Recombinant Human Serum Amyloid A1/SAA1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH033049

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

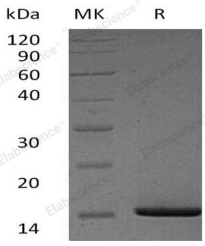
Description

Synonyms	Serum Amyloid A-1 Protein;SAA;SAA1
Species	Human
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Arg19-Tyr122
Accession	AAH07022.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	13.2 kDa
Observed molecular weight	14 kDa
Tag	N-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, 1mM EDTA, pH 8.0. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Serum Amyloid A1 Protein (SAA1) is an acute phase apolipoprotein reactant that is produced predominantly by

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hepatocytes and is under the regulation of inflammatory cytokines. SAA is produced mainly in the liver and circulates in low levels in the blood. SAA may play a role in the immune system and facilitate the repair of injured tissues, it also acts as an antibacterial agent, and signals the migration of germ-fighting cells to sites of infection. SAA also functions as an apolipoprotein of the HDL complex. The SAA cleavage product designated amyloid protein A is deposited systemically as amyloid in vital organs such as the liver, spleen, and kidneys in chronic inflammatory diseases patients. These deposits are extremely insoluble and resistant to proteolysis; they disrupt tissue structure and compromise performance.

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