

DNAxPAb

Hard-to-Find
Antibody

APOC3 DNAxPab

Catalog # H00000345-W02P

Size 200 ug

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human APOC3 DNA using DNAx™ Immune technology.
Technology	DNAx™ Immune
Immunogen	Full-length human DNA
Sequence	MQPRVLLVALLALLASARASEAEDASLLSFMQGYMKHATKTAKDALSSVQESQVAQQARGWV TDGFSSLDYWSTVKDKFSEFWDLDP EVRPTS AVAA
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- Immunofluorescence (Transfected cell)
- Flow Cytometry (Transfected cell)

Gene Info — APOC3

Entrez GeneID [345](#)

GeneBank Accession# [DQ895238.2](#)

Protein Accession# [ABM86164.1](#)

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](#)