

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Cystatin F in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Cystatin A, B, C, D, E/M, S, recombinant mouse (rm) Cystatin/Stefin Homolog, rhFetuin A, r
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 292103
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Cystatin F Gly20-His145 Accession # O76096
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.
Immunoprecipitation	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 F, also known as leukocystatin and CMAP (Cystatin-like Metastasis-Associated Protein), is a member of the cystatin superfamily (1-3). Cystatin F is selectively expressed by hematopoietic cells and may be a biomarker for both liver metastasis and inflammatory lung disorders (3, 4). As a cysteine protease inhibitor, it shows selectivity towards cathepsin L and legumain (1, 2, 5). Compared to other secreted cystatins including C, D, E/M, S, SA and SN, which contain two intra disulfide bonds, cystatin F has two extra Cys residues that may be involved in inter disulfide bonds. Indeed, rhCystatin F showed disulfide bond-linked dimer formation, which was also the case for an *E. coli* expressed fusion protein containing mature human cystatin F and glutathione S-transferase (2).

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