ARG56296
anti-KLKB1 / Plasma Kallikrein antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes KLKB1 / Plasma Kallikrein
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	KLKB1 / Plasma Kallikrein
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of Human KLKB1 / Plasma Kallikrein
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	PPK; PKKD; Fletcher factor; EC 3.4.21.34; Kininogenin; KLK3; PKK; Plasma kallikrein; Plasma prekallikrein

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IHC-P	1:50 - 1:100
WB	1:500 - 1:1000

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

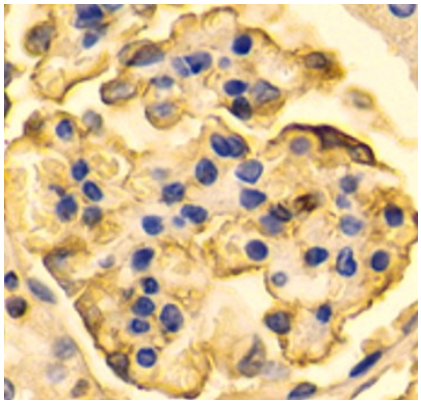
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

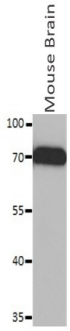
Database links	GeneID: 16621 Mouse GeneID: 3818 Human Swiss-port # P03952 Human Swiss-port # P26262 Mouse
Gene Symbol	KLKB1
Gene Full Name	kallikrein B, plasma (Fletcher factor) 1
Background	Plasma prekallikrein is a glycoprotein that participates in the surface-dependent activation of blood coagulation, fibrinolysis, kinin generation and inflammation. It is synthesized in the liver and secreted into the blood as a single polypeptide chain. Plasma prekallikrein is converted to plasma kallikrein by factor XIIa by the cleavage of an internal Arg-Ile bond. Plasma kallikrein therefore is composed of a heavy chain and a light chain held together by a disulphide bond. The heavy chain originates from the amino-terminal end of the zymogen and contains 4 tandem repeats of 90 or 91 amino acids. Each repeat harbors a novel structure called the apple domain. The heavy chain is required for the surface-dependent pro-coagulant activity of plasma kallikrein. The light chain contains the active site or catalytic domain of the enzyme and is homologous to the trypsin family of serine proteases. Plasma prekallikrein deficiency causes a prolonged activated partial thromboplastin time in patients. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	The enzyme cleaves Lys-Arg and Arg-Ser bonds. It activates, in a reciprocal reaction, factor XII after its binding to a negatively charged surface. It also releases bradykinin from HMW kininogen and may also play a role in the renin-angiotensin system by converting prorenin into renin. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	71 kDa

Images



ARG56296 anti-KLKB1 / Plasma Kallikrein antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Rat kidney stained with ARG56296 anti-KLKB1 / Plasma Kallikrein antibody at 1:200 dilution.



ARG56296 anti-KLKB1 / Plasma Kallikrein antibody WB image

Western blot: Mouse brain lysate stained with ARG56296 anti-KLKB1 / Plasma Kallikrein antibody.