NPA821Hu02 5mg
Native C Reactive Protein(CRP)
Organism Species: Homo sapiens (Human)
Instruction manual

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

9th Edition (Revised in Jul, 2013)

[PROPERTIES]

Host: Native

Source: Human

Subcellular Location: Secreted.

Purity: >90%

Endotoxin Level: <1.0EU per 1μg (determined by the LAL method).

Formulation: Supplied as solution form in 20mM Tris-HCl, 200mM NaCl, pH8.0, containing 5mM $CaCl_2$, 0.09%NaN_3.

Concentration: 2.85mg/mL

Applications: SDS-PAGE; WB; ELISA; IP.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

[RELEVANCE]

C-reactive protein (CRP) is an annular, pentameric protein found in blood plasma, whose levels rise in response to inflammation. Furthermore, CRP is synthesized by the liver in response to factors released by macrophages and fat cells (adipocytes). It is a member of the pentraxin family of proteins. Moreover, CRP binds to the phosphocholine expressed on the surface of dead or dying cells and some bacteria. This activates the complement system, promoting phagocytosis by macrophages, which clears necrotic and apoptotic cells and bacteria. CRP is used

mainly as a marker of inflammation. Apart from liver failure, there are few known factors that interfere with CRP production.

[USAGE]

Reconstitute in sterile ddH_2O.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Store at 4°C for one year.

Note: The solution form is better for activity of CRP than the lyophilized;
Besides, the protein must be **protected from light.**

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate of the target protein. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. (Referring from China Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation.) The loss of this protein is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[REFERENCES]

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2. Sabatti C., *et al.* (2009) Nat. Genet. 41:35-46.
3. Reiner A.P., *et al.* (2008) Am. J. Hum. Genet. 82:1193-1201.
4. Ridker P.M., *et al.* (2008) Am. J. Hum. Genet. 82:1185-1192.