Apolipoprotein D
Clone 36C6

Instructions For Use

Specification:
Apolipoprotein D is a glycoprotein involved with the plasma lipid transport system. It may act in cholesterol esterification and the transport of products in this reaction. It is found widely in tissues including axillary apocrine glands, adrenal cortex, corpus luteum, nerves, pituitary, testis, cerebellum and renal tubules. It has been reported to be present in malignant prostatic glands, but absent from normal glands.

Availability:

Catalog No.	Contents	Volume
ILM 4411 C1	Apolipoprotein D	1,0 ml
ILM 4411 C05	Apolipoprotein D	0,5 ml
ILM 4411 C01	Apolipoprotein D	0,1 ml

Intended use: For In Vitro Diagnostic Use (IVD)

Reactivity: Human

Clone: 36C6

Species of origin: Mouse

Isotype: IgG1

Control Tissue: Testis

Staining: Granular staining pattern of Apolipoprotein D-containing lipid droplets

Immunogen: Recombinant protein representing the mature full-length Apolipoprotein D molecule

Presentation: Tissue culture supernatant containing 15mM sodium azide

Application and suggested dilutions:
Pretreatment: Heat induced epitope retrieval in 10 mM citrate buffer , pH6.0, or in 50 mM Tris buffer pH9.5, for 20 minutes is required for IHC staining on formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections.

- Immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue section (dilution up to 1:40-1:80)
- Western blotting (dilution up to 1:500-1:1000)

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

Note: Dilution of the antibody in 10% normal goat serum followed by a goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody based detection is recommended

Storage & Stability: Store at 2-8 °C. For longer storage, aliquot, quick freeze and store at -20 °C. Do not repeatedly freeze/thaw. Do not use after expiration date printed on the vial.

Reference:

1) Hall R E, et al, British Journal of Cancer. 74: 1175-1180 (1996).
2) Aspinall J O, et al, The Journal of Urology. 154: 622-628 (1995).
3) Diez-Itza I, et al, American Journal of Pathology. 144 (2): 310-320 (1994).
4) Weech P K, et al, The Journal of Biological Chemistry. 261 (17): 7941-7951 (1986).