

**AR09256PU-N****Human Serum Amyloid A protein (SAA) (19-122, His-tag) - Purified****Alternate names:** SAA1, SAA2**Quantity:** 0.1 mg**Concentration:** 1.0 mg/ml (determined by Bradford assay)**Background:** Serum amyloid A1 (SAA1) protein is made primarily in the liver and circulates in low levels in the blood. This protein appears to play a role in the immune system. Levels of this protein increase in the blood and other tissues under conditions of inflammation. SAA1 may help repair damaged tissues, acts as an antibacterial agent, and signal the migration of germ-fighting cells to sites of infection. 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 arthritis.**Uniprot ID:** [P02735](#)**NCBI:** [9606](#)**GenID:** [6288](#)**Species:** Human**Source:** E. coli**Format:** **State:** Liquid purified protein  
**Purity:** >95% pure by SDS-PAGE  
**Buffer System:** 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 8.0) containing 10% Glycerol**Description:** Recombinant Serum amyloid A protein, fused to *His-tag*, was expressed in *E.coli* and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.**AA Sequence:**MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MRSFFSFLGE AFDGARDMWR AYSDMREANY IGSDKYFHAR

GNYDAAKRGP GGVWAAEAI S DARENIQRFF GHGAEDSLAD QAANEWGRSG KDPNHFRPAG LPEKY

**Molecular weight:** 13.9 kDa (125 aa), confirmed by MALDI-TOF**Storage:** Store undiluted at 2-8°C for up to two weeks or (in aliquots) at -20°C or -70°C for longer.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Shelf life: one year from despatch.

**General Readings:**

1. Betts JC, Edbrooke MR, Thakker RV, Woo P. The human acute-phase serum amyloid A gene family: structure, evolution and expression in hepatoma cells. Scand J Immunol. 1991 Oct;34(4):471-82. PubMed PMID: 1656519.
2. Yilmaz E, Balci B, Kutlay S, Ozen S, Ertürk S, Oner A, et al. Analysis of the modifying effects of SAA1, SAA2 and TNF-alpha gene polymorphisms on development of amyloidosis in FMF patients. Turk J Pediatr. 2003 Jul-Sep;45(3):198-202. PubMed PMID: 14696796.

**Pictures:**

Recombinant human Serum amyloid A,  
19-122 aa, His-tagged

