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Product datasheet for AM31393PU-N

Serum Amyloid A (SAA1) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: B332A]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	B332A
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**ELISA.** **Western Blot.** *Recommended pairs for Sandwich Immunoassay:* Capture / Detection AM31393PU-N / AM31391PU-N AM31391PU-N / AM31393PU-N AM31392PU-N / AM31393PU-N AM31393PU-N / AM31392PU-N
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Human recombinant SAA, conjugated with carrier protein
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes native and recombinant Human Serum Amyloid A (SAA).
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.4 containing 0.09% Sodium Azide as preservative State: Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction (>90% pure by SDS-PAGE)
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on Protein A
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	serum amyloid A1
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 6288 Human P0DJI8

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Background: The Serum Amyloid A (SAA) family comprises a number of differentially expressed lipoproteins, acute phase SAA1 and SAA2, the former being a major component in plasma, and constitutive SAA's (C-SAAs). Although the liver is the primary site of synthesis of both SAA types, extrhepatic production has been reported. The in vivo concentrations increase by as much as 1000 fold during inflammation. Several studies have expressed it's importance in the diagnosis and monitoring of various diseases. Pathological SAA values are often detected in association with normal CRP concentrations. SAA rises earlier and more sharply than CRP. SAA enhances the binding of HDL's to macrophages and thus helps the delivery of lipid to sites of injury for use in tissue repair. It is thus thought to be an integral part of the disease process. In addition, recent experiments suggest that SAA may play a "houekeeping" role in normal human tissues. Elevated levels of SAA over time predispose secondary amyloidosis, extracellular accumulation of amyloid fibrils, derived from a circulating precursor, in various tissues and organs. The most common form of amyloidosis occurs secondary to chronic inflammatory disease, particularly rheumatoid artheritis.

Synonyms: SAA1, SAA2