

# ***C-REACTIVE PROTEIN***

C-reactive protein (CRP) is a 224 residue protein with a monomer molecular mass about 25 kDa and pI 6.4.

C-reactive protein is accepted in clinical use as the major marker of inflammation. Highest levels of CRP (up to 50,000-fold) are observed in bacterial infection, such as septic arthritis, meningitis and pneumonia.

Mildly elevated CRP has been described after myocardial infarction and other types of tissue damage. In 2003, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the American Heart Association (AHA) issued a statement identifying CRP as the inflammatory marker best suited for use in current clinical practice to assess cardiovascular risk. Many epidemiologic studies have indicated that CRP is a strong independent predictor of future cardiovascular events, including myocardial infarction, ischemic stroke, peripheral vascular disease, and sudden cardiac death without known cardiovascular disease. The CDC/AHA guidelines support the use of CRP in primary prevention and set cutoff points according to relative risk categories, and high sensitivity CRP (hsCRP) assays aimed at nanogram per milliliter CRP level distinction is accepted name of the detected protein in such assays.

<b>Description</b>	<b>Abbr.</b>	<b>Cat No.</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Human C-Reactive protein	CRP	SDZ900210	Control
Mouse anti-CRP monoclonal antibodies	mAb-CRP	SDZ7100210	EIA

***CRP***