



# Apo-J/Clusterin recombinant protein

CLI, AAG4, KUB1, SGP2, SGP-2, SP-40, TRPM2, , MGC24903, Clusterin, Apolipoprotein J, Apo-J

Catalog # PBV10223r

## **Specification**

## Apo-J/Clusterin recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession P10909

Calculated MW 75-80 kDa KDa

## Apo-J/Clusterin recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID 1191 Gene Symbol TRPM-2

**Other Names** 

CLI, AAG4, KUB1, SGP2, SGP-2, SP-40, TRPM2, , MGC24903, Clusterin, Apolipoprotein J, Apo-J, Apolipoprotein, apolipoproteins, Aging-associated gene 4 protein, Complement cytolysis inhibitor, Complement-associated protein SP-40, 40, Ku70-binding protein 1, NA1/NA2,

Testosterone-repressed prostate message 2

Source Plasma

Assay&Purity SDS-PAGE; ≥95% Assay2&Purity2 HPLC; ≥95% No

Target/Specificity

ApoJ/Clusterin

#### **Application Notes**

Reconstitute in  $dH_2O$  to a working volume of 0.5 mg/ml and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely.

### **Format**

Lyophilized protein

#### Storage

-20°C; Sterile filtered and lyophilized from PBS, pH 7.5.

### Apo-J/Clusterin recombinant protein - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety



• Cell Culture

#### Apo-J/Clusterin recombinant protein - Images

# Apo-J/Clusterin recombinant protein - Background

Apoliprotein J (APO-J), also named Clusterin, is a 75-80 kD disulfide-linked heterodimeric protein. The precursor polypeptide chain is cleaved proteolytically to remove the 22-mer secretory signal peptide and subsequently between residues 227/228 to generate the a and b chains. These are assembled in anti-parallel to give a heterodimeric molecule in which the cysteine-rich centers are linked by five disulfide bridges and are flanked by two predicted coiled-coil a-helices and three predicted amphipathic a-helices. Clusterin is up- or down regulated on the mRNA or protein level in many pathological and clinically relevant situations including cancer, organ regeneration, infection, Alzheimer disease, retinitis pigmentosa, myocardial infarction, renal tubular damage, autoimmunity and others.