

Kallikrein 5 Antibody (Center)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP6324b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	<u>Q9Y337</u>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	32020
Antigen Region	144-174

Additional Information

Gene ID	25818
Other Names	Kallikrein-5, 3421-, Kallikrein-like protein 2, KLK-L2, Stratum corneum tryptic enzyme, KLK5, SCTE
Target/Specificity	This Kallikrein 5 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 144-174 amino acids from the Central region of human Kallikrein 5.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Kallikrein 5 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	KLK5 (<u>HGNC:6366</u>)
Function	May be involved in desquamation.
Cellular Location	Secreted.
Tissue Location	Expressed in skin, breast, brain and testis. Expressed at the stratum

Background

Kallikreins are a subgroup of serine proteases having diverse physiological functions. Growing evidence suggests that many kallikreins are implicated in carcinogenesis and some have potential as novel cancer and other disease biomarkers. KLK5 expression is up-regulated by estrogens and progestins. The protein is secreted and may be involved in desquamation in the epidermis.

References

Planque, C., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 329(4):1260-1266 (2005). Michael, I.P., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 280(15):14628-14635 (2005). Ishida-Yamamoto, A., et al., J. Invest. Dermatol. 124(2):360-366 (2005). Brattsand, M., et al., J. Invest. Dermatol. 124(1):198-203 (2005). Caubet, C., et al., J. Invest. Dermatol. 122(5):1235-1244 (2004).

Images



Citations

• Loss of ceramide synthase 3 causes lethal skin barrier disruption.

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