

APOC3 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00000345-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human APOC3 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human APOC3 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human APOC3 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — APOC3

Entrez GeneID	345
GeneBank Accession#	APOC3
Gene Name	APOC3
Gene Alias	APOCIII, MGC150353
Gene Description	apolipoprotein C-III
Omim ID	107720
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Apolipoprotein C-III is a very low density lipoprotein (VLDL) protein. APOC3 inhibits lipoprotein lipase and hepatic lipase; it is thought to delay catabolism of triglyceride-rich particles. The APOA1, APOC3 and APOA4 genes are closely linked in both rat and human genomes. The A-I and A-IV genes are transcribed from the same strand, while the A-1 and C-III genes are convergently transcribed. An increase in apoC-III levels induces the development of hypertriglyceridemia. [provided by RefSeq]
Other Designations	-

Pathway

- [PPAR signaling pathway](#)

Disease

- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis](#)
- [Arterial Occlusive Diseases](#)
- [Arteriosclerosis](#)
- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Birth Weight](#)

- [Body Weight](#)
- [Brain Ischemia](#)
- [Calcinosis](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Carotid Artery Diseases](#)
- [Carotid Stenosis](#)
- [Chorioamnionitis](#)
- [Cognition](#)
- [Constriction](#)
- [Coronary Artery Disease](#)
- [Coronary Disease](#)
- [Coronary Stenosis](#)
- [Diabetes Complications](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Diabetic Angiopathies](#)
- [Diabetic Nephropathies](#)
- [Diabetic Neuropathies](#)
- [Diabetic Retinopathy](#)
- [Diseases in Twins](#)
- [Ductus Arteriosus](#)
- [Dyslipidemias](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Fatty Liver](#)
- [Fetal Membranes](#)
- [Gallstones](#)

- [Gender Identity](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Glucose Intolerance](#)
- [Heart Diseases](#)
- [Hepatitis](#)
- [Hepatitis C](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)
- [HIV-Associated Lipodystrophy Syndrome](#)
- [Hypercholesterolemia](#)
- [Hyperglycemia](#)
- [Hyperlipidemia](#)
- [Hyperlipidemias](#)
- [Hyperlipoproteinemia Type II](#)
- [Hyperlipoproteinemia Type III](#)
- [Hyperlipoproteinemia Type IV](#)
- [Hyperlipoproteinemias](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Hypertriglyceridemia](#)
- [Hyperuricemia](#)
- [Hypolipoproteinemias](#)
- [Infant](#)
- [Inflammation](#)
- [Insulin Resistance](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Metabolic Syndrome X](#)
- [Microvascular Angina](#)
- [Myocardial Infarction](#)

- [Myocardial Ischemia](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Obstetric Labor](#)
- [Osteoporosis](#)
- [Peripheral Vascular Diseases](#)
- [Postoperative Complications](#)
- [Pre-Eclampsia](#)
- [Premature Birth](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Renal Insufficiency](#)
- [Schizophrenia](#)
- [Stroke](#)
- [Thrombosis](#)
- [Vascular Diseases](#)
- [Weight Loss](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)