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Product datasheet for BP2189

Lipoprotein a (LPA) Sheep Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Suitable for use in ELISA (1/7,500-1/60,000), Western blot (1/200-1/80,000) and conjugation purposes.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Sheep
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Specificity:	Specifically binds to human Lp(a) and apo(a). No cross-reaction to Apo B-100/48, minor to plasminogen.
Formulation:	75 mM PBS, 75mmM Sodium chloride, pH 7.2 containing 0.02 % Sodium azide as preservative. State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Human Apo (a) Sepharose affinity column. Cross-reactivity to plasminogen was removed by passing plasminogen Sepharose affinity column.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	lipoprotein(a)
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 4018 Human P08519

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Background: Lipoprotein(a) (Lp(a)) is a lipoprotein subclass assembled in the blood from low density lipoprotein (LDL) molecules and apolipoprotein-a (apo-a). Lp(a) recruits inflammatory cells through interaction with Mac-1 integrin. High Lp(a) in blood is a risk factor for coronary heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, atherosclerosis, thrombosis, and stroke. Lp(a) concentrations may be affected by disease states, but are only moderately affected by diet, exercise and other environmental factors. Lipid-reducing drugs have no effect on Lp(a) concentration. High Lp(a) predicts risk of early atherosclerosis similar to high LDL, but in advanced atherosclerosis, Lp(a) is a risk factor independent of LDL, indicating a coagulant risk of plaque thrombosis. Apo(a) contains domains that are very similar to plasminogen (PLG). Lp(a) accumulates in the vessel wall and inhibits binding of PLG to the cell surface, reducing plasmin generation which increases clotting. This inhibition also promotes proliferation of smooth muscle cells. These unique features of Lp(a) suggest a role in the generation of clots and atherosclerosis.

Synonyms: Apo(a), LPA