

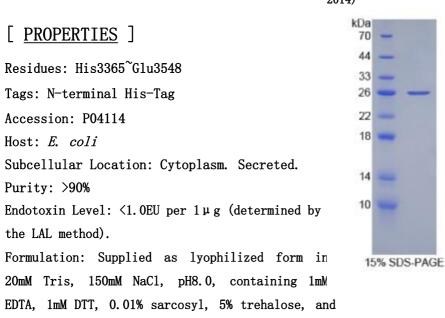
YBA603Hu01 50µg

Recombinant Apolipoprotein B100 (APOB100)

Organism Species: Homo sapiens (Human)

Instruction manual

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES



The possible reasons that the actual band size differs from the predicted are as follows: preservative.

Predicted isoelectric point:

9.5 Predicted Molecular Mass:

21.4kDa

10th Edition (Revised in Jan, 2014)



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

Accurate Molecular Mass: 26kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions. Applications: SDS-PAGE; WB; ELISA; IP.

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

- Note:
- 1. Splice variants: Alternative splicing may create different sized proteins from the same gene.
- 2. Relative charge: The composition of amino acids may affects the charge of the protein.
- 3. Post-translational modification: Phosphorylation, glycosylation, methylation etc.
- 4. Post-translation cleavage: Many proteins are synthesized as pro-proteins, and then cleaved to give the active form.
- 5. Polymerization of the target protein: Dimerization, multimerization etc.

[USAGE]

Reconstitute in ddH₂O.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at $2-8^{\circ}C$ 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 sequence of the target protein is listed below. HLLSSS SSVIDALQYK LEGTTRLTRK RGLKLATALS LSNKFVEGSH NSTVSLTTKN



MEVSVATTTK AQIPILRMNF KQELNGNTKS KPTVSSSMEF KYDFNSSMLY STAKGAVDHK LSLESLTSYF SIESSTKGDV KGSVLSREYS GTIASEANTY LNSKSTRSSV KLQGTSKIDD IWNLEVKE

[<u>REFERENCES</u>]

1. Knott T.C., et al. (1986) Nucleic Acids Res. 14:7501-7503.

2. Ludwig E. H., et al. (1987) DNA 6:363-372.

3. Chen S.-H., et al. (1986) J. Biol. Chem. 261:12918-12921.

4. Law S.W., et al. (1986) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 83:8142-8146.