



cystatin D (D-28): sc-73880

BACKGROUND

The cystatin superfamily is a well-established family of cysteine protease inhibitors. Cystatins A and B (type 1) are mainly intracellular; cystatins C, D, E/M, F, G, S, SN and SA are extracellular (type 2); and the kininogens are type 3 cystatins which are intravascular proteins. All true cystatins inhibit cysteine peptidases of the papain family, such as cathepsins and some also inhibit legumain family enzymes. Cystatin SA, S and SN are found primarily in saliva. Cystatin S and SN can also be expressed in tears, urine and seminal fluid. Cystatin C is a related protein which is expressed in brain, thymus, ovary, epididymis and vas deferens. Cystatin D protects against proteinases in the oral cavity, while Cystatin E/M and F moderate the inhibition of cathepsin proteins. The fetuins, part of the cystatin superfamily, are secretable proteins that influence osteogenesis and bone resorption, regulation of the Insulin and hepatocyte growth factor receptors, and the response to systemic inflammation. High molecular weight kininogen (Kininogen HC) and low molecular weight kininogen (Kininogen LC) have varied roles, though they both inhibit the Thrombin- and plasmin-induced aggregation of thrombocytes.

REFERENCES

- Saitoh, E. et al. 1988. Cystatin superfamily. Evidence that family II cystatin genes are evolutionarily related to family III cystatin genes. *Biol. Chem. Hoppe-Seyler* 369 Suppl: 191-197.
- Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 1999. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 604312. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>
- Nishio, C., et al. 2000. Involvement of cystatin C in oxidative stress-induced apoptosis of cultured rat CNS neurons. *Brain Res.* 873: 252-262.
- Manoury, B., et al. 2001. Bm-CPI-2, a cystatin homolog secreted by the filarial parasite *Brugia malayi*, inhibits class II MHC-restricted antigen processing. *Curr. Biol.* 11: 447-451.
- Janowski, R., et al. 2001. Human cystatin C, an amyloidogenic protein, dimerizes through three-dimensional domain swapping. *Nat. Struct. Biol.* 8: 316-320.
- Aras, O., et al. 2001. Cystatin C is an independent predictor of fasting and post-methionine load total homocysteine concentrations among stable renal transplant recipients. *Clin. Chem.* 47: 1263-1268.
- Calero, M., et al. 2001. Distinct properties of wildtype and the amyloidogenic human cystatin C variant of hereditary cerebral hemorrhage with amyloidosis, Icelandic type. *J. Neurochem.* 77: 628-637.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CST5 (human) mapping to 20p11.21.

SOURCE

cystatin D (D-28) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length recombinant cystatin D of human origin, with epitope mapping to amino acids 28-142.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG_{2a} in 1.0 ml PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and protein stabilizer.

Available azide-free for neutralization, sc-73880 L, 100 µg/0.1 ml.

APPLICATIONS

cystatin D (D-28) is recommended for detection of cystatin D of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for cystatin D siRNA (h): sc-60489, cystatin D shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-60489-SH and cystatin D shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-60489-V.

Molecular Weight of cystatin D: 13 kDa.

Positive Controls: human salivary gland tissue extract.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2005 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:32,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2031 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml).

STORAGE

For immediate and continuous use, store at 4° C for up to one month. For sporadic use, freeze in working aliquots in order to avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. If turbidity is evident upon prolonged storage, clarify solution by centrifugation.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.