

Polyclonal Antibody to TSA - Aff - Purified

Catalog No.: 15-288-21018

Quantity: 0.1 mg
Concentration: 1.0 mg/ml

Background: Apo D is localized to steroid-responsive tissues (adrenal cortex, ovary, endometrium,

prostate and pituitary). Apocrine epithelium within axillary skin exhibited strongly positive

staining for Apo D and peripheral nerves, pituitary and renal tubules were also

immunoreactive.

Apo D, a Progesterone binding Glycoprotein of 24,000 dalton monomer molecular size, is a constituent of high density lipoprotein in plasma and was first isolated in large quantity as

GCDFP-24, the major protein component of most human breast cyst fluids.

Host / Isotype: Chicken

Immunogen: Apo D, a progesterone binding glycoprotein of 24,000 dalton monomer molecular size.

Format: State: Liquid purified supernatant

Purification: Ammonium sulfate precipitation and dialysis.

Buffer System: PBS without preservatives.

Applications: Tissue sections: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should

be determined by the user.

Specificity: Reacts with Human Apolipoprotein D.

Storage: Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one mounth or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Shelf life: one year from despatch.

General References: 1. Thomas, E.A., et al, (2001), Increased CNS levels of apolipoprotein D in schizophrenic

and bipolar subjects: Implications for the pathophysiology of psychiatric disorders, Proc.

Natl. Acad. Sci., 87(7), 4066-4071.

2. Kolodny, E.H., (2000), Neimann-Pick Disease, Curr. Opin. Hematol., 7(1), 48-52.

3. Kalman, I., et al., Apolipoprotein D in the aging brain and in Alzheimer's dementia.,

Neurol. Res., 22(4), 330-336.

4. Franz, G., et al., (1999), Increased expression of apolipoprotein D following experimental

traumatic brain injury, J. Neurochem., 73(4), 1615-1625.

5. Montpied, P., et al., (1999), Hippocampal alterations of apolipoprotein E and D mRNA in

vivo and in vitro following kainate excitoxicity, Epilepsy Res., 35(2), 135-146.

6. Navarro, A., et al., (1998), Pattern of apolipoprotein D immunoreactivity in human brain,

Neuroscience Letters, 254(1), 17-20.

7. Suresh, S., et al., (1998), Cellular cholesterol storage in the Niemann-Pick disease type C mouse is associated with increased expression and defective processing of apolipoprotein

For research and in vitro use only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic work.

Material Safety Datasheets are available at www.acris-antibodies.com or on request.



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- D, J. Neuroscience, 70(1), 242-251.
- 8. Terrisse, L., et al., (1998), Increased levels of apolipoprotein D in cerebrospinal fluid and hippocampus of Alzheimer's patients, J. Neurochem., 71(4), 1643-1650.
- 9. Ong, W., et al., (1997), Differential Expression of Apolipoprotein D and Apolipoprotein E in the Kainic Acid-Lesioned Rat Hippocampus, Neuscience, 79, 359-367
- 10. Zeng, C., et al., (1996), A Human Axillary Odorant Is Carried by Apoprotein D, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 93, 6626-6630.
- 11. Aspinall, J.O., et al., (1995), Differential expression of Apolipoprotein D and Prostate Specific Antigen in Benign and Malignant Prostate Tissues, The Journal of Urology, 154: 622-628
- 12. Flower, D.R., et al., (1994), The Lipocalin Protein Family: A Role in Cell Regulation, FEBS Letters, 354, 7-11.

Protocols:

Tissue sections:

Optimal staining: the sections should be pretreated with an antigen unmasking solution. The primary antibody should be incubated 20-60 minutes at room temperature. Dilutions: Primary antibody (concentrated format) may be diluted to > 1:200 for Biotin based detection systems.