



Rabbit Anti-KLK1 antibody

SL1963R

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| Product Name: | KLK1 |
| Chinese Name: | 激肽释放酶1抗体 |
| Alias: | Kallikrein 1; Kallikrein-1; hK1; Klk6; KLKR; Glandular kallikrein 1; hK 1; Kallikrein serine protease 1; Kidney/pancreas/salivary gland kallikrein; Klk 6; Tissue kallikrein; Klk1b3; Klk1c1; Ngfg; rGK-1; preprokallikrein; KLK1_HUMAN. |
| Organism Species: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| React Species: | Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Horse,Rabbit, |
| Applications: | ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-F=1:400-800IF=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: | 26kDa |
| Cellular localization: | The nucleusSecretory protein |
| Form: | Lyophilized or Liquid |
| Concentration: | 1mg/ml |
| immunogen: | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KLK1:101-200/262 |
| 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: | 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. This gene is one of the fifteen kallikrein subfamily members located in a cluster on chromosome 19. This protein is functionally conserved in its capacity to release the vasoactive peptide, Lys- |

bradykinin, from low molecular weight kininogen. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:

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

Tissue Specificity:

Isoform 2 is expressed in pancreas, salivary glands, kidney, colon, prostate gland, testis, spleen and the colon adenocarcinoma cell line T84.

Post-translational modifications:

The O-linked polysaccharides on Ser-93, Ser-104 and Ser-167 are probably the mucin type linked to GalNAc. In PubMed:3163150, GalNAc was detected with the corresponding peptides but not located.

Similarity:

Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Kallikrein subfamily. Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.

SWISS:

P06870

Gene ID:

3816

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 3816](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 24594](#)Rat

[GenBank: NP_002248.1](#)Human

[Omim: 147910](#)Human

[SwissProt: P06870](#)Human

[SwissProt: P00758](#)Rat

[Unigene: 123107](#)Human

[Unigene: 11331](#)Rat

Important Note:

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

激肽释放酶KLK是激肽系统的主要限速酶, 它是一组存在于多数组织和体液中的

丝氨酸蛋白酶, 是一种肽链内切酶。KLK又称血管舒缓素, 包括15个家族成员。在不同的组织中广泛表达, 具有蛋白水解酶的活性。它特异性的在碳末端切割底物肽, 可裂解激肽原释放具有活性的激肽, 由激肽发挥对Cardiovascular系统及肾脏功能的调节作用。

组织KLK是一个大的基因家族, 主要分布在肺、肾、血管、脑、肾上腺组织, 为一种中等大小的glycoprotein。