

## Recombinant Human APOM Protein (Fc Tag)

**Catalog No.** PKSH030622

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

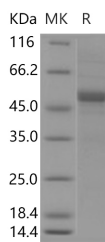
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	Apolipoprotein M;Apo-M;ApoM;Protein G3a;APOM;G3A;NG20
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Met 1-Asn 188
<b>Accession</b>	O95445
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	45.6 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	50 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-hFc
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

ApoM (apolipoprotein M) is an apolipoprotein and member of the lipocalin protein family. The lipocalins share limited regions of sequence homology and a common tertiary structure architecture. They have an eight-stranded; antiparallel;

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symmetrical  $\alpha$ -barrel fold; which is in essence a beta sheet which has been rolled into a cylindrical shape. Inside this barrel is located a ligand binding site. They transport small hydrophobic molecules such as steroids; bilins; retinoids; and lipids. Lipocalins have been associated with many biological processes; among them immune response; pheromone transport; biological prostaglandin synthesis; retinoid binding; and cancer cell interactions. Lipocalins are comparatively small in size; and are thus less complicated to study as opposed to large; bulky proteins. They can also bind to various ligands for different biological purposes. ApoM is associated with high density lipoproteins and to a lesser extent with low density lipoproteins and triglyceride-rich lipoproteins. ApoM is involved in lipid transport and can bind sphingosine-1-phosphate; myristic acid; palmitic acid and stearic acid; retinol; all-trans-retinoic acid and 9-cis-retinoic acid.