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Product datasheet for DM1004B

Serum Amyloid A (SAA1) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 607]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	607
Applications:	ELISA
Recommended Dilution:	**ELISA:** This Biotin-conjugated monoclonal antibody can be used as a tracer/detection antibody in Sandwich ELISA applications for Human SAA detection in combination with a Capture Antibody Cat.-No DM1002
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Highly purified recombinant Human SAA (MW: 12 kDa)
Specificity:	This antibody reacts with natural and recombinant SAA. Does not show any cross-reaction with other human cytokines or growth factors tested such as IL-1beta, IL-8, MCAF, TGF-beta and EGF.
Formulation:	0.01M PBS, pH 7.0±0.1 Label: Biotin State: Liquid purified IgG fraction Stabilizer: 1% Gelatin Preservative: 0.1% Proclin-300
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on Protein G
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Upon receipt, store (in aliquots) at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
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