

### 36-2503: Anti-Serum Amyloid P / APCS Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: APCS/3240)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	APCS/3240
<b>Application :</b>	IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	APCS
<b>Gene ID :</b>	325
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P02743
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	9.5S alpha 1 glycoprotein; Amyloid P component serum (APCS); Pentaxin related; Pentraxin 2 (PTX2); Serum Amyloid P (SAP); Serum amyloid P component
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant fragment of human APCS protein (around aa 143-223) (exact sequence is proprietary)

#### Description

Serum amyloid P (SAP) is a glycoprotein belonging to the pentraxin family of proteins, which has a characteristic pentameric organization and calciumdependent ligand binding. Secreted by liver epithelial cells, SAP is found in serum and urine. Although the function of SAP has not been clearly established, it has been shown to interact with DNA and histones and is thought to play a role in scavenging nuclear material released from damaged circulating cells. Also designated PTX2, SAP is a precursor of the protein amyloid P component (AP), which is universally associated with the amyloid deposits in all forms of amyloidoses, including Alzheimer s disease. SAP is a decamer of ten identical, noncovalently linked subunits, each of which may be post-translationally modified by glycosylation.

#### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Content :</b>	200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

#### Application Note

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT) ,(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95&degC followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

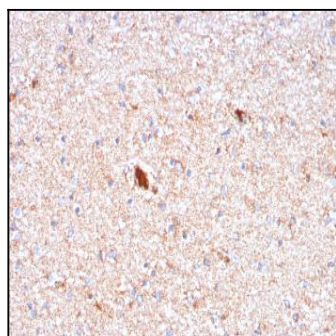


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Brain stained with Serum Amyloid P Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (APCS/3240).

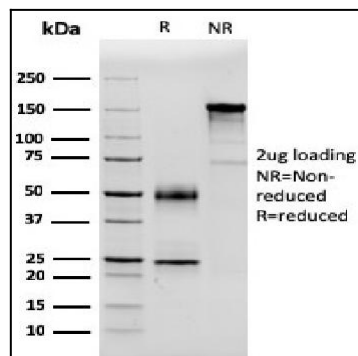


Fig. 2: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified PSA Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (APCS/3240). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody.

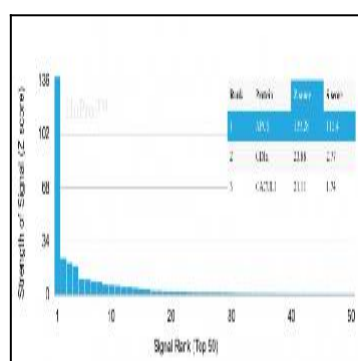


Fig. 3: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Serum Amyloid P Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (APCS/3240). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (Monoclonal Antibody) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a Monoclonal Antibody to its intended target. A Monoclonal Antibody is considered to specific to its intended target, if the Monoclonal Antibody has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a Monoclonal Antibody binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that Monoclonal Antibody to protein X is equal to 29.