

## DESCRIPTION

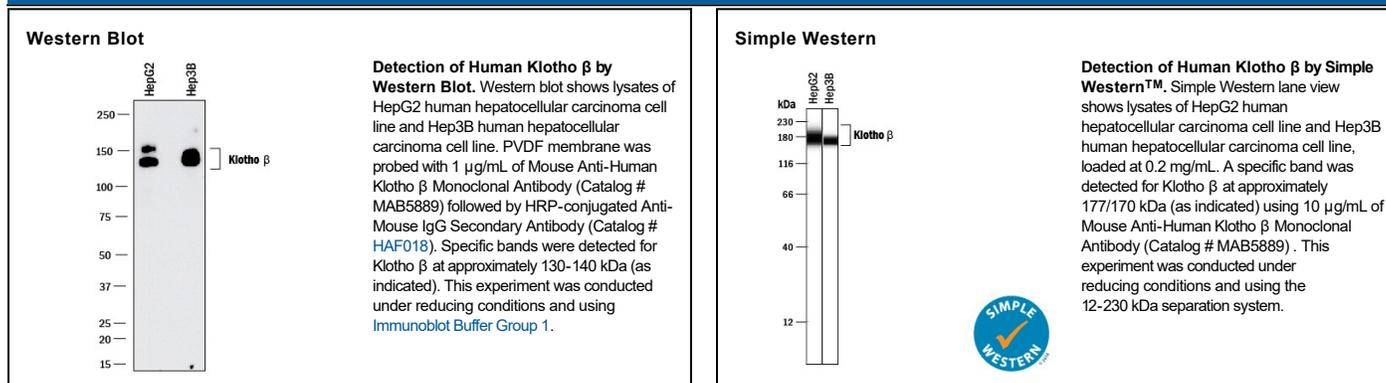
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human Klotho $\beta$ in direct ELISA and Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2A</sub> Clone # 885935
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Klotho $\beta$ Phe53-Leu997 Accession # Q86Z14
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 $\mu$ m 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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	1 $\mu$ g/mL	See Below
<b>Simple Western</b>	10 $\mu$ g/mL	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	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
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

Klotho  $\beta$  (b-Klotho or KLB) is a 125-135 kDa member of the KL family, Glycosyl Hydrolase 1 superfamily of proteins. It plays key role in the biology of the endocrine FGFs (FGF-15/19; 21; 23). KLB appears to serve as a signaling cofactor for select FGFRs, including FGFR-1c, -2c, -3c and FGFR4. The cofactor is known to constitutively interact with FGFRs, promote FGF binding to their appropriate FGFRs, and to bind directly to FGF-19 and FGF-21. Notably, FGF-23 appears to utilize a-Klotho/KL for its FGFR signaling cofactor, and FGF-1, while not dependent upon KLB for signaling, can utilize KLB to potentiate certain activities. KLB is expressed on select cells, including adipocytes and hepatocytes. Human KLB is a 1044 amino acids (aa) type III transmembrane (TM) protein (i.e.-a type I TM protein lacking a signal sequence). It contains a 996 aa extracellular region (aa 1-996) and a 27 aa cytoplasmic domain (aa 1018-1044). The extracellular region contains two glycosyl hydrolase domains (aa 77-508 and 517-967) plus eleven potential N-linked glycosylation sites. Neither hydrolase domain is active as they lack a key Glu residue needed for activity. Over aa 53-997, human KLB shares 80% aa sequence identity with mouse KLB. And relative to KL/a-Klotho, human KLB and KL share just 44% aa sequence identity over the entire length of the molecules.