

CST3 Mouse

Description: Cystatin-C Murine Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 134 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 15kDa. The Mouse Cystatin-C is fused to His tag at N-Terminus. The Mouse Cystatin-C is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PRPS-604

For research use only.

Synonyms: Post G-globulin, CST 3, CST3, Gamma-Trace, Cystatin 3, Amyloid Angiopathy and Cerebral Hemorrhage, Cystatin-C precursor, neuroendocrine basic polypeptide.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: MRGSHHHHHH GMASATPKQG PRMLGAPEEA DANEEGVRRRA
LDFAVSEYNK GSNDAYHSRA IQVVRARKQL VAGVNYFLDV EMGRTTCTKS QTNLTDCPFH
DQPHLMRKAL CSFQIYSVPW KGTHSLTKFCKNA.

Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The sterile filtered concentrated (0.5mg/ml) protein solution was lyophilized with 20mM Tris & 50mM NaCl pH-7.5.

Stability:

Store lyophilized protein at -20°C. Aliquot the product after reconstitution to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles. Reconstituted protein can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

Add 0.1M Acetate buffer pH 4 to a working concentration of 0.5mg/ml and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely.

Introduction:

Cystatins are a superfamily of cysteine proteinase inhibitors found in both plants and animals. They comprise a group of proteinase inhibitors, widely distributed in tissues and body fluids, and form tight complexes with cysteine proteases such as cathepsin B, H, L and S. Cystatin C, a secreted molecule of this family, is of interest from biochemical, medicine and evolutionary points of view. Cystatin C, with molecular weight of 13260 Da, is composed of 120 amino acids, lacks carbohydrate and has two disulfide bridges located near the carboxyl terminus. Cystatin C is increased in patients with malignant diseases, and is related to the insufficiency of renal function and appears to be a better marker than creatinine. On the other hand, low levels of cystatin C involve cause the breakdown of the elastic laminae and, subsequently, the atherosclerosis and abdominal aortic aneurysm.

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