

## Product datasheet for **DM2012**

### Clusterin (CLU) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: Hs-3]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	Hs-3
Applications:	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>ELISA.</b> <b>Western Blot.</b> <b>Immunocytochemistry.</b> <b>Immunofluorescence.</b> <b>Immunohistochemistry.</b>
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	The antibody was prepared against Triton X-100 Human sperm extract.
Specificity:	The anti-Clusterin Antibody, Clone Hs-3 is a Mouse monoclonal antibody against Human Clusterin. Does not react with Cat, Dog, Bovine.
Formulation:	0.05M Phosphate buffer, 0.1M NaCl, pH 7.2 State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified IgG fraction Preservative: 15mM Sodium Azide
Reconstitution Method:	Add 0.1 ml of deionized water and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. Slight turbidity may occur after reconstitution, which does not affect activity of the antibody. In this case clarify the solution by centrifugation.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on Protein A-Sepharose followed by DEAE-Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated



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<b>Storage:</b>	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>Gene Name:</b>	clusterin
<b>Database Link:</b>	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 1191 Human P10909</a>
<b>Background:</b>	Clusterin is a 75-80 kD disulfide-linked heterodimeric protein containing about 30% of N-linked carbohydrate rich in sialic acid, but truncated forms targeted to the nucleus have also been identified. The precursor polypeptide chain is cleaved proteolytically to remove the 22-mer secretory signal peptide and subsequently between residues 227/228 to generate the alpha and beta chains. These are assembled antiparallel to give a heterodimeric molecule in which the cysteine-rich centers are linked by five disulfide bridges and are flanked by two predicted coiled-coil alpha-helices and three predicted amphipathic alpha-helices. The six sites of N-linked glycosylation are indicated as yellow spots. Across a broad range of species clusterin shows 70% to 80% of sequence homology. It is ubiquitously expressed in most mammalian tissues and can be found in plasma, milk, urine, cerebrospinal fluid and semen. It is able to bind and form complexes with numerous partners such as immunoglobulins, lipids, heparin, bacteria, complement components, paraoxonase, beta amyloid, leptin and others. Clusterin has been ascribed a plethora of functions such as phagocyte recruitment, aggregation induction, complement attack prevention, apoptosis inhibition, membrane remodelling, lipid transport, hormone transport and/or scavenging, matrix metalloproteinase inhibition. A detailed mechanism of clusterin has not been defined. One tempting hypothesis says that clusterin is an extracellular chaperone protecting cells from stress induced by degraded and misfolded protein precipitates. Clusterin is up- or downregulated on the mRNA or protein level in many pathological and clinically relevant situations including cancer, organ regeneration, infection, Alzheimer disease, retinitis pigmentosa, myocardial infarction, renal tubular damage, autoimmunity and others.
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Clusterin, APOJ, CLI, KUB1, AAG4, NA1/NA2, SP-40,40