

**R1037P****Polyclonal Antibody to Apolipoprotein J / Apo J - Purified****Alternate names:**

40, 40, AAG4, APOJ, Aging-associated gene 4 protein, CLI, Clusterin, Complement cytolysis inhibitor, Complement-associated protein SP-40, KUB1, Ku70-binding protein 1, NA1/NA2, SP-40, Testosterone-repressed prostate message 2

**Quantity:**

0.5 mg

**Concentration:**

1.0 mg/ml (by UV absorbance at 280 nm)

**Background:**

At least 9 distinct polymorphic forms of apolipoproteins are known. The apolipoproteins act as stabilizers of the intact lipoprotein particles. Quantitative measurements of HDL, LDL and VLDL particles in human serum are often used to estimate an individual's relative risk of coronary heart disease. In addition, quantitative immunological measurements of certain apolipoproteins (especially A-1 and B) have been suggested to be more accurate estimators of coronary heart disease than measurements of lipoprotein particles (especially HDL and LDL). Apolipoprotein J is the major secreted product of Sertoli cells and is thought to play a critical role in spermatogenesis. The protein was shown to be a normal constituent of human blood and is also thought to be a control mechanism of the complement cascade. It prevents the binding of a C5b-C7 complex to the membrane of the target cell and in this way inhibits complement-mediated cytolysis. Apolipoprotein J is overexpressed in human prostate and breast cancers and in squamous cell carcinomas. Suppression of Apolipoprotein J renders these cells sensitive to chemotherapeutic drug-mediated apoptosis. It has been proposed that elevated levels of Apolipoprotein J may promote oncogenic transformation and tumor progression by interfering with BAX proapoptotic activities.

**Uniprot ID:**

[P10909](#)

**NCBI:**

[NP\\_976084.1](#)

**GeneID:**

[1191](#)

**Host:**

Goat

**Immunogen:**

ApoLipoprotein Type J was isolated from human plasma by density gradient centrifugation followed by HPLC purification.

**Format:**

**State:** Liquid (sterile filtered) immunoglobulin fraction

**Purification:** Immunoaffinity chromatography

**Buffer System:** 0.125 M Sodium Borate, 0.075M Sodium Chloride, 0.005M EDTA, pH 8.0, containing 0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide as preservative

**Applications:**

Has been used for indirect trapping ELISA for quantitation of antigen in serum using a standard curve, for immunoprecipitation and for western blotting for highly sensitive qualitative analysis.

Recommended dilutions:

**ELISA:** 1:5,000 - 1:10,000.

**Western blot:** 1:5,000 - 1:10,000.

**Immunohistochemistry:** 1:50 - 1:200.

Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.

**Specificity:**

This product has been prepared by immunoaffinity chromatography using immobilized antigens followed by extensive cross-adsorption against other apoLipoproteins and human serum proteins to remove any unwanted specificities. Typically less than 1% cross reactivity against other types of apoLipoprotein was detected by ELISA against purified standards. This antibody reacts with apoLipoprotein J and has negligible cross-reactivity with Type A-I, A-II, B, C-I, C-II, C-III and E apoLipoproteins.

Non-specific cross reaction of anti-apoLipoprotein antibodies with other human serum proteins is negligible.

**Species:** Human.

Other species not tested.

**Storage:**

This product is stable at 2-8°C as an undiluted liquid for up to one month.

For extended storage mix with an equal volume of glycerol, aliquot contents and freeze at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Shelf life: one year from despatch.