

Rat Serum amyloid P component / APCS / SAP Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 80061-R08H



Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

HEL-S-92n; PTX2; SAP; Sap

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the rat APCS (P23680) (Met 1-Ser 228) was expressed, fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Rat

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Gln 21

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant rat APCS comprises 219 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 25.3 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the rat APCS is approximately 30 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

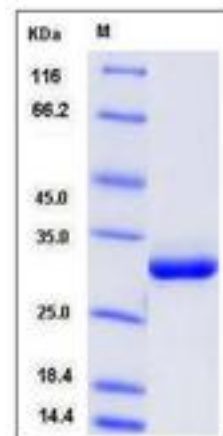
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Serum amyloid P component (SAP) is the identical serum form of amyloid P component (AP), a highly preserved plasma protein named for its ubiquitous presence in amyloid deposits. As a normal plasma protein first identified as the pentagonal constituent of in vivo pathological deposits called "amyloid". Serum amyloid P component represents another member of the pentraxin family, a highly conserved group of molecules that may play a role in innate immunity. SAP is a key negative regulator for innate immune responses to DNA and may be partly responsible for the insufficient immune responses after DNA vaccinations in humans. SAP suppression may be a novel strategy for improving efficacy of human DNA vaccines and requires further clinical investigations.

References

- 1.Wang Y, *et al.* (2011) Human serum amyloid P functions as a negative regulator of the innate and adaptive immune responses to DNA vaccines. *J Immunol.* 186(5): 2860-70.
- 2.Hawkins PN. (2002) Serum amyloid P component scintigraphy for diagnosis and monitoring amyloidosis. *Curr Opin Nephrol Hypertens.* 11(6): 649-55.
- 3.Noursadeghi M, *et al.* (2000) Role of serum amyloid P component in bacterial infection: protection of the host or protection of the pathogen. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 97: 14584-9.

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