

ARG83639 Human Apolipoprotein H ELISA Kit

Package: 96 wells
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	ARG83639 Human Apolipoprotein H ELISA Kit is an Enzyme Immunoassay kit for the quantification of Human Apolipoprotein H in serum, plasma and urine
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA
Target Name	Apolipoprotein H
Conjugation	HRP
Conjugation Note	Substrate: TMB and read at 450 nm.
Sensitivity	3.0 ng/ml
Sample Type	Serum, plasma and urine
Standard Range	3.125 - 200 ng/ml
Sample Volume	100 µl
Alternate Names	APOH; Apolipoprotein H; B2G1; BG; Apolipoprotein H (Beta-2-Glycoprotein I); Activated Protein C-Binding Protein; Anticardiolipin Cofactor ; Beta-2-Glycoprotein I; Beta-2-Glycoprotein 1; APC Inhibitor; Beta(2)GPI; B2GPI; Apo-H; Epididymis Secretory Sperm Binding Protein; B2GP1

Application Instructions

Assay Time	2.5 hours
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Properties

Form	96 well
Storage instruction	Store the kit at 4°C. Keep microplate wells sealed in a dry bag with desiccants. Do not expose test reagents to heat, sun or strong light during storage and usage. Please refer to the product user manual for detail temperatures of the components.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	APOH
Gene Full Name	Apolipoprotein H
Background	Apolipoprotein H, also known as beta-2-glycoprotein I, is a component of circulating plasma lipoproteins. It has been implicated in a variety of physiologic pathways including lipoprotein metabolism, coagulation, hemostasis, 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 (APS). The anti-beta (2) glycoprotein I antibodies from APS patients, mediate inhibition of activated protein C which has anticoagulant properties. Because beta-2-GPI is the main autoantigen in patients with APS, the disruption of this pathway by autoantibodies may be an important mechanism for thrombosis in

patients with APS.[provided by RefSeq, Dec 2019]

Function

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. [UniProt]