# **Product Name: Recombinant Human ApoA2 (C-6His)**

Catalog #: PHH0083



### **Summary**

Name Apolipoprotein A-II/ApoA2

**Purity** Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

**Endotoxin level** <1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.

Construction Recombinant Human Apolipoprotein A-II is produced by our Mammalian

expression system and the target gene encoding Gln24-Gln100 is expressed

with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.

Accession # P02652

Host Human Cells

**Species** Human

Predicted Molecular Mass 9.74 KDa

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it

immediately at the temperature listed below.

**Stability&Storage** Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt.

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

reconstituted samples are stable at  $\leq$  -20°C for 3 months.

Reconstitution Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is

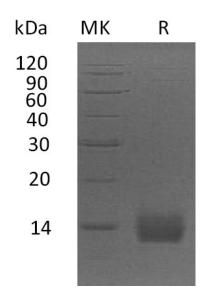
not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than  $100\mu g/ml$ . Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than  $100\mu g/ml$ . Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

## **SDS-PAGE** image

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#### **Alternative Names**

Apolipoprotein A-II;Apo-AII;Apolipoprotein A2;Truncated apolipoprotein A-II;ProapoA-II;APOA2

# **Background**

Apolipoprotein A-II(Apo-AII for short), also known as Apolipoprotein A2, is a secreted protein which belongs to the apolipoprotein A2 family. It exists as a disulfide-linked homodimer; and also can form a disulfide-linked heterodimer with APOD. APOA2 is the 2nd most abundant protein of the high density lipoprotein particles. This protein may stabilize HDL (high density lipoprotein) structure by its association with lipids, and affect the HDL metabolism. Defects in APOA2 gene might cause apolipoprotein A-II deficiency or hypercholesterolemia.

### **Note**

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.