

**Apolipoprotein B, Human Plasma recombinant protein****Apo-B****Catalog # PBV10907r****Specification**

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**Apolipoprotein B, Human Plasma recombinant protein - Product info**

Primary Accession

[P04114](#)

Calculated MW

**550 kDa** KDa**Apolipoprotein B, Human Plasma recombinant protein - Additional Info**

Gene ID

**338**

Gene Symbol

**ApoB****Other Names**

Apo-B

Gene Source

**Human**

Source

**Human plasma. Prepared from plasma shown to be non-reactive for HBsAg, anti-HCV, anti-HBc, and negative for anti-HIV 1 & 2 by FDA approved tests.**

Assay&amp;Purity

**SDS-PAGE; ≥95%**

Assay2&amp;Purity2

**N/A;**

Recombinant

**No****Target/Specificity**

ApoB

**Application Notes**

In water or aqueous buffer

**Format**

Lyophilized

**Storage**-20°C; Lyophilized from 10 mM Na deoxycholate, pH 10.0, with 50 mM Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and 50 mM NaCl**Apolipoprotein B, Human Plasma 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Apolipoprotein B, Human Plasma recombinant protein - Images****Apolipoprotein B, Human Plasma recombinant protein - Background**

Apolipoprotein B is the dominant protein constituent of LDL. The concentration of Apo B in normal plasma is 90 mg per 100 ml. Apo B is thought to stabilize lipid emulsions, serve as a cofactor and modulator of enzymatic reactions, manage export of lipids out of cells and direct lipids to target organs. Apo B levels are positively correlated with the risk of coronary disease. Apo B levels may be a more sensitive predictor of cardiovascular risk than LDL levels and do not involve fasting for accurate measurement. Two forms of Apo B exist: Apo B-100 and Apo B-48. The first is found in VLDL and LDL and is produced by the liver. The second is found in chylomicrons and originates in the intestine. Mutations in this gene or its regulatory region cause hypobetalipoproteinemia, normotriglyceridemic and hypercholesterolemia due to ligand-defective apoB, diseases affecting plasma cholesterol and apoB levels.