

Product datasheet for PA506X

Cystatin-C Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Native Proteins
Description:	Cystatin-C human protein, 0.1 mg
Species:	Human
Protein Source:	Urine
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>96% pure by SDS PAGE.
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Lyophilized (0.4 µm filtered) purified protein. Buffer System: 0.05M Acetate buffer, pH 4.5
Reconstitution Method:	Add 0.1M Acetate buffer to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 0.5 mg/ml, pH4.5 is recommended.
Preparation:	Lyophilized (0.4 µm filtered) purified protein.
Applications:	ELISA. Western Blot.
Protein Description:	Native protein isolated from Human urine.
Note:	Product is not sterile! Please filter the product by an appropriate sterile filter before using it in the cell culture.
Storage:	Store lyophilized (preferably in a desiccator) at -20°C and in aliquots at -80°C. Reconstituted antibody can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time; it does not show decline in activity after two weeks at 4°C. Aliquot the product after reconstitution to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_000090
Locus ID:	1471
Cytogenetics:	20p11.21
Synonyms:	ARMD11; HEL-S-2



[View online »](#)

Summary:

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]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Transmembrane

Product images: