

## HIGH DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN (HDL)

Source:	Human Plasma
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	In sucrose and sodium chloride
Concentration:	≥1,500 mg/dL
Purity:	By Sebia Hydrasys Electrophoresis
Assay:	Assay performed on Roche Cobas c501
Storage:	-80°C
Molecular Weight:	175,000-360,000 kDa
Appearance:	Amber, orange in color



### Associated Products: Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL)

High Density Lipoprotein is the densest of the lipoprotein particles because it contains the highest proportion of protein to lipids. It is referred to as the “good cholesterol” because it functions as the transit for cholesterol away from the blood, tissues, and organs of the body. It transports the cholesterol to the liver where breakdown occurs, ultimately helping to remove cholesterol from the arteries and prevent atherosclerosis. Atherosclerosis is a disease in which plaque builds up inside your arteries. This can occur in any artery in the body. As a result, many diseases can be propagated by atherosclerosis. An example of a disease that can be caused by atherosclerosis is coronary heart disease. This occurs when plaque builds up in the coronary arteries. One of the main consequences of this is an acute myocardial infarction. Once in the liver, the cholesterol is transformed into bile acids that are then secreted into the intestine. A concentration of below 40 mg/dL for men and a concentration of below 50 mg/dL for women is a risk for coronary thrombosis. A desirable concentration for both men and women is 60 mg/dL or above (Mayo Clinic, 2017).