

VitaLab

FAST

SENSITIVE

RELIABLE

SAA Test Kit

(Dry Fluorescence Immunoassay)

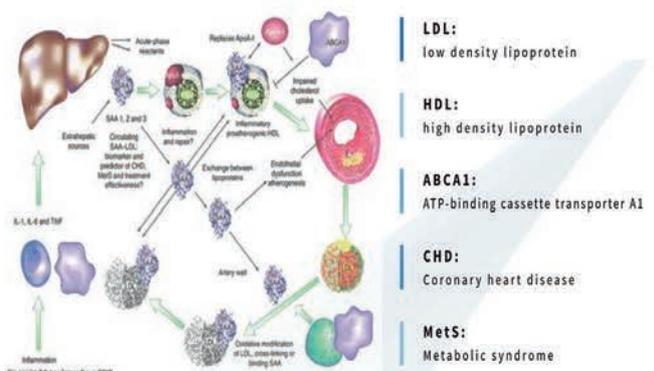
CE IVD



Serum amyloid A (SAA) is an acute phase response protein produced by hepatocytes and secreted into serum, which can bind to high density lipoprotein in plasma and is a heterogeneous protein in apolipoprotein family.

When the body is infected or injured, it can rapidly increase by about 1 000 times within 4 – 6 h, and rapidly decrease to normal level after antigen clearance.

SAA biology: interaction between inflammation, oxidation and lipoproteins such as LDL



Inflammatory mediators acting on the liver induce the secretion of acute-phase reactants, including SAA. While SAA is mostly included in HDL, during the inflammatory response there is a displacement of ApoA-I by SAA, as shown at the top. The HDL particles are also generated from free SAA and cellular lipid via the ABCA1-mediated cholesterol efflux pathway. When HDL has proinflammatory and proatherogenic properties, circulating SAA-LDL may stem from exchange between lipoproteins, as shown in the center. Alternatively, as shown in the enlargement of the arterial subintimal space shown in the lower right corner, SAA-LDL formation may be produced by the inflammatory and oxidative milieu in the arterial wall.

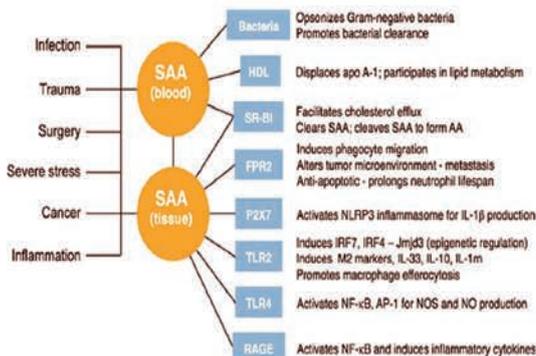
Interpretation of Result

SAA	Measuring Range	3 µg/mL - 200 µg/mL
	Cut-Off Value	10 µg/mL

reference <<<

- [1] The potential of serum amyloid A-LDL as a novel biomarker for cardiovascular disease risk.
- [2] Serum Amyloid A is an Exchangeable Apolipoprotein.
- [3] Extrahepatic production of acute phase serum amyloid A.
- [4] Serum amyloid A - a review.
- [5] Serum Amyloid A and Immunomodulation.
- [6] Serum amyloid A-containing HDL binds adipocyte-derived versican and macrophage-derived biglycan, reducing its antiinflammatory properties.

Clinical Significance of SAA



Steps of Operation

