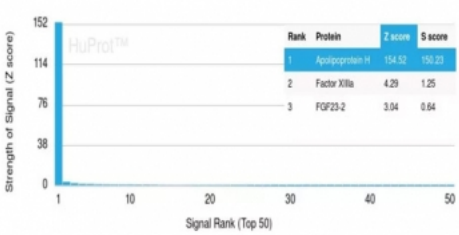
APOH Antibody APOH/3705 / Beta-2-Glycoprotein I Antibody [clone APOH/3705] (V5408)

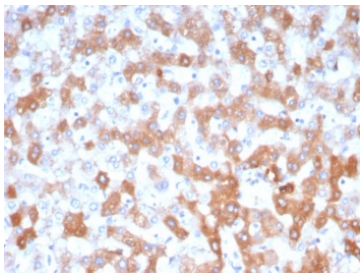
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V5408-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V5408-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V5408SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

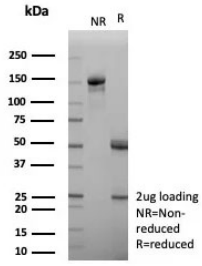
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	APOH/3705
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P02749
Localization	Secreted
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml Western Blot : 2-4ug/ml
Limitations	This APOH Antibody APOH/3705 / Beta-2-Glycoprotein I Antibody is available for research use only.



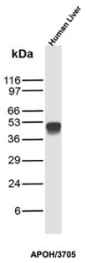
APOH Antibody APOH/3705 Protein Microarray Validation. Protein microarray analysis of APOH Antibody clone APOH/3705 against more than 19,000 full-length human proteins identifies apolipoprotein H as the top-ranked target with a Z-score of 154.59 and an S-score of 150.59. The next-ranked protein produces a Z-score of only 4.29, demonstrating exceptional separation of the intended target from other array proteins. The Z-score measures signal strength in standard deviations above the array mean, while the S-score measures separation from the next-ranked protein. This Beta-2-Glycoprotein I Antibody demonstrates highly selective recognition of APOH in the HuProt protein microarray.



APOH Antibody APOH/3705 in Human Liver IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human liver tissue with APOH Antibody clone APOH/3705 demonstrates prominent granular cytoplasmic staining in hepatocytes, with variable staining intensity among individual cells. HIER was performed by boiling tissue sections in pH 9, 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA for 20 min followed by cooling before testing. The observed hepatocellular staining is consistent with the liver being a major site of beta-2-glycoprotein I production.



APOH Antibody APOH/3705 Purity and Integrity SDS-PAGE. SDS-PAGE analysis of 2 ug purified, BSA-free APOH Antibody clone APOH/3705 under non-reducing (NR) and reducing (R) conditions. The non-reduced antibody migrates predominantly at approximately 140-150 kDa, while reduction produces a prominent heavy-chain band near 50 kDa and a lighter chain band near 25 kDa. The expected immunoglobulin banding pattern supports the purity and structural integrity of this Beta-2-Glycoprotein I Antibody preparation.



APOH Antibody APOH/3705 in Human Liver WB. Western blot analysis of human liver tissue lysate with APOH Antibody clone APOH/3705 detects a strong, discrete band at approximately 45-50 kDa, with minimal additional reactivity under the tested conditions. The observed migration is consistent with glycosylated beta-2-glycoprotein I, a plasma glycoprotein with a mature apparent molecular weight higher than that predicted from its polypeptide sequence alone.

Description

APOH Antibody recognizes apolipoprotein H (APOH), a circulating plasma glycoprotein also known as beta-2-glycoprotein I or beta-2-glycoprotein 1. APOH is primarily synthesized in the liver and circulates in association with plasma lipoproteins as well as in a free form. The protein binds negatively charged molecules, including phospholipids, and has been implicated in lipid metabolism, coagulation, hemostasis, and immune processes.

Beta-2-glycoprotein I contains five complement control protein-like domains. Its phospholipid-binding properties allow APOH to interact with negatively charged membrane surfaces and other anionic structures. These interactions have contributed to research into the protein's potential roles in regulation of coagulation and clearance of cellular material. APOH has also been investigated in relation to lipoprotein metabolism and vascular biology.

APOH is especially well known as a major autoantigen associated with antiphospholipid antibodies. The protein can act as a cofactor for the binding of certain antiphospholipid autoantibodies to anionic phospholipids, and antibodies directed against beta-2-glycoprotein I are extensively studied in antiphospholipid syndrome research. The historical name anticardiolipin cofactor reflects this relationship between APOH, phospholipid binding, and autoantibody recognition.

Clone APOH/3705 provides a monoclonal reagent for investigating APOH and its involvement in lipid-associated, coagulation, and immunological processes. The established Beta-2-Glycoprotein I Antibody terminology is particularly relevant to studies focused on phospholipid interactions and antiphospholipid autoantibodies. NSJ Bioreagents supplies this antibody for research use. An APOH Antibody can support studies examining apolipoprotein H expression, distribution, and biological function.

Explore our Immunology Antibodies page for additional antibodies targeting proteins involved in immune recognition and regulation.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the APOH Antibody APOH/3705 / Beta-2-Glycoprotein I Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A human recombinant Apolipoprotein H protein fragment (within amino acids 592-689) was used as the immunogen for the APOH Antibody APOH/3705.

Storage

Aliquot the APOH Antibody APOH/3705 and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Alternate Names

APOH antibody, Apolipoprotein H antibody, Beta-2-Glycoprotein I antibody, Beta-2-Glycoprotein 1 antibody, B2GPI antibody, Apo-H antibody, Anticardiolipin Cofactor antibody

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