

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Fetuin A/AHSG in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Cystatin A, D, S, SA, SN, recombinant mouse (rm) Cystatin B, C, E/M, rhFetuin A, rhFetuin B, rmHPRG or rhKininogen is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 207431
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Fetuin A/AHSG Ala19-Ile345 Accession # P29699
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse Fetuin A/AHSG (Catalog # 1563-PI)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C, reconstituted. ● 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C, reconstituted.

BACKGROUND

Mouse Fetuin A, also known as α_2 -Heremans-Schmid glycoprotein, is encoded by the AHSG gene. It has been also called "countertrypsin" because of its ability to inhibit trypsin (1). It is a major plasma protein and a member of the cystatin superfamily of protease inhibitors (2, 3). It is expressed by hepatocytes, the principal cell source, and by monocyte/macrophages (4). The major form of plasma Fetuin A corresponds to two disulfide bond-linked chains derived from the single chain (5). Fetuin-A has a number of functions. It is a negative acute-phase protein with normal circulating levels in adults (300-600 µg/mL), which fall significantly (30-50%) during injury and infection (5). It enhances entry of cationic inhibitors into macrophages (6). It inhibits both insulin receptor autophosphorylation and undesirable calcification (7, 8).

References:

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