

CLU Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP10943a**Specification**

CLU Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, FC, IHC-P-Leica,E
Primary Accession	P10909
Other Accession	NP_001164609.1 , NP_976084.1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	71-99

CLU Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1191**Other Names**

Clusterin, Aging-associated gene 4 protein, Apolipoprotein J, Apo-J, Complement cytolysis inhibitor, CLI, Complement-associated protein SP-40, Ku70-binding protein 1, NA1/NA2, Testosterone-repressed prostate message 2, TRPM-2, Clusterin beta chain, ApoJalpha, Complement cytolysis inhibitor a chain, Clusterin alpha chain, ApoJbeta, Complement cytolysis inhibitor b chain, CLU, APOJ, CLI, KUB1

Target/Specificity

This CLU antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 71-99 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human CLU.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

FC~~1:25

IHC-P-Leica~~1:500

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

CLU Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CLU Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name CLU ([HGNC:2095](#))

Function [Isoform 1]: Functions as extracellular chaperone that prevents aggregation of non native proteins (PubMed:[11123922](#), PubMed:[19535339](#)). Prevents stress-induced aggregation of blood plasma proteins (PubMed:[11123922](#), PubMed:[12176985](#), PubMed:[17260971](#), PubMed:[19996109](#)). Inhibits formation of amyloid fibrils by APP, APOC2, B2M, CALCA, CSN3, SNCA and aggregation-prone LYZ variants (in vitro) (PubMed:[12047389](#), PubMed:[17407782](#), PubMed:[17412999](#)). Does not require ATP (PubMed:[11123922](#)). Maintains partially unfolded proteins in a state appropriate for subsequent refolding by other chaperones, such as HSPA8/HSC70 (PubMed:[11123922](#)). Does not refold proteins by itself (PubMed:[11123922](#)). Binding to cell surface receptors triggers internalization of the chaperone-client complex and subsequent lysosomal or proteasomal degradation (PubMed:[21505792](#)). 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:[2780565](#), PubMed:[1903064](#), PubMed:[2601725](#), PubMed:[2721499](#), PubMed:[1551440](#), PubMed:[9200695](#), PubMed:[34667172](#)). 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:[20068069](#)). Promotes proteasomal degradation of COMMD1 and IKBKB (PubMed:[20068069](#)). Modulates NF-kappa-B transcriptional activity (PubMed:[12882985](#)). A mitochondrial form suppresses BAX-dependent release of cytochrome c into the cytoplasm and inhibit apoptosis (PubMed:[16113678](#), PubMed:[17689225](#)). Plays a role in the regulation of cell proliferation (PubMed:[19137541](#)). An intracellular form suppresses stress-induced apoptosis by stabilizing mitochondrial membrane integrity through interaction with HSPA5 (PubMed:[22689054](#)). Secreted form does not affect caspase or BAX- mediated intrinsic apoptosis and TNF-induced NF-kappa-B-activity (PubMed:[24073260](#)). 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

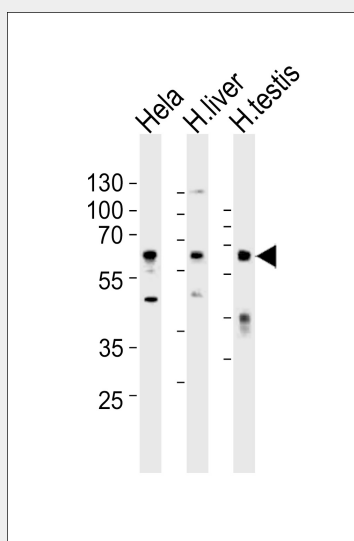
Detected in blood plasma, cerebrospinal fluid, milk, seminal plasma and colon mucosa. Detected in the germinal center of colon lymphoid nodules and in colon parasympathetic ganglia of the Auerbach plexus (at protein level). Ubiquitous. Detected in brain, testis, ovary, liver and pancreas, and at lower levels in kidney, heart, spleen and lung.

