

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

Catalog Number: 13610-H08H



Sino Biological  
Biological Solution Specialist

## General Information

### Gene Name Synonym:

HEL-S-92n; PTX2; SAP

### Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human APCS (P02743) (Met1-Val223) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

**Source:** Human

**Expression Host:** HEK293 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:** His 20

### Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human APCS consists of 215 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 24.7 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 31 KDa band 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:

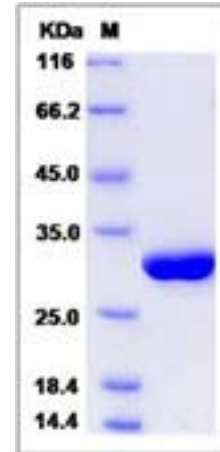
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

**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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For US Customer: Fax: 267-657-0217 • Tel: 215-583-7898

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