

Serum Amyloid P Protein, Human, Recombinant (hFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	PTX2;HEL-S-92n;SAP;amyloid P component, serum
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the Human APCS (P02743) (Met1-Val223) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: His 20
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P02743
Molecular Weight:	49.98 kDa (predicted); 51.18 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized Recombinant Human CD64 / FCGR1A Protein (ECD, His Tag) at 2 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind Recombinant Human Serum Amyloid P Protein (Fc Tag) , the EC50 is 4-12 ng/mL.
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 PBS, 10% Glycerol, 10% trehalose, pH 7.4. 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.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry 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.

HAWKINS PN. (2002) Serum amyloid P component scintigraphy for diagnosis and monitoring amyloidosis. *Curr Opin Nephrol Hypertens.* 11(6): 649-55.

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.

de Haas CJ. (1999) New insights into the role of serum amyloid P component, a novel lipopolysaccharide-binding protein. *FEMS Immunol Med Microbiol.* 26(3-4): 197-202.

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