

Product Information

MemDX™ Membrane Protein Human CST3 (Cystatin C) for Antibody Discovery

Cat. No.: **MP1230J**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

This product is a 13.3 kDa Human CST3 membrane protein expressed in HEK293T. The protein is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical diagnosis.

Product Specifications

Host Species

Human

Target Protein

CST3

Protein Length

Full-length

Protein Class

Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Transmembrane

Molecular Weight

13.3 kDa

Sequence

MAGPLRAPLLLLAILAVALAVSPAAGSSPGKPPRLVGGPMDASVEEEGVRRALDFAVGEYNKASNDMYHS
RALQVVRARKQIVAGVNYFLDVELGRTTCTKTQPNLDNCPFHDQPHLKRKAFCFSQIYAVPWQGTMTLSK
STCQDA

Product Description

Expression Systems

HEK293T

Tag

C-Myc/DDK

Form

Liquid

Purification

Anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps

Purity

> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer

25 mM Tris.HCl, pH 7.3, 100 mM glycine, 10% glycerol

Storage

Store at +4°C for up to one week or several months at -80°C

Target**Target Protein**

CST3

Full Name

Cystatin C

Introduction

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.

Alternative Names

ARMD11; HEL-S-2; bA218C14.4 (cystatin C); cystatin 3; epididymis secretory protein Li 2; gamma-trace; neuroendocrine basic polypeptide; post-gamma-globulin

Gene ID

[1471](#)

UniProt ID

[P01034](#)