

Product Name: KD-Validated Cystatin C Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: KVA01243

For research use only.

Summary

Description	KO&KD-Validated antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,FCM,ICC
Reactivity	Human,M
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Rabbit mAb
Form	Liquid
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Supplied in PBS (pH 7.4) containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:1,000-1:5,000; FC 1:200-1:2,000; ICC 1:100-1:1,000
Molecular Weight	Calculated MW: 15.8kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	CST3 CST3; Cystatin C; Neuroendocrine Basic Polypeptide; Post-Gamma-Globulin; Gamma-Trace;
Alternative Names	Cystatin-C; Cystatin C (Amyloid Angiopathy And Cerebral Hemorrhage); Epididymis Secretory Protein Li; BA218C14.4 (Cystatin C); Cystatin 3; Cystatin-3; HEL-S-2 3; ARMD11
Gene ID	1471.0
SwissProt ID	P01034
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Cystatin C

Background

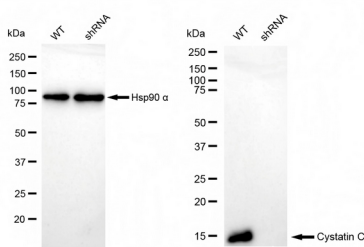
The cystatin superfamily encompasses proteins that contain multiple cystatin-like sequences. Some of the members are active cysteine protease inhibitors, while others have lost or perhaps never acquired this inhibitory activity. There are three inhibitory

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 associated with amyloid angiopathy. Expression of this protein in vascular wall smooth muscle cells is severely reduced in both atherosclerotic and aneurysmal aortic lesions, establishing its role in vascular disease. In addition, this protein has been shown to have an antimicrobial function, inhibiting the replication of herpes simplex virus. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding a single protein. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2014]

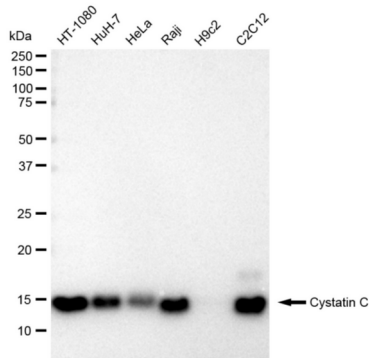
Research Area

Tags & Cell Markers, Cell Biology, Stem Cells, Cardiovascular, Neuroscience

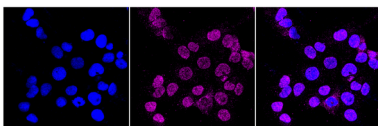
Image Data



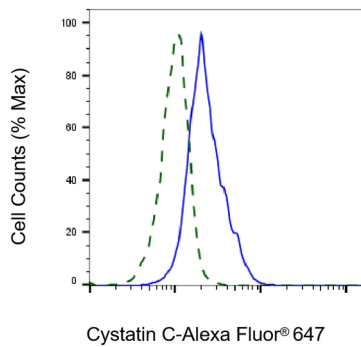
Western blotting analysis using cystatin C antibody (KVA01243). Cystatin C expression in wild type (WT) and cystatin C shRNA knockdown (KD) HeLa cells with 30 µg of total cell lysates. Hsp90 α serves as a loading control. The blot was incubated with cystatin C antibody (KVA01243, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody (APS0635, 1:10,000) respectively.



Western blotting analysis using cystatin C antibody (KVA01243). Total cell lysates (30 µg) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with cystatin C antibody (KVA01243, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody (APS0635, 1:10,000) respectively.



Immunocytochemical staining of HT-1080 cells with Cystatin C antibody (KVA01243, 1:1,000). Nuclei were stained blue with DAPI; Cystatin C was stained magenta with Alexa Fluor® 647. Images were taken using Leica stellaris 5. Protein abundance based on laser Intensity and smart gain: Medium. Scale bar: 20 µm.



Validation of Cystatin C knockdown using flow cytometry. Wild-type(WT, Blue) and knockdown(KD, Green) HeLa cells were stained with Cystatin C antibody (KVA01243, 1:2,000) and analyzed using CytoFLEX.