

Anti-Apolipoprotein H/APOH Antibody (4M740)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	4M740
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Application:	ELISA(Cap)
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Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human Apolipoprotein H Protein (TMPY-01278)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	apolipoprotein H (β -2-glycoprotein I);B2G1;BG;apolipoprotein H (beta-2-glycoprotein I);B2GP1

Research Background

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 platelets and prevents subsequent waves of the ADP-induced aggregation. The activity of APOH appears to involve the binding of agglutinating, negatively charged compounds, and inhibits agglutination 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).

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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