



Rabbit Anti-T-kinin antibody

SL10945R

Product Name:	T-kinin
Chinese Name:	T-激肽抗体
Alias:	HMW Kininogen Heavy Chain; HMW Kininogen; Kininogen-1 heavy chain; BDK; Kininogen 1; Kininogen1; Kininogen-1; KNG1; Alpha-2-thiol proteinase inhibitor; Fitzgerald factor; High molecular weight kininogen; HMWK; HMWK heavy chain; Ile-Ser-Bradykinin; Kallidin I; Kallidin II; Kininogen 1; Kininogen 1 heavy chain; KNG; KNG1 HUMAN; Williams-Fitzgerald-Flaujeac factor.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	2kDa
Cellular localization:	Extracellular matrixSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human T-kinin:376-389/644
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. 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.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	This gene uses alternative splicing to generate two different proteins- high molecular weight kininogen (HMWK) and low molecular weight kininogen (LMWK). HMWK is essential for blood coagulation and assembly of the kallikrein-kinin system. Also,

bradykinin, a peptide causing numerous physiological effects, is released from HMWK. In contrast to HMWK, LMWK is not involved in blood coagulation. Three transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009].

Function:

Kininogens are inhibitors of thiol proteases; (2) HMW-kininogen plays an important role in blood coagulation by helping to position optimally prekallikrein and factor XI next to factor XII; (3) HMW-kininogen inhibits the thrombin- and plasmin-induced aggregation of thrombocytes; (4) the active peptide bradykinin that is released from HMW-kininogen shows a variety of physiological effects: (4A) influence in smooth muscle contraction, (4B) induction of hypotension, (4C) natriuresis and diuresis, (4D) decrease in blood glucose level, (4E) it is a mediator of inflammation and causes (4E1) increase in vascular permeability, (4E2) stimulation of nociceptors (4E3) release of other mediators of inflammation (e.g. prostaglandins), (4F) it has a cardioprotective effect (directly via bradykinin action, indirectly via endothelium-derived relaxing factor action); (5) LMW-kininogen inhibits the aggregation of thrombocytes; (6) LMW-kininogen is in contrast to HMW-kininogen not involved in blood clotting.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted, extracellular space.

Tissue Specificity:

Secreted in plasma. T-kinin is detected in malignant ovarian, colon and breast carcinomas, but not in benign tumors.

Post-translational modifications:

Bradykinin is released from kininogen by plasma kallikrein. Hydroxylation of Pro-383 occurs prior to the release of bradykinin.

Phosphorylation sites are present in the extracellular medium.

N- and O-glycosylated. O-glycosylated with core 1 or possibly core 8 glycans.

Similarity:

Contains 3 cystatin kininogen-type domains.

SWISS:

P01042

Gene ID:

3827

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 3827](#)Human

[Omim: 228960](#)Human

[SwissProt: P01042](#)Human

[Unigene: 77741](#)Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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