

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Kininogen/Kininostatin in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Kininostatin Lys438-Ser531 Accession # P01042
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

High molecular weight kininogen (HK) is a secreted plasma glycoprotein consisting of six domains (D1 through D6). It binds specifically to endothelial cells and serves as a substrate of plasma kallikrein which releases bradykinin from within D4 of HK. Bradykinin is an active peptide that regulates multiple vascular processes. The resulting cleaved HK, called HKa, is a disulfide-linked dimer containing a heavy chain (D1 to D3) and a light chain (D5 and D6). HKa differs from HK in conformation and possesses new functional properties. It is a potent angiogenesis inhibitor that strongly inhibits endothelial cell proliferation and migration. HKa also induces apoptosis of endothelial cells. D5 of HKa has been shown to be the active region primarily responsible for the HKa anti-angiogenic activity and has been named kininostatin. While both HK and HKa are plasma proteins that are present in circulation, it is not known if kininostatin (D5) can be released from HKa and exist in plasma (1-4).

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