

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Cystatin D/Cst10 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 4% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Cst1, rhCst2, and rhCst3 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Cystatin D/Cst10 Asn30-Phe148 Accession # NP_067380
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Cystatin D (Cystatin 10; also Carminerin) is a 17 kDa member of the type 2 cystatin family of proteins. It is expressed in salivary gland, skin, prehypertrophic and hypertrophic chondrocytes. Within the context of endochondral ossification, it may both induce chondrocyte apoptosis and initiate the process of cartilage calcification. Although Cystatin D contains a key cystatin motif (Gln-x-Val-x-Gly), Cystatin D does not appear to inhibit cysteine proteases. Mouse Cystatin D is 148 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains one cystatin-like domain (aa 39-145). There are two potential splice variants. One shows a deletion of aa 84-121, while a second shows a Val substitution for aa 122-148. Full-length mouse Cystatin D shares 78% aa identity with rat Cystatin D. There appears to be no direct human counterpart to mouse Cystatin D, as both human cystatin-C and -D share less than 40% aa identity with mouse Cystatin D.

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