

CYSTATIN C

Cystatin C is a low molecular weight (13.4 kDa) cysteine proteinase inhibitor that is produced by all nucleated cells and found in body fluids, including serum. Since it is formed at a constant rate and freely filtered by the kidneys, its serum concentration is inversely correlated with the glomerular filtration rate (GFR), similar to creatinine.

The serum concentration of cystatin C in healthy individuals ranges around 0.8–1.2 mg/l, depending on analytical methods, and remains unchanged with infections, inflammatory or neoplastic states, and is not affected by body mass, diet, or drugs. Thus, cystatin C may be a more reliable marker of renal function (GFR) than creatinine. Change in the serum concentration of cystatin C has been proposed as an index of kidney function: increased serum levels are almost exclusively associated with a reduction in GFR. At the same time cystatin C is becoming increasingly known marker of elevated risk of death from cardiovascular causes, myocardial infarction and stroke, elevated serum cystatin C level is also a strong predictor of the risk of death and cardiovascular events in elderly persons.

Description	Abbr.	Cat No.	Remarks
Recombinant human Cystatin C	Cys-C	SDZ500900 SDZ500901	Antigen Control
Rabbit anti-human Cystatin C polyclonal antibodies	pAb<Cys-C>RB IgG	SDZ700011	EIA / WB
Goat anti-human Cystatin C polyclonal antibodies	pAb<Cys-C>G IgG	SDZ700012	EIA / WB
Mouse anti-human Cystatin C monoclonal antibodies	mAb-Cys	SDZ7100100	EIA

Cys-C