Recombinant SAMP protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	537414
Synonyms	SAP; 9.5S alpha-1-glycoprotein; 1-203
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P02743
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 24.91 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 25 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	20-223
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 20-223 aa (P02743) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human Serum Amyloid P-component (SAP) Fragment (20-223) is a high-purity protein designed for studying the Pentraxin (PTX) domain. This fragment, derived from the APCS gene, retains key functional properties, including calcium-dependent lectin activity and interactions with DNA and histones, making it an essential tool for immunological and biochemical research. Serum amyloid P-component (SAP), encoded by the APCS gene in humans, is a secreted protein that functions as a calcium-dependent lectin and can interact with DNA and histones, potentially scavenging nuclear material from damaged circulating cells. Its role in binding nuclear components highlights its significance in immune response and clearance mechanisms. The subcellular localization of SAP is strictly secreted, indicating its activity in extracellular environments, such as plasma and tissues, where it contributes to innate immunity and amyloid-related processes.