Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPJ-01071)

Apolipoprotein H/APOH Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms: Beta-2-glycoprotein 1;Apoh;β-2-glycoprotein 1

Protein Construction: Gly20-Cys345

Species: Mouse

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

Accession: Q01339

Molecular Weight: 50-62 KDa (reducing condition)

AA Sequence: Gly20-Cys345

QC Testing

Biological Activity: Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.

Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)

Endotoxin: < 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Apolipoprotein H (APOH), also known as Beta-2-glycoprotein 1, is a glycoprotein synthesized by liver cells and it is present in the blood associated with plasma lipoproteins. Its carbohydrate content is approximately 19% of the molecular weight and it is present in the blood associated with plasma lipoproteins. Mature mouse ApoH shares 76% and 42% aa sequence identity with human and rat ApoH, respectively. The activity of APOH appears to involve the binding of agglutenating, inhibits agglutination, and negatively charged compounds by the contact activation

of the intrinsic blood coagulation pathway. APOH is found be involved in the activation of lipoprotein lipase in lipid metabolism on several classes of lipoproteins.

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