OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for BA1044

Apolipoprotein H / Apo H Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Native Proteins
Description:	Apolipoprotein H / Apo H human protein, 1 mg
Species:	Human
Protein Source:	Plasma
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% >95 % pure (SDS-PAGE).
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid protein purified by column chromatography. Buffer System: 20 mM HEPES-NaOH, 0.16 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.5 with 0.1 mM PMSF, 20% glycerol, containing 0.1% bromo-nitro-dioxane/methylisothiazoline as preservative
Preparation:	Liquid protein purified by column chromatography.
Applications:	ELISA: 0.4-0.8 µg/well. After thawing, mix thoroughly by vortexing before use!
Protein Description:	Highy pure Beta 2 Glycoprotein I also known as Apolipoprotein H. Human IgA, IgG and IgM are not detectable by Western blot.
Note:	Caution: All human source materials have tested negative for HIV1, HIV2, HCV antibodies and HBsAg. No test guarantees a product to be non-infectious. Therefore, all material derived from human fluids or tissues should be considered as potentially infectious.
Storage:	Store the antigen at -20 °C or -70 °C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.
Stability:	Shelf life: six months from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_000033
Locus ID:	350
Cytogenetics:	17q24.2
Synonyms:	B2G1; B2GP1; BG

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Summary: Apolipoprotein H, also known as beta-2-glycoprotein I, is a component of circulating plasma lipoproteins. It has been implicated in a variety of physiologic pathways including lipoprotein metabolism, coagulation, hemostasis, and the production of antiphospholipid autoantibodies. APOH may be a required cofactor for anionic phospholipid binding by the antiphospholipid autoantibodies found in sera of many patients with lupus and primary antiphospholipid syndrome (APS). The anti-beta (2) glycoprotein I antibodies from APS patients, mediate inhibition of activated protein C which has anticoagulant properties. Because beta-2-GPI is the main autoantigen in patients with APS, the disruption of this pathway by autoantibodies may be an important mechanism for thrombosis in patients with APS.[provided by RefSeq, Dec 2019]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein