

Serum Amyloid P Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	amyloid P component, serum;HEL-S-92n;SAP;PTX2
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human APCS (P02743) (Met1-Val223) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: His 20
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P02743
Molecular Weight:	24.7 kDa (predicted); 31 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥ 90 % as determined by SEC-HPLC.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing 20 mM Tris, 100 mM NaCl, pH 8.0. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:	A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.
Stability & Storage:	It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.
Shipping:	In general, Lyophilized powders are shipping with blue ice.

Protein Background

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.

Reference

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.

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