

# Recombinant Human Apolipoprotein(a)/Lp(a) protein (His tag)



Catalog Number:PDMH100054

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

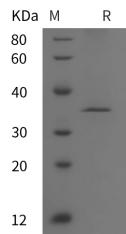
## Description

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Synonyms</b>                    | APOA;Apolipoprotein(a);Apo(a);Lp(a);LPA;Lp(a) |
| <b>Species</b>                     | Human   |
| <b>Expression Host</b>             | HEK293 Cells                                  |
| <b>Sequence</b>                    | Asp1719-Arg2038                               |
| <b>Accession</b>                   | P08519  |
| <b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b> | 35.1 kDa                                      |
| <b>Observed molecular weight</b>   | 35 kDa  |
| <b>Tag</b>                         | C-His   |

## Properties

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Purity</b>         | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.  |
| <b>Endotoxin</b>      | Please contact us for more information.   |
| <b>Storage</b>        | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| <b>Shipping</b>       | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.   |
| <b>Formulation</b>    | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.<br>Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.<br>Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.           |
| <b>Reconstitution</b> | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.  |

## Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## Background

Apo(a) is the main constituent of lipoprotein(a) (Lp(a)). It has serine proteinase activity and is able of autoproteolysis. Inhibits tissue-type plasminogen activator 1. Lp(a) may be a ligand for megalin/Gp 330. Apo(a) is known to be proteolytically cleaved, leading to the formation of the so-called mini-Lp(a). Apo(a) fragments accumulate in atherosclerotic lesions, where they may promote thrombogenesis. O-glycosylation may limit the extent of proteolytic fragmentation. Homology with plasminogen kringle IV and V is thought to underlie the atherogenicity of the protein, because the fragments are competing with plasminogen for fibrin(ogen) binding.

## For Research Use Only

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