

SAA1 Monkey

Description: SAA1 monkey Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 104 amino acids and having a total molecular mass of 11.8 kDa. SAA1 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Serum amyloid A protein, SAA, Amyloid protein A, Amyloid fibril protein AA, SAA1, SAA2, PIG4, TP53I4, MGC111216.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: RSWFSFLGEA YDGARDMWRA YSDMKEANYK NSDKYFHARG
NYDAAQRGPG GVWAAEIVSD ARENIQKLLG RGAEDTLADQ AANEWGRSGK DPNHFRPAGL
PEKY.

Purity: Greater than 97.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The protein was lyophilized with 1x PBS pH-7.4

Stability:

Lyophilized SAA1 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution SAA1 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized SAA1 in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

SAA1 protein is an acute phase Apolipoprotein reactant which is produced mostly by hepatocytes and under regulation of inflammatory cytokines. SAA1 (Serum amyloid A1) protein is produced mainly in the liver and circulates in low levels in the blood. The SAA1 seems to have a role in the immune system. SAA1 protein levels increase in the blood and other tissues under conditions of inflammation. SAA1 may 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. SAA1 also functions as an Apolipoprotein of the HDL complex. Elevated levels of SAA1 ultimately affect secondary amyloidosis, extracellular amassing of amyloid fibrils, resulting from a circulating precursor, in a variety of tissues and organs. The most widespread type of amyloidosis appears secondary to chronic inflammatory disease, mainly rheumatoid arthritis. The SAA1 cleavage product a designated amyloid protein A is deposited systemically.

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Biological Activity:

Determined by its ability to chemoattract human monocytes using a concentration range of
1.0-10.0 ng/ml.



Catalog #:CYP5-726

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