Clusterin, also known as Apolipoprotein J (ApoJ), is a ubiquitous multifunctional glycoprotein that can interact with a broad spectrum of molecules such as complement components, various receptors, and the Alzheimer’s b-amyloid peptide (1). Clusterin expression is increased in Alzheimer’s disease brain tissue and clusterin-immunoreactive amyloid plaques are found associated with phospho-tau-positive dystrophic neurites (2) and it has been suggested that clusterin facilitates the conversion of diffuse b-amyloid deposits into amyloid and enhances tau phosphorylation in neurites around these plaques. Other reports show that clusterin expression is decreased in proliferating cells and is upregulated in quiescent and senescent cells, suggesting that it may also play a role in aging and tumorigenesis suppression (3). Clusterin exists in at least two distinct isoforms.

**IMMUNOGEN**
Rabbit polyclonal Clusterin antibody was raised recombinant human Clusterin isoform 1.

Western blot analysis of Clusterin in human brain tissue lysate with Clusterin body at (A) 0.5 and (B) 1 µg/ml.
**Clusterin antibody** can be used for the detection of Clusterin by Western blot at 0.5 – 1 ug/ml.

**POSITIVE CONTROL/TISSUE**

Human Brain Tissue Lysate used as positive control.

Clusterin is known to be expressed in a variety of tissues and it seems to be able to bind to cells, membranes and hydrophobic proteins.

**COMMENTS**

Clusterin antibody can be used for the detection of Clusterin by Western blot at 0.5 – 1 ug/ml.

**PURIFICATION**

Antigen Immunooaffinity Purification

**SHIP CONDITIONS**

Ship at ambient temperature, freeze upon arrival

**STORAGE CUSTOMER**

Product should be stored at -20ºC. Aliquot to avoid freeze/thaw cycles

**STABILITY**

Products are stable for one year from purchase when stored properly

**REFERENCES**

4) Martinon F and Tschopp J. NLRs join TLRs as innate sensors of pathogens. TRENDS Imm. 2005; 26:447-54

**PRODUCT SPECIFIC REFERENCES**