Product Data Sheet

Cystatin C Antibody

Cat. No.: HY-P80639

Synonyms: Cystatin C Antibody is a non-conjugated and Rabbit origined monoclonal antibody about 16

kDa, targeting to Cystatin C. It can be used for WB,IHC-P assays with tag free, in the

background of Human, Mouse, Rat.

Host: Rabbit

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat
Conjugation: Non-conjugated

SwissProt ID: P01034

Research Field: Tags & Cell Markers

Molecular Weight: Predicted band size: 16 kDa

PROPERTIES

T NOT ENTIES		
Formulation	Supplied in 50 mM Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4), 0.15 M NaCl, 40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA. Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide	
Purity	affinity purified	
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 1 year. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.	
Appearance	Liquid	
Application & Dilution Ratio	Application	Dilution Ratio
	WB	1:500-1:1,000
	IHC	1:50-1:100
Shipping	Shipping with blue ice.	

DESCRIPTION

Background

Cystatin C: 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]

 $\label{lem:caution:Product} \textbf{Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.}$

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