

Recombinant Mouse APCS/SAP Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSM040858

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

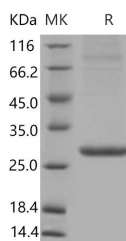
Description

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Synonyms | APCS;PTX2;SAP;9.5S alpha-1-glycoprotein;Serum amyloid P;MGC88159;PTX2serum amyloid P-component;SAP pentaxin-related |
| Species | Mouse |
| Expression Host | HEK293 Cells |
| Sequence | Met 1-Glu 224 |
| Accession | NP_035448.2 |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 25.3 kDa |
| Observed molecular weight | 28 kDa |
| Tag | C-His |
| Bioactivity | 1. Immobilized mouse APCS at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human Fibronectin Fragment 2 with a linear ranger of 0.625-5 µg/ml. 2. Measured by its ability to bind mouse CD64-AVI in a functional ELISA. |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Purity | > 90 % 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°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| Shipping | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 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



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

For Research Use Only

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.

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