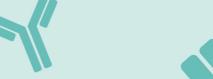
# antibodies .- online.com







## **APOH Protein (His tag)**



#### Overview

Quantity:	20 μg
Target:	АРОН
Origin:	Human
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This APOH protein is labelled with His tag.

#### **Product Details**

Purpose:	Recombinant Human Apolipoprotein H/ApoH Protein
Sequence:	GRTCPKPDDL PFSTVVPLKT FYEPGEEITY SCKPGYVSRG GMRKFICPLT GLWPINTLKC
	TPRVCPFAGI LENGAVRYTT FEYPNTISFS CNTGFYLNGA DSAKCTEEGK WSPELPVCAP
	IICPPPSIPT FATLRVYKPS AGNNSLYRDT AVFECLPQHA MFGNDTITCT THGNWTKLPE
	CREVKCPFPS RPDNGFVNYP AKPTLYYKDK ATFGCHDGYS LDGPEEIECT KLGNWSAMPS
	CKASCKVPVK KATVVYQGER VKIQEKFKNG MLHGDKVSFF CKNKEKKCSY TEDAQCIDGT
	IEVPKCFKEH SSLAFWKTDA SDVKPC
Specificity:	Gly20-Cys345
Purity:	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE.
Sterility:	0.22 µm filtered
Endotoxin Level:	<0.1EU/µg

### Tarnet Details

Target Details	
Target:	АРОН
Alternative Name:	Apolipoprotein H/ApoH (APOH Products)
Background:	Description: Apolipoprotein H (APOH), also known as Beta-2-glycoprotein 1, Activated protein C-binding protein, B2GPI, and B2G1, is a glycoprotein synthesized by liver cells and it is present in the blood associated with plasma lipoproteins. It is an essential cofactor for the binding of certain antiphospholipid antibodies (APA) to anionic phospholipid. APOH binds to various kinds of negatively charged substances such as heparin, phospholipids, and dextran sulfate. APOH may prevent activation of the intrinsic blood coagulation cascade by binding to phospholipids on the surface of damaged cells. APOH appears to completely inhibit serotonin release by the
Gene ID:	platelets and prevents subsequent waves of the ADP-induced aggregation. The activity of APOH appears to involve the binding of agglutenating, negatively charged compounds, and inhibits agglutenation by the contact activation of the intrinsic blood coagulation pathway.  Name: APOH,B2G1,B2GP1,BG
UniProt:	P02749
Application Details	1 02/45
Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Format:	Lyophilized

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Centrifuge the vial before opening. Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile
	distilled water. Avoid votex or vigorously pipetting the protein. For long term storage, it is
	recommended to add a carrier protein or stablizer (e.g. 0.1 % BSA, 5 % HSA, 10 % FBS or 5 %
	Trehalose), and aliquot the reconstituted protein solution to minimize free-thaw cycles.
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Storage:	-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Store the lyophilized protein at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months. After reconstitution, the protein
	solution is stable at -20°C for 3 months, at 2-8°C for up to 1 week.