEF-TGCLAEG EPEVTDQLEW
Q S N Q P W E Q A L N R F W D Y L R W V Q T L S D Q V Q E E L Q S S Q V T Q E L T A L M E D T M T E
V K A Y K K E L E E Q L G P V A E E T R A R L G K E V Q A A Q A R L G A D M E D L R N R L G Q Y R N
E V H T M L G Q S T E I R A R L S T H L R K M R K R L M R D A E D L Q K

[REFERENCES]

1. Horiuchi K., *et al.* (1989) J. Biochem. 106:98-103.



TEL:4006-871-227 Web:www.ybio.net Email:shybio@126.com

2. Rajavashisth T.B., *et al.* (1985) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 82:8085-8089.
3. Diedrich J.F., *et al.* (1991) J. Virol. 65:4759-4768.
4. Puppione D.L., *et al.* (2006) Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1764:1363-1371.