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Human CellExp C-reactive/CRP, human recombinant protein

CRP, PTX1, C-reactive protein
Catalog # PBV10872r

Specification

Human CellExp C-reactive/CRP, human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession	P02741
Calculated MW	**This is a 206 amino acids protein with polyhistidine tag at C-terminus, and has a calculated MW of 24 kDa. The predicted N-terminal is Phe17. DTT-reduced protein migrates as 26 kDa protein. KDa**

Human CellExp C-reactive/CRP, human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	**1401**
Gene Symbol	**CRP**
Other Names	
CRP, PTX1, C-reactive protein	
Gene Source	**Human**
Source	**HEK 293 cells**
Assay&Purity	**SDS-PAGE; ≥95%**
Assay2&Purity2	**HPLC;**
Recombinant	**Yes**
Target/Specificity	
C-reactive protein	

Application Notes
Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in sterile deionized water to a concentration of 200 µg/ml. Solubilize for 30 to 60 min. at RT with occasional gentle mixing. Do not vortex.

Format
Lyophilized powder

Storage
-20°C; Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS. Generally 5-8% Mannitol or trehalose is added as a protectant before lyophilization.

Human CellExp C-reactive/CRP, human recombinant protein - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence

- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Human CellExp C-reactive/CRP, human recombinant protein - Images

Human CellExp C-reactive/CRP, human recombinant protein - Background

C-reactive protein (CRP) is a member of the pentraxin family of proteins that are characterized by a cyclic pentameric structure. Human CRP gene encodes a 224 amino acids precursor. The mature human CRP protein has 206 amino acids that are noncovalently linked to form the pentameter. Human CRP shares 71% and 64% amino acid sequence homology with mouse and rat respectively. CRP, synthesized by hepatocytes, is a major acute phase serum protein in human. IL6, IL1 and glucocorticoids are the major inducer of the CRP gene. The physiological role of CRP is to bind to phosphocholine expressed on the surface of dead or dying cells (and some types of bacteria) in order to activate the complement system. CRP binds to phosphocholine on microbes and damaged cells and enhances phagocytosis by macrophages. Thus, CRP participates in the clearance of necrotic and apoptotic cells. CRP rises up to 50,000-fold in acute inflammation, such as infection. It rises above normal limits within 6 hours, and peaks at 48 hours. Its half-life is constant, and therefore its level is mainly determined by the rate of production. It has been shown that high levels of CRP in humans is associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular diseases.

Human CellExp C-reactive/CRP, human recombinant protein - References

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Tenchini M.L.,et al.Submitted (MAY-1992) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
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