

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse Fetuin A/AHSG in Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human Fetuin A is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Fetuin A/AHSG Ala19-Ile345 Accession # NP_038493
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

## 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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse Fetuin A/AHSG (Catalog # 1563-PI)

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

Mouse Fetuin A, also known as  $\alpha_2$ -Heremans-Schmid glycoprotein, is encoded by the AHSG gene. It has been also called "countertrypsin" because of its ability to inhibit trypsin (1). It is a major plasma protein and a member of the cystatin superfamily of protease inhibitors (2, 3). It is expressed by hepatocytes, the principal cell source, and by monocyte/macrophages (4). The major form of plasma Fetuin A corresponds to two disulfide bond-linked chains derived from the single chain (5). Fetuin-A has a number of functions. It is a negative acute-phase protein with normal circulating levels in adults (300-600 µg/mL), which fall significantly (30-50%) during injury and infection (5). It enhances entry of cationic inhibitors into macrophages (6). It inhibits both insulin receptor autophosphorylation and undesirable calcification (7, 8).

### References:

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