



# Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

**Recombinant Mouse APCS/SAP Protein (His Tag)(Active)**  
RPES4631

## Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES4631

**Size:** 50µg

**Species:** Mouse

**Expression host:** HEK293 Cells

**Uniprot:** NP\_035448.2

## Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 25.3 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 28 kDa

**Tag:** C-His

**Bio-activity:** 1. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. 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 func

**Purity:** > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

**Endotoxin:** < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

**Storage:** 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

**Reconstitution:** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

**Application:** Functional ELISA

**Synonyms:** APCS; PTX2; SAP; 9.5S alpha-glycoprotein; Serum amyloid P; MGC88159; PTX2serum amyloid P-component; SAP pentaxin-related

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Met 1-Glu 224

## 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.