## SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# cystatin C (Cyst-13): sc-51857



## BACKGROUND

Cystatin C is a cysteine (thiol) protease inhibitor that belongs to the type II cystatin gene superfamily and is the most abundant extracellular inhibitor of cysteine proteases. Cystatin C is a constitutively secreted, amyloidogenic protein, which forms a two-fold symmetric dimer and modulates both cysteine protease activity and the expression of class II MHC molecules. Expression of cystatin C is an indicator of kidney function and glomerular filtration rate. Mutations in the cystatin C gene can lead to protein aggregates, which are implicated in hereditary amyloid angiopathy (HCCAA) and cerebral hemorrhage. Although both wild-type and mutant cystatin C are capable of forming concentration dependent inactive dimers, mutant cystatin C dimerizes at lower concentrations and is more susceptible to serine proteases, which may facilitate aggregation. In neuronal cells, oxidative stress stimulates expression of cystatin C, which may positively regulate apoptosis.

### REFERENCES

- 1. 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: 191-197.
- Nishio, C., et al. 2000. Involvement of cystatin C in oxidative stress-induced apoptosis of cultured rat CNS neurons. Brain Res. 873: 252-262.
- 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 wild-type and the amyloidogenic human cystatin C variant of hereditary cerebral hemorrhage with amyloidosis, Icelandic type. J. Neurochem. 77: 628-637.
- 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.
- 7. Abrahamson, M., et al. 2003. Cystatins. Biochem. Soc. Symp. 70: 179-199.
- 8. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 2008. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 604312. World Wide Web URL: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CST3 (human) mapping to 20p11.21.

#### SOURCE

cystatin C (Cyst-13) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against cystatin C purified from urine of human origin..

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100  $\mu g~lg G_1$  in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

## APPLICATIONS

cystatin C (Cyst-13) is recommended for detection of cystatin C of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for cystatin C siRNA (h): sc-43714, cystatin C shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-43714-SH and cystatin C shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43714-V.

Molecular Weight of cystatin C: 13 kDa.

### SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

 Koyama, S., et al. 2019. β-caryophyllene enhances wound healing through multiple routes. PLoS ONE 14: e0216104.

### **STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## **RESEARCH USE**

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

#### PROTOCOLS

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