

### **Clusterin Antibody**

Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP91504

#### **Specification**

### **Clusterin Antibody - Product Information**

Application WB, IHC
Primary Accession P10909
Clonality Monoclonal

**Other Names** 

CLI; AAG4; APOJ; CLU1; CLU2; KUB1; SGP2; APO-J; SGP-2; SP-40; TRPM2; TRPM-2; NA1/NA2;

Isotype Rabbit IgG
Host Rabbit
Calculated MW 52495 Da

### **Clusterin Antibody - Additional Information**

Dilution WB~~1:1000

IHC~~1:100~500

Purification Affinity-chromatography

Immunogen A synthesized peptide derived from human

Clusterin

Description Clusterin (CLU, apolipoprotein J) is a

multifunctional glycoprotein that is expressed ubiquitously in most tissues.

**Clusterin functions as a secreted** 

chaperone protein that interacts with and stabilizes stress-induced proteins to prevent their precipitation. Research studies show that clusterin plays a protective role in Alzheimer's disease by sequestering amyloid  $\beta(1-40)$  peptides to form long-lived, stable complexes, which

prevents amyloid fibril formation.

Storage Condition and Buffer Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline,

pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid

freeze / thaw cycle.

#### **Clusterin Antibody - Protein Information**

### Name CLU (HGNC:2095)

# **Function**

[Isoform 1]: Functions as extracellular chaperone that prevents aggregation of non native proteins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11123922" target="\_blank">11123922</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19535339" target="\_blank">19535339</a>).



Prevents stress-induced aggregation of blood plasma proteins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11123922" target=" blank">11123922</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12176985" target="blank">12176985</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17260971" target="\_blank">17260971</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19996109" target="blank">19996109</a>). Inhibits formation of amyloid fibrils by APP, APOC2, B2M, CALCA, CSN3, SNCA and aggregation-prone LYZ variants (in vitro) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12047389" target=" blank">12047389</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17407782" target="blank">17407782</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17412999" target="blank">17412999</a>). Does not require ATP (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11123922" target=" blank">11123922</a>). Maintains partially unfolded proteins in a state appropriate for subsequent refolding by other chaperones, such as HSPA8/HSC70 (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11123922" target=" blank">11123922</a>). Does not refold proteins by itself (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11123922" target=" blank">11123922</a>). Binding to cell surface receptors triggers internalization of the chaperone-client complex and subsequent lysosomal or proteasomal degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21505792" target="\_blank">21505792</a>). Protects cells against apoptosis and against cytolysis by complement: inhibits assembly of the complement membrane attack complex (MAC) by preventing polymerization of C9 pore component of the MAC complex (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2780565" target=" blank">2780565</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1903064" target="\_blank">1903064</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2601725" target="blank">2601725</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2721499" target="\_blank">2721499</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1551440" target="blank">1551440</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9200695" target=" blank">9200695</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34667172" target=" blank">34667172</a>). Intracellular forms interact with ubiquitin and SCF (SKP1-CUL1-F-box protein) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complexes and promote the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of target proteins (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20068069" target=" blank">20068069</a>). Promotes proteasomal degradation of COMMD1 and IKBKB (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20068069" target=" blank">20068069</a>). Modulates NF-kappa-B transcriptional activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12882985" target=" blank">12882985</a>). A mitochondrial form suppresses BAX-dependent release of cytochrome c into the cytoplasm and inhibit apoptosis (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16113678" target=" blank">16113678</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17689225" target="blank">17689225</a>). Plays a role in the regulation of cell proliferation (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19137541" target="\_blank">19137541</a>). An intracellular form suppresses stress-induced apoptosis by stabilizing mitochondrial membrane integrity through interaction with HSPA5 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22689054" target=" blank">22689054</a>). Secreted form does not affect caspase or BAX- mediated intrinsic apoptosis and TNF-induced NF-kappa-B-activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24073260" target=" blank">24073260</a>). Secreted form act as an important modulator during neuronal differentiation through interaction with STMN3 (By similarity). Plays a role in the clearance of immune complexes that arise during cell injury (By similarity).

### **Cellular Location**

[Isoform 1]: Secreted. Note=Can retrotranslocate from the secretory compartments to the cytosol upon cellular stress. [Isoform 6]: Cytoplasm. Note=Keeps cytoplasmic localization in stressed and unstressed cell.

#### **Tissue Location**

Detected in blood plasma, cerebrospinal fluid, milk, seminal plasma and colon mucosa. Detected in the germinal center of colon lymphoid nodules and in colon parasympathetic ganglia of the



Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

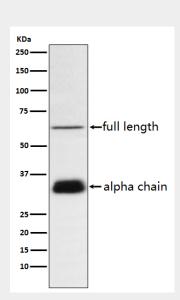
Auerbach plexus (at protein level). Ubiquitous. Detected in brain, testis, ovary, liver and pancreas, and at lower levels in kidney, heart, spleen and lung.

# **Clusterin Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# **Clusterin Antibody - Images**



Western blot analysis of Clusterin expression in human plasma lysate.