

Hemopexin Human

Description: Human Hemopexin produced in Human plasma having a molecular mass of 70 kDa.

Catalog #: PRPS-567

Synonyms: Hemopexin, Beta-1B-glycoprotein, HPX, Haemopexin.

For research use only.

Source: Human Plasma.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Purity: Greater than 95.0%.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from (1.22mg/ml) solution containing 11.9mM phosphate buffer, 137mM NaCl and 2.7mM KCl, pH 7.4.

Stability:

Human Hemopexin although stable at room temperature for 2 weeks, should be stored at -20°C.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Hemopexin in phosphate buffer, pH >7.0 containing 0.15M NaCl.

Introduction:

Hemopexin (or haemopexin) is a plasma protein that binds heme with the highest affinity of any known protein. Hemopexin is generally expressed in liver, and belongs to acute phase reactants, the synthesis of which is induced after inflammation. Heme is potentially very toxic because of its ability to intercalate into lipid membrane and to generate hydroxyl radicals. Hemopexins function of scavenging the heme released or lost by the turnover of heme proteins such as hemoglobin defends the body from the oxidative damage that free heme can cause. Additionally, hemopexin discharges its bound ligand for internalisation upon interacting with a specific receptor located on the surface of liver cells. This hemopexin function is in order to preserve the body's iron. Hemopexins levels in the serum are an indication of how much heme is present in the blood. Low Hemopexin levels show that there is a lot of it in the serum. For that reason, low hemopexin levels indicate that there has been considerable degradation of heme containing compounds - mainly hemoglobin, it indicates hemolysis and low hemopexin levels are therefore one of the diagnostic features of a hemolytic anemia. Its a Haem binding protein used in the assessment of intravascular haemolysis in conjunction with haptoglobin.

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