

KLK2 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP98200

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	P20151
Other Accession	P20151
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	28671
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KLK2
Epitope Specificity	171-261/261
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Kallikrein subfamily. Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Kallikreins (KLKs) are a subgroup of trypsin-like serine proteases and are implicated in carcinogenesis. Kallikrein 2 is most closely related to Kallikrein 3 (PSA), with 78% identity and with kallikrein 1, at 68% identity. Like Kallikrein 3, Kallikrein 2 is found in greatest abundance in the prostate, but at much lower levels than Kallikrein 3. In addition, Kallikrein 2 seems to be more labile than Kallikrein 1 or Kallikrein 3 and is often found in a cleaved form. Kallikrein 2 is inhibited by Protein C Inhibitor (PCI).

Additional Information

Gene ID	3817
Other Names	KLK2A2; hGK-1; hK2; Klk1c4; Klk4; KLK2_HUMAN; KLK2; Glandular kallikrein-1 (hGK-1); Tissue kallikrein-2; 3.4.21.35; KLK2_RAT; Esterase 1; Glandular kallikrein-2 (rGK-2); RSKG-5; S2 kallikrein; Klk-2; Ton; kallikrein related peptidase 2; kallikrein 2, prostatic
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	KLK2
Function	Glandular kallikreins cleave Met-Lys and Arg-Ser bonds in kininogen to release Lys-bradykinin.

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