

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Kallikrein 6 in Western blots. In this format, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) KLK3, rhKLK5, rhKLK8, rhKLK10, and rhKLK11 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Kallikrein 6 aa 22-244
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human Kallikrein 6/Neurosin (Catalog # 5164-SE)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Tissue kallikreins are a family of extracellular serine proteases consisting of 15 members (1, 2). The genes of this family aligned in tandem on chromosome 19q13.4 represent the largest contiguous group of proteases within the human genome. Tissue kallikreins have attracted great interest as potential biomarkers for various cancers, including prostate, ovarian, breast, testicular, and lung (2, 3). Human Kallikrein 6 (hKLK6) is a member of tissue kallikrein family observed in breast and brain tissues, colon carcinoma cells, and oligodendrocytes (1 - 3). Known protein substrates of hKLK6 are myelin basic protein, the precursor of the Aβ amyloid peptide, and plasminogen. Its physiological functions may include the participation in demyelination processes as well as in the progression of inflammatory disease of the CNS. The level of hKLK6 is reduced in brain extracts of Alzheimer patients and increased in serum of patients with ovarian cancer.

References:

1. Emami, N. and E.P. Diamandis (2007) Clin Chim Acta **381**:78.
2. Borgoño, C.A. and E.P. Diamandis (2004) Nat. Rev. Cancer, **4**:876.
3. Paliouras, M. *et al.* (2007) Cancer Lett. **249**:61.