

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Kallikrein 11 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human Kallikrein 3 and recombinant human Kallikrein 5 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₃ Clone # 189308
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Kallikrein 11 Glu19-Asn250 Accession # Q9UBX7 Isoform 1
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose and Mannitol. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

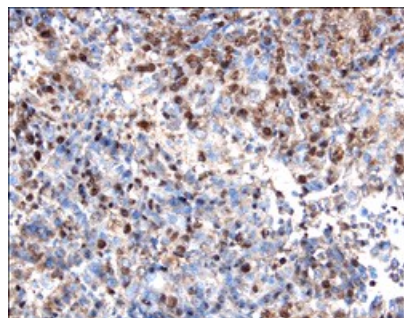
APPLICATIONS

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	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human Kallikrein 11 (Catalog # 1595-SE)
Immunohistochemistry	8-25 µg/mL	See Below

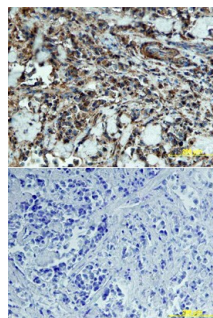
DATA

Immunohistochemistry



Kallikrein 11 in Human Breast Cancer Tissue. Kallikrein 11 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human breast cancer tissue using 8 µg/mL Mouse Anti-Human Kallikrein 11 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB1595) overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained with the Anti-Mouse HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # [CTS002](#)) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). View our protocol for [Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections](#).

Immunohistochemistry



Kallikrein 11 in Human Breast. Kallikrein 11 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human breast array using Mouse Anti-Human Kallikrein 11 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB1595) at 25 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Mouse HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # [CTS002](#)) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Lower panel shows a lack of labeling if primary antibodies are omitted and tissue is stained only with secondary antibody followed by incubation with detection reagents. View our protocol for [Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections](#).

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <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

As a member of human tissue kallikrein family, Kallikrein 11, also known as hippostasin, trypsin-like serine protease and PRSS20, is encoded by the KLK11 gene (1). Two alternatively spliced forms exist, resulting in 250 (isoform 1) and 282 (isoform 2) amino acid sequences, respectively (2-5). Isoform 1 consists of a signal peptide (residues 1-18), a short pro peptide (residues 19-21) and the mature chain (residues 22-250). Isoform 2 is identical to isoform 1, except that a 32 amino acid segment is inserted in isoform 2 before residue 1 in isoform 1. Isoform 1 is predominantly expressed in brain whereas isoform 2 is preferentially expressed in prostate. KLK11 is a novel marker for ovarian and prostate cancer carcinomas (6-8).

References:

1. Yousef, G.M. and E.P. Diamandis (2001) *Endocrine Rev.* **22**:184.
2. Yoshida, S. *et al.* (1998) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* **1399**:225.
3. Yousef, G.M. *et al.* (2000) *Genomics* **63**:88.
4. Mitsui, S. *et al.* (2000) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **272**:205.
5. Gan, L. *et al.* (2000) *Gene* **257**:119.
6. Diamandis, E.P. *et al.* (2002) *Cancer Res.* **62**:295.
7. Nakamura, T. *et al.* (2003) *Urology* **61**:1042.
8. Borgono, C.A. *et al.* (2003) *Int. J. Cancer* **106**:605.