Phospholipid transfer Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #42297



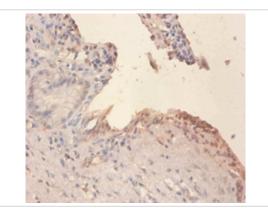
Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description	Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com
Product Name	Phospholipid transfer Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Caprylic Acid Ammonium Sulfate Precipitation purified
Applications	IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total Phospholipid transfer polyclonal antibody.
Immunogen Type	protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant human Phospholipid transfer protein
Target Name	Phospholipid transfer
Other Names	Lipid transfer protein II PLTP
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P55058
Uniprot	P55058
GeneID	5360;
Formulation	Preservative: 0.03% Proclin 300 Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, PH 7.4
Storage	Store at -20°C

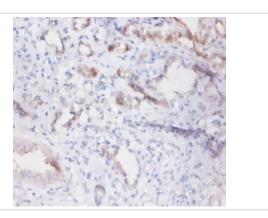
Application Details

Immunohistochemistry: 1:20 - 1:200

Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human pancreas using #42297 at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney using #42297 at dilution of 1:100.

Background

Facilitates the transfer of a spectrum of different lipid molecules, including diacylglycerol, phosphatidic acid, sphingomyelin, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylglycerol, cerebroside and phosphatidyl ethanolamine. Essential for the transfer of excess surface lipids from triglyceride-rich lipoproteins to HDL, thereby facilitating the formation of smaller lipoprotein remnants, contributing to the formation of LDL, and assisting in the maturation of HDL particles. PLTP also plays a key role in the uptake of cholesterol from peripheral cells and tissues that is subsequently transported to the liver for degradation and excretion. Two distinct forms of PLTP exist in plasma: an active form that can transfer PC from phospholipid vesicles to high-density lipoproteins (HDL), and an inactive form that lacks this capability.

References

[1]Complete cDNA encoding human phospholipid transfer protein from human endothelial cells.Day J.R., Albers J.J., Lofton-Day C.E., Gilbert T.L., Ching A.F.T., Grant F.J., O'Hara P.J., Marcovina S.M., Adolphson J.L.J. Biol. Chem. 269:9388-9391(1994) [2]

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only