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Immunotag™ Cystatin C mouse Monoclonal Antibody(3B12)

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITM3631
Product Description	Immunotag™ Cystatin C mouse Monoclonal Antibody(3B12)
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	Cystatin C (3B12)
Clonality	Monoclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	WB 1:1000-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human
Host Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Protein of Cystatin C of CST3
Specificity	Cystatin C protein detects endogenous levels of CST3
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	CST3
Accession No.	P01034 P21460
Alternate Names	CST3

Antibody Specification

Description	cystatin C(CST3) Homo sapiens 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
Protein Expression	Brain,Leukocyte,Placenta,Synovial cell,
Subcellular Localization	extracellular region,basement membrane,extracellular space,lysosome,multivesicular body,endoplasmic reticulum,axon,nuclear membrane,vesicle,neuronal cell body,contractile fiber,perinuclear region of cytoplasm,extracellular ex
Protein 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 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.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.