Cystatin C Mouse mAb

CatalogNo: YM1374

Key Features

Host Species
- Mouse

Reactivity
- Human

Applications
- sELISA,Detector

MW
- 13kD (Observed)

Recommended Dilution Ratios

ELISA 1:10000-20000

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Monoclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Recombinant human cystatin c protein.
Specificity	

Target Information

Gene name	cyc

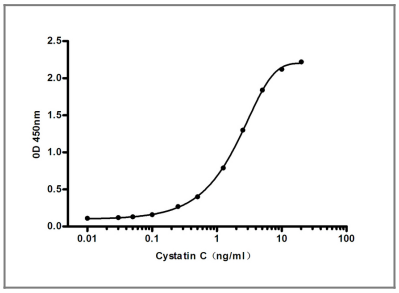
Protein Name	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	1471;	P01034;
	Mouse		P21460;

Cellular Localization Secreted .

Tissue specificity Expressed in submandibular and sublingual saliva but not in parotid saliva (at protein level). Expressed 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.

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.,

Validation Data



Standard Curve for Human Cystatin C: Capture Antibody Mouse mAb [6F12-C7-D8] to Human Cystatin C at 4µg/ml and Detector Antibody Mouse mAb [7F6-A5-F3]to Human Cystatin C at 0.5µg/ml.

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
Cystatin C Mouse mAb