

Recombinant Mouse APCS/SAP Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM040858

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

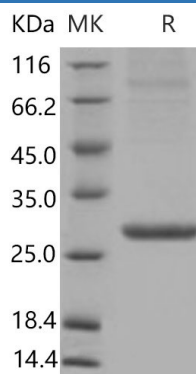
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse APCS/SAP protein Met 1-Glu 224, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	25.3 kDa
Observed MW	28 kDa
Accession	NP_035448.2
Bio-activity	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% 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



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

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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.