



Product Datasheet

Product Name	Hemopexin Human
Cata No	CB501172
Source	<i>Human Plasma</i>
Synonyms	Hemopexin, Beta-1B-glycoprotein, HPX, Haemopexin.

Description

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. Hemopexin's 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. Hemopexin's 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. It's a Haem binding protein used in the assessment of intravascular haemolysis in conjunction with haptoglobin.

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

Physical Appearance

Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Purity

Greater than 40.0%.

Formulation

Lyophilized from from 0.02M NH_4HCO_3 . May contain traces of buffer salts.

Reconstitution

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

Stability

Human Hemopexin although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored between 2-8°C.

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