ApoH Human Recombinant Protein

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	ApoH, Recombinant Protein
Full Product Name	Recombinant Human ApoH protein (His tag)
Product Gene Name	ApoH recombinant protein
Product Synonym Names	Beta-2-Glycoprotein 1; APC inhibitor; Activated Protein C-Binding Protein; Anticardiolipin Cofactor; Apolipoprotein H; Apo-H;beta-2-Glycoprotein I; B2GPIBeta(2)GPI; APOH; B2G1; B2GP1; BG
Sequence	Met 1-Cys 345
Host	HEK293 Cells
Form/Format	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.
Purity/Purification	>95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Preparation and Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 degree C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8 degree C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20 degree C for 3 months.
Molecular Weight	345
OMIM	138700
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P02749
Species	Human
Tag	C-His
Protein Construction	A DNA sequence encoding the Human ApoH protein (P02749)(Met 1-Cys 345) was expressed with a C-His.$
Product Categories/Family for ApoH recombinant protein	Signal Transduction; Cardiovascular; Cancer; metabolism
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Related Product Information for ApoH recombinant protein	Apolipoprotein H (APOH), also known asbeta-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 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. APOH causes a reduction of the prothrombinase binding sites on platelets and reduces the activation caused by collagen when thrombin is present at physiological serum concentrations of APOH suggesting a regulatory role of APOH in coagulation. APOH plasma concentrations are strongly associated to metabolic syndrome alterations and vascular disease in type 2 diabetic and could be considered as a clinical marker of cardiovascular risk. APOH is found on several classes of lipoproteins, and is involved in the activation of lipoprotein lipase in lipid metabolism. This single-chain glycoprotein also has been implicated in several physiologic pathways including coagulation and the production of hypertension, which are related to the pathogenesis of primary cerebral hemorrhage (PICH).
Other Notes	Small volumes of ApoH recombinant protein vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

Searchable Terms for ApoH purchase	MBS2571390 is a recombinant protein targeting ApoH. Also known as Recombinant Human ApoH protein (His tag). Host: HEK293 Cells.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for ApoH. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	543826
NCBI GeneID	350
NCBI Accession #	P02749.3
UniProt Primary Accession #	P02749
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q9UCN7; B2R9M3
UniProt Related Accession #	P02749
NCBI Official Full Name	Beta-2-glycoprotein 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	apolipoprotein H (beta-2-glycoprotein I)
NCBI Official Symbol	APOH
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	BG; B2G1; B2GP1
UniProt Protein Name	Beta-2-glycoprotein 1
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	APC inhibitor; Activated protein C-binding protein; Anticardiolipin cofactor; Apolipoprotein H; Apo-H; Beta-2-glycoprotein I; B2GPI; Beta(2)GPI
Protein Family	Beta-2-glycoprotein
UniProt Gene Name	APOH
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	B2G1; Apo-H; B2GPI; Beta(2)GPI
UniProt Entry Name	APOH_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	beta-2-glycoprotein 1; B2GPI; apo-H; beta(2)GPI; APC inhibitor; anticardiolipin cofactor; activated protein C-binding protein
NCBI Summary for ApoH	Apolipoprotein H has been implicated in a variety of physiologic pathways including lipoprotein metabolism, coagulation, 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, but it does not seem to be required for the reactivity of antiphospholipid autoantibodies associated with infections. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
UniProt Comments for ApoH	APOH: Binds to various kinds of negatively charged substances such as heparin, phospholipids, and dextran sulfate. May prevent activation of the intrinsic blood coagulation cascade by binding to phospholipids on the surface of damaged cells. Protein type: Secreted; Lipid-binding; Secreted, signal peptide Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 17q24.2 Cellular Component: extracellular matrix; extracellular space; chylomicron; cell surface Molecular Function: heparin binding; identical protein binding; protein binding; phospholipid binding; glycoprotein binding; lipid binding Biological Process: negative regulation of angiogenesis; negative regulation of myeloid cell apoptosis; triacylglycerol metabolic process; positive regulation of blood coagulation; negative regulation of fibrinolysis; negative regulation of endothelial cell proliferation; positive regulation of lipoprotein lipase activity; negative regulation of blood coagulation; triacylglycerol transport; blood coagulation, intrinsic pathway; plasminogen activation; regulation of fibrinolysis

Research Articles on ApoH	**1.** Serum beta2-GPI-Lp(a) levels were increased in ischemic stroke patients
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