

Product datasheet for **SC200902**

Apolipoprotein H (APOH) (NM_000042) Human 3' UTR Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	3' UTR Clones
Product Name:	Apolipoprotein H (APOH) (NM_000042) Human 3' UTR Clone
Symbol:	Apolipoprotein H
Synonyms:	B2G1; B2GP1; BG
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	pMirTarget (PS100062)
ACCN:	NM_000042
Insert Size:	130 bp
Insert Sequence:	>SC200902 3'UTR clone of NM_000042 The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM_000042. The complete sequence of this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs. Blue =Stop Codon Red =Cloning site GGCAAGTTGGACGCCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAAGCCAAGAAGGGCGGAAAGATCGCCGTG TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAA GCGATCGCC ACTGATGCATCCGATGTAAAGCCATGCT AA GGTGGTTTTTCAGATTCCACACAAAATGTCACACTTGT CTTGTTTCATCCAAGGAACCTAATTGAAATTTAAAAATAAAGCTACTGAATTTATTGCCGCA ACGCGT AAGCGGCCGCGCATCTAGATTCTGAAGAAAATGACCGACCAAGCGACGCCCAACCTGCCATCA CGAGATTCGATTCCACCGCCGCTTCTATGAAAGG
Restriction Sites:	Sgfl-Mlul
OTI Disclaimer:	Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the sequence identifier above as a point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of this clone is largely the same as the reference sequence but may contain minor differences , e.g., single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).
Components:	The cDNA clone is shipped in a 2-D bar-coded Matrix tube as 10 ug dried plasmid DNA. The package also includes 100 pmols of both the corresponding 5' and 3' vector primers in separate vials.
RefSeq:	<u>NM_000042.3</u>



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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]

Locus ID:

350

MW:

5