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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Important Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Catalog #: K45252B **Lot #:** 4B04216

Description: Goat anti Apolipoprotein AI
Goat Antibody to Human Apolipoprotein AI (Apo AI)
Biotin Conjugated

Specificity: Specific binding to Apo AI.

Host Animal: Goat

Immunogen: Purified human Apo AI.

Format: Biotin, Lyophilized
Reconstitute using 1 mL distilled water.

Purification: Human Apo AI-Sepharose affinity column.

Concentration: 1 mg/mL (prior to lyophilization).

Buffer: Lyophilized from 75 mM PBS, 75 mM Sodium Chloride, 0.5 mM EDTA, 10 mg/mL BSA, pH 7.2.

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium Azide (prior to lyophilization).

Applications: Can be used to detect Apo AI in plasma and lipoproteins in ELISA (1:200 – 1:20,000) and Immunoblot (1:100 – 1:4,000). Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.

Storage: Store lyophilized product at 2-8°C. After reconstitution, product is stable for several weeks when stored at 2-8°C. Prepare working dilution only prior to immediate use. For extended storage after reconstitution, we suggest the addition of an equal volume of glycerol to make a final glycerol concentration of 50% followed by storage at -20°C. The concentration of proteins and buffer salts will decrease to one-half of the original after the addition of glycerol.

Warnings: This product contains sodium azide, which has been classified as Xn (Harmful), in European Directive 67/548/EEC in the concentration range of 0.1–1.0%. When disposing of this reagent through lead or copper plumbing, flush with copious volumes of water to prevent azide build-up in drains.

References: The references listed below are for research purposes only:

1. Yancey, P.G., et al., (2007), "A Pathway-Dependent on ApoE, ApoAI, and ABCA1 Determines Formation of Buoyant High-Density Lipoprotein by Macrophage Foam Cells", Arterioscler Thromb. Vasc. Biol., **27**: 1123-1131.
2. Kitchens, R.L., et al., (2003), "Acute inflammation and infection maintain circulating phospholipid levels and enhance lipopolysaccharide binding to plasma lipoproteins", Journal of Lipid Research, **44**: 2339-2348.
3. Marcil, M., et al., (2003), "Cellular Phospholipid and Cholesterol Efflux in High-Density Lipoprotein Deficiency", Circulation, **107**:1366-1371.

Robert Ott

Signature

11 Feb 2016

Date

FOR RESEARCH OR FURTHER MANUFACTURING USE ONLY