

Recombinant Human CST3

Catalog No: CE75

Description	Recombinant Human Cystatin C is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Gly26-Ala146 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Source	Human Cells
Alternative name	ARMD11; Gamma-trace;Neuroendocrine basic polypeptide;Post-gamma-globulin;Cystatin-3
Accession No.	P01034
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM HEPES,150mM NaCl, pH7.4.
Reconstitution	<p>Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.</p> <p>It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml.</p> <p>Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.</p> <p>Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.</p>
Quality Control	<p>Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.</p> <p>Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 IEU/µg) as determined by LAL test.</p>
Shipping	<p>The product is shipped at ambient temperature.</p> <p>Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.</p>
Storage	<p>Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.</p> <p>Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days.</p> <p>Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.</p>
Amino Acid Sequence	MGSSHHHHHSSGLVPRGSHMENLYFQGSSPGKPPRLVGGPMDASVEEEGVRRALDFAVGEYNKASNDMYHSRALQVVRARKQIVAGVNYFLDVELGRTTCTKTQPNLDNCPFHDQPHLKRKAFCFSFIYAVPWQGTMTLSKSTCQDA
Background	Cystatin C is a member of family 2 of the cystatin superfamily. It is ubiquitous in human tissues and body fluids and mainly used as a biomarker of kidney function. Cystatin C inhibits many cysteine proteases such as papain and Cathepsins B, H, K, L and S. As an inhibitor of cysteine proteinases, Cystatin C is thought to serve an important physiological role as a local regulator of this enzyme activity. Recently, it has been studied for its role in predicting new-onset or deteriorating cardiovascular disease. It also seems to play a role in brain disorders involving amyloid (a specific type of protein deposition), such as Alzheimer's disease.

SDS-Page

