Best Tools for immunology Research

Cystatin C Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YM0179
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	Cystatin C
Fields :	>>Salivary secretion
Gene Name :	CST3
Protein Name :	Cystatin-C
Human Gene Id :	1471
Human Swiss Prot No :	P01034
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P21460
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant fragment of human Cystatin C expressed in E. Coli.
Specificity :	Cystatin C Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Cystatin C protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Monoclonal, Mouse
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	Affinity purification
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	16kD

P References :

1. Dement Geriatr Cogn Disord. 2009;27(4):318-21.
2. Clin J Am Soc Nephrol. 2008 Nov;3(6):1610-4.

Background :

The cystatin superfamily encompasses proteins that contain multiple cystatin-like sequences. Some of the members are active cysteine protease inhibitors, while others have lost or perhaps never acquired this inhibitory activity. There are three inhibitory families in the superfamily, including the type 1 cystatins (stefins), type 2 cystatins and the kininogens. The type 2 cystatin proteins are a class of cysteine proteinase inhibitors found in a variety of human fluids and secretions, where they appear to provide protective functions. The cystatin locus on chromosome 20 contains the majority of the type 2 cystatin genes and pseudogenes. This gene is located in the cystatin locus and encodes the most abundant extracellular inhibitor of cysteine proteases, which is found in high concentrations in biological fluids and is expressed in virtually all organs of the body. A mutation in this gene has been associate

Function :

disease:Defects in CST3 are the cause of amyloidosis type 6 (AMYL6) [MIM:105150]; also known as hereditary cerebral hemorrhage with amyloidosis (HCHWA), cerebral amyloid angiopathy (CAA) or cerebroarterial amyloidosis Icelandic type. AMYL6 is a hereditary generalized amyloidosis due to cystatin C amyloid deposition. Cystatin C amyloid accumulates in the walls of arteries, arterioles, and sometimes capillaries and veins of the brain, and in various organs including lymphoid tissue, spleen, salivary glands, and seminal vesicles. Amyloid deposition in the cerebral vessels results in cerebral amyloid angiopathy, cerebral hemorrage and premature stroke. Cystatin C levels in the cerebrospinal fluid are abnormally low.,disease:Genetic variations in CST3 are associated with age-related macular degeneration type 11 (ARMD11) [MIM:611953]. ARMD is a multifactorial eye disease and the most common ca

Subcellular Location :

Secreted .

Expression :

Expressed in submandibular and sublingual saliva but not in parotid saliva (at protein level). Expressed in various body fluids, such as the cerebrospinal fluid and plasma. Expressed in highest levels in the epididymis, vas deferens, brain, thymus, and ovary and the lowest in the submandibular gland.

Sort :

4835

No4 :

1

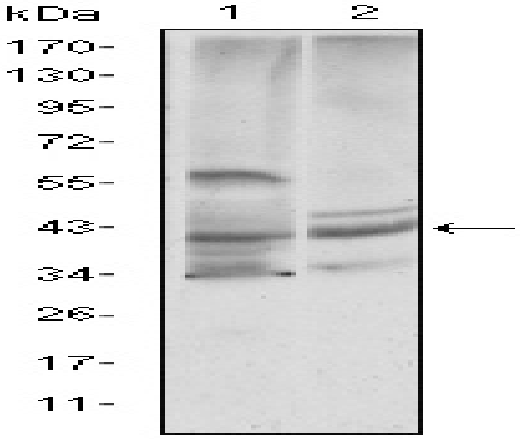
Host :

Mouse

Modifications :

Unmodified

Products Images



Western Blot analysis using Cystatin C Monoclonal Antibody against HeLa (1) and Caco-2 (2) cell lysate.