

**Mouse Anti-Apolipoprotein D/ApoD [APOD/3412]: MC0392, MC0392RTU7**

**Intended Use:** For Research Use Only

**Description:** Lipids, such as phospholipids, triacylglycerols and cholesterol, are weakly soluble in aqueous solution and therefore are transported by circulation as components of lipoproteins. Lipoproteins are globular particles that consist of a non-polar core of triacylglycerols and cholesterol esters surrounded by phospholipid, cholesterol and an amphiphilic coating of protein, known as apolipoproteins (apo). These complexes allow the dissolution and shuttling of their non-polar lipid components. At least nine different apolipoproteins are distributed in significant amounts in different human lipoproteins. Apolipoprotein D (apoD) is a member of the lipocalin superfamily of transporter proteins that bind small hydrophobic molecules, including arachidonic acid (AA). The ability of apoD to bind AA implicates it in pathways associated with membrane phospholipid signal transduction and metabolism. apoD expression has been shown to correlate both with cell cycle arrest and with prognosis in several types of malignancy, including central nervous system astrocytomas and medulloblastomas.

**Specifications:**

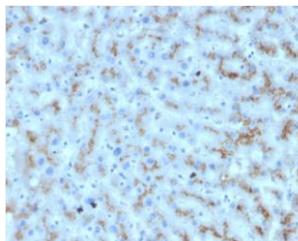
Clone: APOD/3412  
 Source: Mouse  
 Isotype: IgG2b/k  
 Reactivity: Human  
 Immunogen: Human recombinant APOD protein fragment around aa 21-119  
 Localization: Secreted  
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>)  
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C  
 Applications: IHC  
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Apolipoprotein D/ApoD Concentrated	MC0392	1 ml
Apolipoprotein D/ApoD Prediluted	MC0392RTU7	7 ml

**IHC Procedure\*:**

Positive Control Tissue: Colon and breast cancer  
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200  
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C  
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT  
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

\* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human liver stained with ApoD using DAB

**References:**

- Using primary murine intestinal enteroids to study dietary TAG absorption, lipoprotein synthesis, and the role of apoC-III in the intestine. Jattan J, et al. J Lipid Res 58:853-865, 2017.
- Refined purification strategy for reliable proteomic profiling of HDL2/3: Impact on proteomic complexity. Holzer M, et al. Sci Rep 6:38533, 2016.
- Maternal serum proteome changes between the first and third trimester of pregnancy in rural southern Nepal. Scholl PF, et al. Placenta 33:424-32, 2012.

Doc. 100-MC0392  
Rev. A