

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Kallikrein 6/Neurosin in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Factor X, recombinant mouse HGFA, rhKLK3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 15, rhThrombin, or rhuPA is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 265508
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Kallikrein 6/Neurosin Leu22-Lys244 Accession # Q92876
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 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.
Immunoprecipitation	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

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 (KLK6) is a member of tissue kallikrein family observed in breast and brain tissues, colon carcinoma cells, and oligodendrocytes (1-3). Known protein substrates of KLK6 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 KLK6 is reduced in brain extracts of Alzheimer patients and increased in serum of patients with ovarian cancer.

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