

# PRODUCT DATA SHEET

## ANTI-HUMAN CYSTEINE-RICH SECRETORY PROTEIN 3 (CRISP3)

### MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY

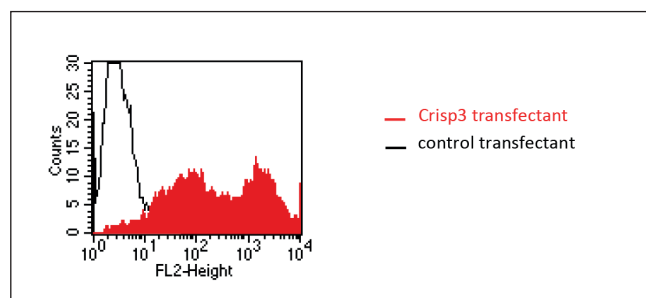
#### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Catalog Number:</b>	GM-0904	<b>Clone:</b>	LV-2A2
<b>Description:</b>	purified monoclonal mouse antibody	<b>Specificity:</b>	anti-human cysteine-rich secretory protein 3 (Crisp3, SGP28)
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG1/kappa	<b>Purification:</b>	Protein G
<b>Storage:</b>	short term: 2°C – 8°C; long term: –20°C (avoid repeated freezing and thawing)	<b>Buffer:</b>	phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2
<b>Immunogen:</b>	genetic immunization with cDNA encoding human Crisp3	<b>Selection:</b>	based on recognition of the complete native protein expressed on transfected mammalian cells

#### WORKING DILUTIONS

<b>Flow cytometry:</b>	1.2 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells
<b>CELISA:</b>	1:200 – 1:400
For each application a titration should be performed to determine the optimal concentration.	

#### SPECIFICITY TESTING BY FLOW CYTOMETRY



**Fig.1:** FACS analysis of BOSC23 cells using LV-2A2 Cat.# GM-0904. BOSC23 cells were transiently transfected with an expression vector encoding either Crisp3 (red curve) or an irrelevant protein (control transfectant: black curve). Binding of LV-2A2 was detected with a PE-conjugated secondary antibody. A positive signal was obtained only with Crisp3 transfected cells.

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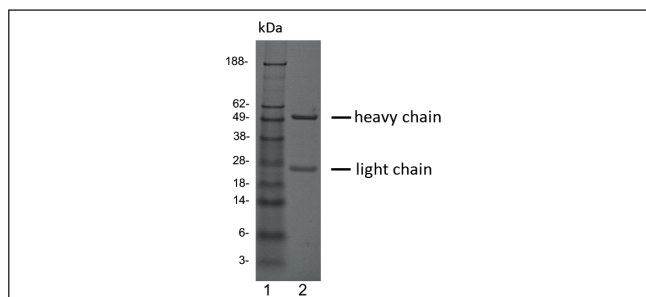
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## SDS-PAGE ANALYSIS OF LT-3D1

The antibody was purified by protein G affinity chromatography from cell culture supernatants and verified by SDS-Page (Fig. 2).



**Fig. 2:** SDS-PAGE analysis of purified LV-2A2 monoclonal antibody. Lane 1: molecular weight marker, Lane 2: 2 µg of purified LV-2A2 antibody. Proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE and stained with RAPID Stain™ Reagent.

## BACKGROUND

Cysteine-rich secretory protein 3 (CRISP3) belongs to the cysteine-rich secretory protein family. CRISPs are characterized by a cysteine-rich domain at the COOH terminal that form 8 intramolecular disulfide bonds (1). Mammalian members of the CRISP family are expressed predominantly in the male reproductive tract and are implicated in the process of reproduction from spermiogenesis, posttesticular sperm maturation and capacitation to oocyte-sperm fusion (2). CRISP3 is epithelium-specific and found predominantly in salivary gland, pancreas and prostate, and in less abundance in the epididymis, ovary, thymus and colon. CRISP3 is up-regulated in malignant prostatic epithelium, therefore, it can be used as a potential prostate cancer biomarker (3).

## REFERENCES

1. **Krätzschmar J, Haendler B, Eberspaecher U, Roosterman D, Donner P, Schleuning WD (1996).** The human cysteine-rich secretory protein (CRISP) family. Primary structure and tissue distribution of CRISP-1, CRISP-2 and CRISP-3 Eur J Biochem 15; 236(3):827-36
2. **Udby L, Bjartell A, Malm J, Egsten A, Lundwall A, Cowland JB, Borregaard N, Kjeldsen L (2005).** Characterization and Localization of Cysteine-Rich Secretory Protein 3 (CRISP-3) in the Human Male Reproductive Tract. J Androl ; 26(3):333-42
3. **Kosari F, Asmann YW, Chevillie JC and Vasmatazis G (2002).** Cysteine-rich Secretory Protein-3: A Potential Biomarker for Prostate Cancer. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers & Prevention 11; 1419-1426

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