

Anti-Kallikrein 1 antibody

Catalog # ABO10258

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P06870
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Kallikrein 1 detection. Tested with WB, ELISA(Cap) in Human.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	3816
Other Names	Kallikrein-1, 3.4.21.35, Kidney/pancreas/salivary gland kallikrein, Tissue kallikrein, KLK1
Calculated MW	28890
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml ELISA(Cap), 0.1-0.5 µg/ml
Tissue Specificity	Isoform 2 is expressed in pancreas, salivary glands, kidney, colon, prostate gland, testis, spleen and the colon adenocarcinoma cell line T84.
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg NaN ₃ .
Immunogen	E. coli-derived human Kallikrein 1 recombinant protein (Position: I25-S262).
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins.
Storage	At -20 °C; for one year. After r ° Constitution, at 4 °C; for one month. It ° Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C; for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Protein Information

Name	KLK1
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Function	Glandular kallikreins cleave Met-Lys and Arg-Ser bonds in kininogen to release Lys-bradykinin.
Tissue Location	Isoform 2 is expressed in pancreas, salivary glands, kidney, colon, prostate gland, testis, spleen and the colon adenocarcinoma cell line T84.

Background

KLK1(KALLIKREIN 1), also called KLKR, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the KLK1 gene. KLK1 is a member of the peptidase S1 family. KLK1 is a serine protease that generates Lys-bradykinin by specific proteolysis of kininogen-1. The KLK1 gene is one of the fifteen kallikrein subfamily members located in a cluster on chromosome 19 and its exact cytogenetic location is 19q13.33. The KLK1 gene contains 5 coding exons. And KLK1 is the most centromeric gene in the cluster. Mice lacking tissue kallikrein are unable to generate significant levels of kinins in most tissues and develop cardiovascular abnormalities early in adulthood despite normal blood pressure. The protein is functionally conserved in its capacity to release the vasoactive peptide, Lys-bradykinin, from low molecular weight kininogen.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.