CLU Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

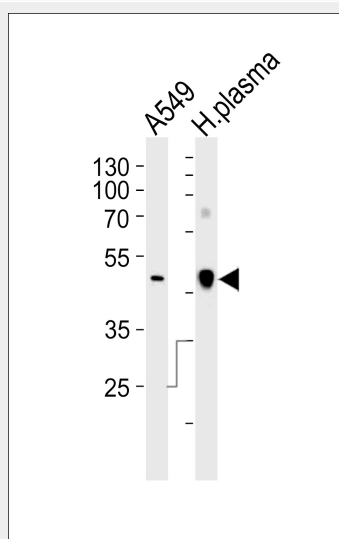
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

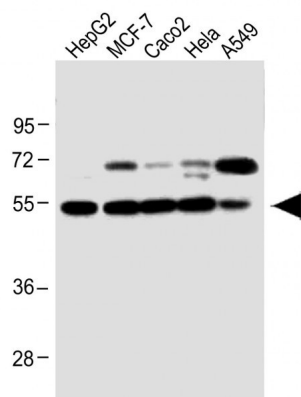
CLU Antibody (N-term) - Images



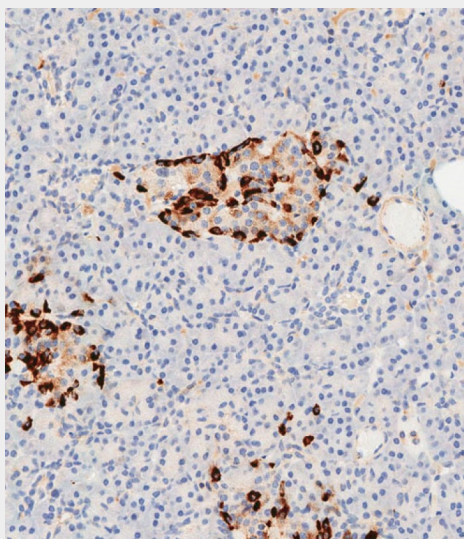
Western blot analysis of lysates from Hela cell line, human liver and human testis tissue lysate(from left to right), using CLU Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP10943a). AP10943a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.



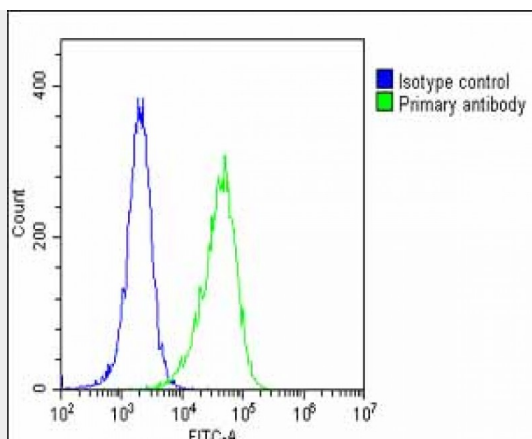
Western blot analysis of lysates from A549 cell line and human plasma tissue lysate(from left to right), using CLU Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP10943a). AP10943a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.



All lanes : Anti-CLU Antibody (N-term) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 2: MCF-7 whole cell lysate Lane 3: Caco2 whole cell lysate Lane 4: Hela whole cell lysate Lane 5: A549 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 52 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human pancreas tissue using AP10943A performed on the Leica® BOND RXm. Samples were incubated with primary antibody(1/500) for 1 hours at room temperature. A undiluted biotinylated CRF Anti-Polyvalent HRP Polymer antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



Overlay histogram showing Hela cells stained with AP10943A(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP10943A, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(1583138) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

CLU Antibody (N-term) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene appears to be involved in several basic biological events such as cell death, tumor progression, and neurodegenerative disorders. However, the function of this protein is unknown. Three transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene, and one of them is secreted and processed into a mature form.

CLU Antibody (N-term) - References

Jun, G., et al. Arch. Neurol. (2010) In press :
Zhou, Y., et al. DNA Cell Biol. (2010) In press :
Mengel-From, J., et al. Neurobiol. Aging (2010) In press :
Golenkina, S.A., et al. Mol. Biol. (Mosk.) 44(4):620-626(2010)
Thambisetty, M., et al. Arch. Gen. Psychiatry 67(7):739-748(2010)