

## Recombinant Mouse APCS/SAP Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number: PKSM041239**

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

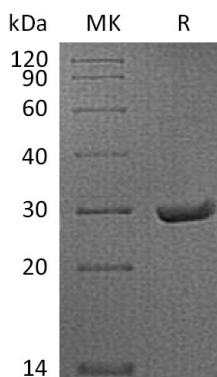
### Description

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Species</b>       | Mouse  |
| <b>Source</b>        | HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse APCS/SAP protein Gln21-Asp224, with an C-terminal His |
| <b>Calculated MW</b> | 24.9 kDa   |
| <b>Observed MW</b>   | 28-32 kDa  |
| <b>Accession</b>     | P12246   |
| <b>Bio-activity</b>  | Not validated for activity   |

### Properties

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Purity</b>        | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.  |
| <b>Concentration</b> | Subject to label value.   |
| <b>Endotoxin</b>     | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.   |
| <b>Storage</b>       | Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.  |
| <b>Shipping</b>      | This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < -20°C. |
| <b>Formulation</b>   | Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, 50mM Imidazole, 5% Trehalose, 20% Glycerol, pH8.0.                         |

### Data



### Background

Pentraxin 2 (PTX2), also known as Serum amyloid P (SAP), is a highly conserved, naturally circulating plasma protein and a soluble pattern recognition receptor of the innate immune system. The unique binding activities indicated that it may play an important role in the removal of damaged tissue. PTX2 belongs to the pentraxin family, is universally present in amyloid deposits. Mouse with targeted deletion of the PTX2 gene shows retarded and reduced induction of experimental reactive systemic (AA type) amyloidosis confirmed that it does indeed contribute to pathogenesis of amyloidosis and is a valid therapeutic target. In recent discovery, PTX2 can be used as a powerful antifibrotic agent to regulate certain monocyte differentiation states.