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Anti-Human Stefin B DyLight® 488 conjugated CSTB Antibody(monoclonal, 2B6)

Catalog # ABO14797

Product Information

Application	FC
Primary Accession	P04080
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-Human Stefin B DyLight® 488 conjugated CSTB Antibody (monoclonal, 2B6) . Tested in Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

Additional Information

Gene ID	1476
Other Names	Cystatin-B, CPI-B, Liver thiol proteinase inhibitor, Stefin-B, CSTB, CST6, STFB
Calculated MW	11140
Application Details	Flow Cytometry, 1-3 □g/1x10^6 cells
Subcellular Localization	Cytoplasm.
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Each vial contains 50% glycerol, 0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na2HPO4, 0.02% NaN3.
Clone Names	Clone: 2B6
Immunogen	E. coli-derived human Stefin B recombinant protein (Position: M1-F98). Human Stefin B shares 78.6 % amino acid (aa) sequence identity with both mouse and rat Stefin B.
Cross Reactivity	No cross-reactivity with other proteins.
Storage	At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Protect from light.

Protein Information

Name	CSTB

Synonyms	CST6, STFB
Function	This is an intracellular thiol proteinase inhibitor. Tightly binding reversible inhibitor of cathepsins L, H and B.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus

Background

Cystatin B (CSTB), also called STFB, is a small protein that is a member of the superfamily of cysteine protease inhibitors. It has been isolated from human spleen and liver and its amino acid sequence has been fully determined. The cystatin B gene is located on 21q22.3. It is widely distributed and is localized mostly intracellularly, but has been found extracellularly. The protein is able to form a dimer stabilized by noncovalent forces, inhibiting papain and cathepsins l, h and b. Its role is thought to be as a protector against the proteinases leaking from lysosomes. A cystatin B multiprotein complex might have a specific cerebellar function, and that the loss of this function might contribute to the etiopathogenesis of EPM1. Upon differentiation to myotubes, CSTB becomes excluded from the nucleus and lysosomes, suggesting that the subcellular distribution of CSTB is dependent on the differentiation status of the cell.