MONOCLONAL ANTI-HUMAN SERUM AMYLOID P COMPONENT
CLONE SAP-5
Mouse Ascites Fluid

Product No. A 9191

**Product Description**
Monoclonal Anti-Human Serum Amyloid P Component (mouse IgG2a isotype) is derived from the SAP-5 hybridoma produced by the fusion of mouse myeloma cells and splenocytes from BALB/c mice. Purified human serum amyloid P component was used as the immunogen. The isotype is determined using the Sigma ImmunoType Kit (Product Code ISO-1) and by a double diffusion immunoassay using Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Isotyping Reagents (Product Code ISO-2).

Monoclonal Anti-Human Serum Amyloid P Component (SAP) recognizes native SAP, but not the denatured-reduced form of SAP. It does not cross-react with human C-reactive protein (CRP), human haptoglobin, human \( \alpha_1 \)-acid glycoprotein or human IgG.

Serum Amyloid P Component (SAP), is a pentraxin (cyclic pentameric protein) compound of 10 identical noncovalently-linked subunits (22-24 kDa each) comprised of 2 face-to-face pentameric discs (200-220 kDa). SAP is synthesized primarily in liver hepatocytes, is physically, chemically and immunologically identical to tissue P component, and has a striking homology with C-reactive protein (CRP) and with serum \( \alpha_1 \)-glycoprotein. SAP pentraxins characteristically show calcium-dependent binding to polysaccharides such as agarose via pyruvate acetal and zymosan via mannose groups. There have been reports on SAP's role as a major calcium-dependent specific DNA binding protein of the serum, and as an activator of the classical complement pathway via collagen-like region of C1q. The precise biological function of SAP is not known, but it appears to behave only to limited extent as an acute-phase reactant, especially in situations or species where CRP is lacking. It seems likely that together with CRP it serves an undefined function in the response of the host to the environment. Normal human serum levels are about 40 µg/ml, and unlike CRP, the levels of SAP are not changed significantly during pathological processes that elevate CRP levels. Although SAP makes up less than 10% of amyloid deposits, it has been implicated in all types of naturally occurring and experimental amyloids. Antibodies to SAP have been used in immunohistochemical studies of amyloid deposits, cutaneous basement lamellae and elastic fibers.

Monoclonal Anti-Human Serum Amyloid P Component may be used for the localization of native serum amyloid P component using ELISA and dot-blot.

**Reagents**
The product is provided as ascites fluid with 0.1% sodium azide as a preservative.

**Precautions**
Due to the sodium azide content a material safety data sheet (MSDS) for this product has been sent to the attention of the safety officer of your institution. Consult the MSDS for information regarding hazardous and safe handling practices.

**Product Profile**
The minimum titer of 1:800 was determined by indirect ELISA using freshly prepared human serum amyloid P component at 10 µg/ml for coating.

In order to obtain best results in different techniques or preparations, it is recommended that each individual user determine their optimal working dilutions by titration assay.

**Storage/Stability**
For continuous use, store at 2-8 °C for up to one month. For extended storage, the solution may be frozen in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Storage in “frost-free” freezers is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use.
References