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## Cystatin-C(5C5) Mouse mAb

Catalog Number: bsm-41184M

Target Protein: Cystatin-C(5C5)

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Form: Size : 50ul/100ul/200ul

Liquid

Size : 200ug (PBS only)

Lyophilized

Note: Centrifuge tubes before opening. Reconstitute the lyophilized product in distilled water. Optimal concentration should be determined by the end user.

Host: Mouse

Clonality: Monoclonal

Clone No.: 5C5

Isotype: IgG

Applications: WB (1:500-2000), IHC-P (1:100-500), IHC-F (1:100-500), IF (1:100-500), ICC/IF (1:100-500), ELISA (1:5000-10000)

Reactivity: (predicted:Human)

Predicted MW: 13 kDa

Subcellular Secreted

Locations:

Entrez Gene: 1471

Swiss Prot: P01034

Purification: affinity purified by Protein G

Storage: Size : 50ul/100ul/200ul

0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Size : 200ug (PBS only)

0.01M PBS

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

**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. [provided by RefSeq].