Apolipoprotein H/APOH Protein, Rat (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P74410
Synonyms:	Apolipoprotein H; ApoH; B2G1; B2GP1
Species:	Rat
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q5I0M1 (G20-C345)
Gene ID:	287774
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 45-70 kDa due to the glycosylation.

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	G R T C P K P D E L P F A V V V P L K T F Y D P G E Q I V Y S C K P G Y V S R G G M R R F T C P L T G M W P I N T L K C I P R V C P F A G I L E N G V V R Y T T F E Y P N T I G F A C N P G Y Y L N G T S S S K C T E E G K W S P E L P V C A R I T C P P P P I P K F A A L K E Y K T S V G N S S F Y Q D T V V F K C L P H F A M F G N D T V T C T A H G N W T Q L P E C R E V K C P F P S R P D N G F V N Y P A K P V L S Y K D K A V F G C H E T Y K L D G P E E V E C T K T G N W S A L P S C K A S C K L S V K K A T V L Y Q G Q R V K I Q D Q F K N G M M H G D K V H F Y C K N K E K K C S Y T E E A Q C I D G T I E I P K C F K E H S S L A F W K T D A S D V T P C
Biological Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. When Recombinant Rat Apolipoprotein H Protein is immobilized at 2 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind Biotinylated Human LDLR Protein. The ED_{50} for this effect is 0.7041 μg/mL.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	The Apolipoprotein H/APOH protein exhibits versatile functionality as it binds to various negatively charged substances, including heparin, phospholipids, and dextran sulfate. Its interactions with these substances suggest a broad spectrum of molecular engagements, highlighting its adaptability. Notably, Apolipoprotein H/APOH may play a crucial role in preventing the activation of the intrinsic blood coagulation cascade by specifically binding to phospholipids present on the surface of damaged cells. This functionality underscores its potential contribution to the regulation of coagulation processes and its importance in maintaining hemostatic balance in response to cellular damage.

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