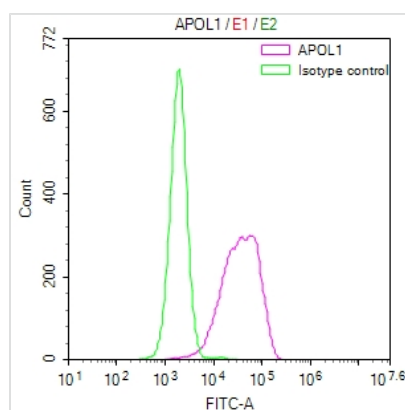




APOL1 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA966671A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	O14791
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from Human APOL1
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, FC; Recommended dilution: FC:1:50-1:200
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Cardiovascular;Metabolism
Gene Names	APOL1
Clone No.	32H8

Image



Overlay Peak curve showing HepG2 cells stained with CSB-RA966671A0HU (red line) at 1:50. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde and permeated by 0.2% TritonX-100. Then 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1µg/1*10⁶cells) for 45min at 4?. The secondary antibody used was FITC-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG(H+L) at 1:200 dilution for 35min at 4?. Control antibody (green line) was rabbit IgG (1µg/1*10⁶cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

Description

The APOL1 recombinant monoclonal antibody is generated through in vitro processes using synthetic genes. This methodology involves the retrieval of APOL1 antibody genes from B cells sourced from immunoreactive rabbits, followed by their amplification and cloning into appropriate phage vectors. These vectors are then introduced into mammalian cell lines, enabling the production of functional antibodies in substantial quantities. Subsequently, the APOL1 recombinant monoclonal antibody is purified from the culture supernatant of the



transfected cell lines through affinity chromatography. It is recommended for the detection of human APOL1 protein in ELISA and FC applications.

APOL1 is a member of the apolipoprotein family and is primarily found in the bloodstream. The main role of APOL1 is to provide protection against African trypanosomes by participating in the innate immune response. Its lytic activity, when functioning effectively, helps to control trypanosome infections.