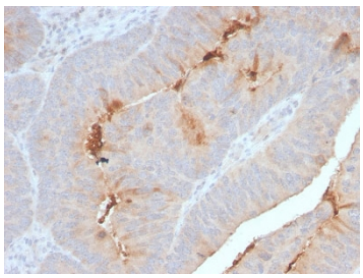
SAA Antibody / Serum Amyloid A [clone SAA/2868R] (V7345)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V7345-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V7345-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V7345SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug
V7345IHC-7ML	Prediluted in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide; *For IHC use only*	7 ml

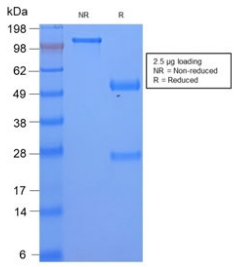
Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG, kappa
Clone Name	SAA/2868R
Purity	Protein A affinity chromatography
UniProt	P0DJI8, P0DJI9
Localization	Cytoplasmic, secreted
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This recombinant SAA antibody is available for research use only.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of Serum Amyloid A expression. Recombinant SAA antibody staining was performed on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma tissue, showing DAB-positive cytoplasmic staining in tumor cells, with hematoxylin counterstaining. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was carried out by boiling tissue sections in Tris buffer (10 mM, pH 9.0) containing EDTA (1 mM) for 10-20 minutes, followed by cooling prior to immunostaining, and signal detection was achieved using an HRP-conjugated secondary antibody and DAB chromogen.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free recombinant SAA antibody as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

SAA antibody targets Serum Amyloid A, a family of small acute phase apolipoproteins that are rapidly induced during inflammatory responses. Serum Amyloid A is encoded primarily by the SAA1 and SAA2 genes and is synthesized mainly by hepatocytes before being secreted into the bloodstream, where it associates with high-density lipoprotein particles. In contrast to many inflammatory markers, SAA levels can rise dramatically within hours of cytokine stimulation, making it one of the most sensitive indicators of systemic inflammation. In research literature, Serum Amyloid A is frequently described as an acute phase reactant and inflammatory apolipoprotein.

Functionally, Serum Amyloid A influences immune and metabolic pathways by regulating cholesterol transport, chemotaxis, and cytokine signaling. A short functional summary is that SAA acts as a mediator linking inflammatory cues to lipid metabolism and innate immune activation. Through interactions with immune cell receptors and extracellular matrix components, Serum Amyloid A participates in leukocyte recruitment, tissue remodeling, and modulation of inflammatory signaling cascades.

At the molecular level, Serum Amyloid A proteins adopt alpha-helical structures that enable binding to lipoproteins and cell surface receptors. Prolonged elevation of SAA can result in proteolytic processing and deposition of amyloid fibrils composed of Serum Amyloid A fragments, a hallmark of AA amyloidosis. SAA antibody reagents are therefore important tools for investigating amyloidogenesis, inflammatory regulation, and acute phase biology. Clone SAA/2868R is designed to recognize Serum Amyloid A and supports detection of SAA proteins in research applications without relying on duplicate content from related antibody entries.

From a biological and disease relevance perspective, altered Serum Amyloid A expression has been documented in chronic inflammatory diseases, infections, metabolic disorders, and malignancies. Elevated SAA levels have been associated with disease severity and prognosis in conditions such as rheumatoid arthritis, chronic inflammatory bowel disease, cardiovascular disease, and cancer. These associations have made SAA a widely studied biomarker in translational inflammation research and pathology.

Physiologically, SAA expression is tightly regulated by inflammatory cytokines including interleukin-1 and interleukin-6, with minimal expression under homeostatic conditions. Clone SAA/2868R provides a reliable reagent for detecting Serum Amyloid A in studies focused on inflammation, immune regulation, and amyloid-related pathology. SAA antibodies from NSJ Bioreagents are supplied for research use to support investigations in immunology, pathology, and disease biology.

Learn more about our Serum Amyloid A Antibody, an Acute Phase Protein Antibody for investigating inflammation, innate immunity, acute phase responses, and amyloid-associated diseases.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the recombinant SAA antibody should be determined by the researcher.

1. The prediluted format is supplied in a dropper bottle and is optimized for use in IHC. After epitope retrieval step (if required), drip mAb solution onto the tissue section and incubate at RT for 30 min.

Immunogen

Recombinant human protein was used as the immunogen for the recombinant SAA antibody.

Storage

Store the recombinant SAA antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

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