

Product datasheet for **TP720364L**

Apolipoprotein H (APOH) (NM_000042) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| Product Type: | Recombinant Proteins |
| Description: | Recombinant protein of human apolipoprotein H (beta-2-glycoprotein I) (APOH) |
| Species: | Human |
| Expression Host: | HEK293 |
| Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence: | Gly20-Ser345 |
| Tag: | C-His |
| Predicted MW: | 37.3 kDa |
| Concentration: | lot specific |
| Purity: | >95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining |
| Buffer: | Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2. |
| Endotoxin: | < 0.1 EU per µg protein as determined by LAL test |
| Reconstitution Method: | Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in ddH ₂ O. It is not recommended to reconstitute a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Storage: | Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| Stability: | Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling conditions. |
| RefSeq: | <u>NP_000033</u> |
| Locus ID: | 350 |
| UniProt ID: | <u>P02749</u> |
| 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

Product images:
