

**Clusterin Antibody**  
Rabbit mAb  
Catalog # AP91504

## Specification

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### Clusterin Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P10909</a>
Clonality	Monoclonal
<b>Other Names</b>	
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

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/11123922" target="\_blank">11123922</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11123922" target="\_blank">11123922</a>).

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

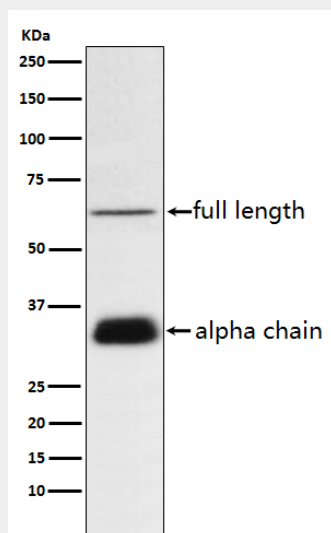
### Clusterin Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

### Clusterin Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Clusterin expression in human plasma lysate.