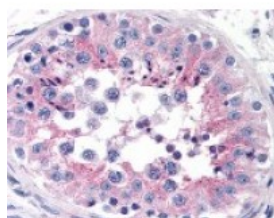




Clusterin Antibody [Hs-3]

CATALOG NUMBER: 49-108



Immunohistochemistry staining of Clusterin in testis tissue using Clusterin monoclonal Antibody.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, ICC, IHC
APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, ICC, IHC-P (10 ug/ml), WB (1 ug/ml)
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
IMMUNOGEN:	Clusterin monoclonal antibody was raised against freshly ejaculated human sperms washed in PBS and extracted in 3% acetic acid, 10% glycerol, 30 mM benzaminidine. The acid extract was dialyzed against 0.2% acetic acid and subsequently used for immunization (Human).
HOST SPECIES:	Mouse

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Protein A Column
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	PBS, 15 mM sodium azide, approx., pH 7.4.
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Clusterin antibody can be stored short term 4 °C. For long term storage aliquot and store at -20 °C. As with all antibodies avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Monoclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG1
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	CLU, APO-J, Apolipoprotein J, CLU1, Clusterin, Complement lysis inhibitor, CLI, AAG4, Aging-associated protein 4, Ku70-binding protein 1, KUB1, SGP2, APOJ, SGP-2, Sulfated glycoprotein 2, CLU2, Complement cytolysis inhibitor, NA1/NA2, SP-40
ACCESSION NO.:	P10909
PROTEIN GI NO.:	116533
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	CLU

Background**BACKGROUND:**

Clusterin (SGP-2, SP-40,40, pADHC-9, TRPM-2, CLJ, T64, GP III, APO J, XIP8) is a 75-80 kD disulfide-linked heterodimeric protein containing about 30% of N-linked carbohydrate rich in sialic acid but truncated forms targeted to the nucleus have also been identified. It is a conserved secreted glycoprotein expressed by a wide range of tissues and being implicated in several physiological processes. Across a broad range of species clusterin shows a high degree of sequence homology ranging from 70% to 80%. It is nearly ubiquitously expressed in most mammalian tissues and can be found in plasma, milk, urine, cerebrospinal fluid and semen. It is able to bind and form complexes with numerous partners such as immunoglobulins, lipids, heparin, bacteria, complement components, paraoxonase, beta amyloid, leptin and others. Clusterin has a number of functions such as phagocyte recruitment, aggregation induction, complement attack prevention, apoptosis inhibition, membrane remodelling, lipid transport, hormone transport and/or scavenging, matrix metalloproteinase inhibition. One tempting hypothesis says that clusterin is an extracellular chaperone protecting cells from stress-induced insults caused by degraded and misfolded protein precipitates. The protein is expressed in many pathological and clinically relevant situations including cancer, organ regeneration, infection, Alzheimer disease, retinitis pigmentosa, myocardial infarction, renal tubular damage, autoimmunity and others. A genuine function of clusterin has not been defined.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 13, 2016