

Apo-SAA, human recombinant protein

Serum amyloid A protein, SAA, Amyloid protein A, Amyloid fibril protein AA, SAA1, SAA2, PIG4, TP53I4

Catalog # PBV10222r

Specification

Apo-SAA, human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession [P0DJ18](#)
Calculated MW **11.5 kDa KDa**

Apo-SAA, human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID **6288**
Gene Symbol **SAA1**

Other Names

Serum amyloid A protein, SAA, Amyloid protein A, Amyloid fibril protein AA, Apolipoprotein, apolipoproteins, SAA1, SAA2, PIG4, TP53I4, MGC111216,

Gene Source	Human
Source	E. coli
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥98%
Assay2&Purity2	HPLC; ≥98%
Recombinant	Yes
Results	10-50 µg/ml
Target/Specificity	
Apo-SAA	

Application Notes

Reconstitute in 0.1% acetic acid to a concentration of 1 µg/ µl. This solution can then be diluted into other aqueous buffers.

Format

Lyophilized protein

Storage

-20°C; Lyophilized with no additives

Apo-SAA, human recombinant protein - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)

- [Cell Culture](#)

Apo-SAA, human recombinant protein - Images

Apo-SAA, human recombinant protein - Background

Human apo-SAA is a 104 amino acid polypeptide that circulates primarily in association with high-density lipoproteins (HDL). The level of apo-SAA, normally 1-5 µg/ml in plasma, increases 500-1000 fold within 24 hours of an inflammatory stimulus and, under these conditions, is the most abundant HDL apo-lipoprotein. The human SAA gene codes for a 122 amino acid polypeptide, which contains an 18 amino acid N-terminal signal sequence.

Apo-SAA, human recombinant protein - References

Sipe J.D.,et al.Biochemistry 24:2931-2936(1985).
Kluve-Beckerman B.,et al.J. Clin. Invest. 82:1670-1675(1988).
Betts J.,et al.Scand. J. Immunol. 34:471-482(1991).
Halleck A.,et al.Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Taylor T.D.,et al.Nature 440:497-500(2006).