Product Name: Cystatin C Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab09696

Summary

Production Name	Cystatin C Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat,Monkey

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	CST3
Alternative Names	CST3; Cystatin-C; Cystatin-3; Gamma-trace; Neuroendocrine basic polypeptide; Post-gamma-globulin
Gene ID	1471.0
SwissProt ID	P01034.Synthesized peptide derived from Cystatin C . at AA range: 60-140

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:40000.
Molecular Weight	15kD

Background

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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 associatedisease: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 cause of irreversible vision loss in the developed world. In most patients, the disease is manifest as ophthalmoscopically visible yellowish accumulations of protein and lipid that lie beneath the retinal pigment epithelium and within an elastin-containing structure known as Bruch membrane.,function:As an inhibitor of cysteine proteinases, this protein is thought to serve an important physiological role as a local regulator of this enzyme activity.,miscellaneous:Potential cerebrospinal fluid marker for the diagnosis of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.,similarity:Belongs to the cystatin family.,subunit:Homodimer.,tissue specificity:Found 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.,

Research Area

Image Data

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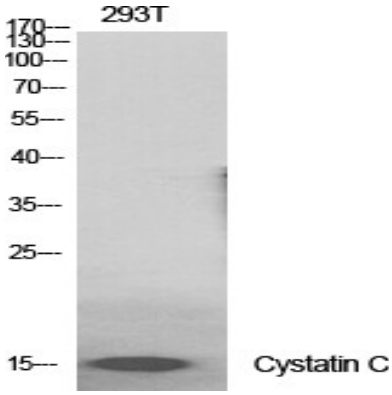
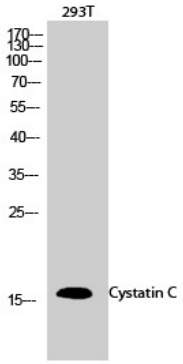


Western Blot analysis of various cells using Cystatin C Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1： 2000



Western Blot analysis of 293T cells using Cystatin C Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1： 2000

Note

For research use only.