

**Rabbit Anti-Serum Amyloid A [EP335]: RM0351**

**Intended Use:** For Research Use Only

**Description:** Serum Amyloid A (SAA) is an acute-phase protein primarily synthesized in the liver. While it is typically found at low concentrations in healthy individuals, pro-inflammatory cytokines upregulate SAA production to encourage recruitment of immune cells to inflammatory sites. Amyloidosis is a disease characterized by the abnormal build-up of amyloid, abnormal non-branching fibrillary  $\beta$ -pleated sheet proteins that are insoluble and highly resistant to proteolytic degradation that result in localized or systemic organ dysfunction. Amyloidoses are grouped as AL (primary), AA (secondary), and hereditary forms. Proper classification is important since treatment and prognoses of the disorders are vastly different. AA amyloidosis is associated with a variety of chronic inflammatory conditions and infections, derived from SAA. Immunohistochemical staining using a panel of antibodies including  $\kappa$  and  $\lambda$  Ig light chains, amyloid A, and transthyretin can aid in recognizing most forms of amyloid. Recently, SAA has also been investigated as a potential marker for neoplastic activity.

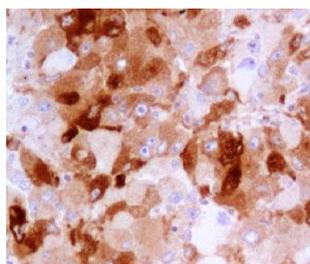
**Specifications**

Clone: EP335  
 Source: Rabbit  
 Isotype: IgG  
 Reactivity: Human  
 Localization: Cytoplasm, secreted  
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.5, containing 0.2% BSA and <0.1% sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>)  
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C  
 Applications: IHC  
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Serum Amyloid A Concentrated	RM0351	1 ml

**IHC Procedure**

Positive Control: Kidney, amyloidosis  
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200  
 Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C  
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT  
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual  
 \* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human HCC tissue stained with anti-Serum Amyloid A using DAB

**References:**

1. Increased serum amyloid A and its association with autoantibodies, acute phase reactants and disease activity in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. Shen C, et al. Mol Med Rep. Feb;11(2):1528-34, 2015.
2. Serum amyloid A is a novel prognostic biomarker in hepatocellular carcinoma. Ni XC, et al. Asian Pac J Cancer Prev. 15(24):10713-8, 2014.
3. Serum amyloid A upsurge precedes standard biomarkers of hepatotoxicity in ritodrine-injected mice. Tsuchiya H, et al. Toxicology. Mar 8;305:79-88, 2013.

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