Product Data Sheet

Product Name:	Haptoglobin
Cat. No.:	GP23612
Batch No.:	1

Product Data

Purity	>98%	Source	Escherichia Coli.
Phycical Appearance	solid	Shipping Condition	Shipped at Room temp.
Synonyms	Haptoglobin; HP; BP; HPA1S; MGC111141; HP2-ALPHA-2.		
Solubility	It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Haptoglobin in sterile 18MΩ-cm H2O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.		
Formulation	Each mg was lyophilized with 1xPBS, 0.1% SDS and 1mM DTT.		

Introduction

Haptoglobin is a glycoprotein which is synthesized in the liver and circulates in the blood. Haptoglobin is produced typically by hepatocytes but also by other tissues: e.g. skin, lung, and kidney. It is a positive acute phase protein that binds free hemoglobin and removes it from the circulation to prevent kidney injury, and iron loss following hemolysis. The haptoglobin-hemoglobin complex is subsequently removed by the reticuloendothelial system (generally the spleen). As the reticuloendothelial system removes the haptoglobin-hemoglobin complex from the body, haptoglobin levels are reduced in hemolytic anaemias. In the course of binding hemoglobin, haptoglobin sequesters the iron inside hemoglobin, preventing iron-utilizing bacteria from benefitting from hemolysis. Haptoglobin consists of two A- and two B-chains, connected by disulfide bonds. Three major haptoglobin phenotypes are known to exist (Hp 1-1, Hp 2-1, and Hp 2-2). Hp 1-1 is biologically the most effective in binding free hemoglobin and suppressing inflammatory responses associated with free hemoglobin. Hp 2-2 is biologically the least active, and Hp 2-1 is moderately active. Haptoglobinбпs molecular mass ranges from 8-200 kDa.Reduced levels can be seen in haemolysis and impaired liver function. High levels are a marker for acute or chronic inflammation. Ahaptoglobinemia or hypohaptoglobinemia are caused by mutations in the haptoglobin gene and/or its regulatory regions. Haptoglobin is also linked to diabetic nephropathy, the incidence of

Tel: (909) 407-4943 Fax: (626) 353-8530 E-mail: tech@glpbio.com
Address: 10292 Central Ave. #205, Montclair, CA, USA

coronary artery disease in type 1 diabetes, Crohn's disease, inflammatory disease behavior, primary sclerosing cholangitis, susceptibility to idiopathic Parkinson's disease, and a reduced incidence of Plasmodium falciparum malaria.

Stability

Lyophilized Haptoglobin although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C . Upon reconstitution Haptoglobin should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C .For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Background

Haptoglobin Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing (aa. 145-405) fusion protein with His tag and having a total Mw of 33 kDa (4 kDa His-tag).

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