Recombinant APOD protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	542017
Synonyms	Apo-D; ApoD
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P05090
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 20.96 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 21 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	21-189
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 21-189 aa (P05090) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human Apolipoprotein D (Apo-D) Fragment (residues 21-189) is a high-quality protein product designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 169-amino acid fragment represents a stable, soluble domain of Apo-D, optimized for research applications involving ligand transport and molecular interactions. Apolipoprotein D (Apo-D), encoded by the APOD gene in humans, functions within macromolecular complexes such as those involving lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase. It plays a critical role in the transport and binding of bilin and is capable of interacting with diverse ligands across various biological contexts. As a secreted protein, Apo-D operates extracellularly, facilitating its involvement in lipid transport and cellular signaling pathways, underscoring its relevance in metabolic and neurological research.