

Product datasheet for **AP32851PU-N**

Klotho Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Sandwich ELISA: To detect Human Klotho by Sandwich ELISA (using 100µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.5-2.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. This antigen affinity purified antibody, in conjunction with Biotinylated Anti-Human Klotho (Cat.-No AP32851BT-N or AP32851BT-S) as a detection antibody, allows the detection of at least 0.2-0.4 ng/well of recombinant Human Klotho. Western Blot: To detect Human Klotho by Western Blot analysis this antibody can be used at a concentration of 0.1-0.2 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents the detection limit for recombinant Human Klotho is 1.5-3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	CHO cells derived recombinant, highly pure Human Klotho (Cat.-No AR08005PU)
Specificity:	This antibody detects Human Klotho. Other species not tested.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives. State: Aff - Purified State: Lyophilized (sterile filtered) purified Ig fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography employing immobilized Human Klotho matrix
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	klotho



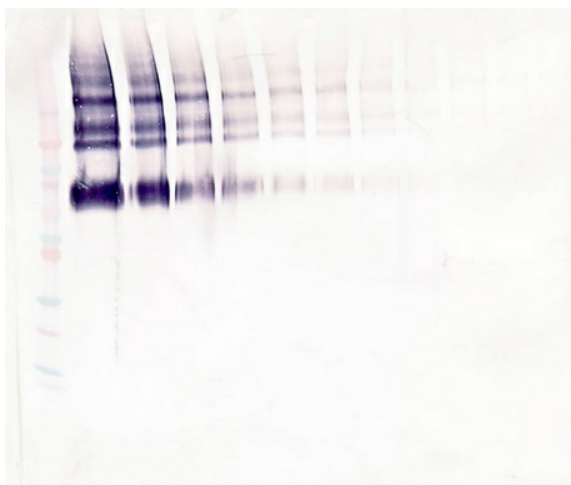
[View online »](#)

Database Link: [Entrez Gene 9365 Human Q9UEF7](#)

Background: Klotho is a glycosylated protein that plays an important role in the regulation of phosphate and calcium homeostasis. Human Klotho exists in both membrane bound and secreted forms, and is predominantly expressed in the kidney convoluted tubules, and to a lesser extent, in the brain, reproductive organs, endocrine glands, urinary bladder, skeletal muscle, placenta, and colon,. The full length transmembrane form has a large extracellular domain composed of two homologous subunits termed KL1 and KL2, which contain 516 and 439 amino acid residues, respectively, The predominant circulating form, which is derived from alternative RNA splicing, contains the KL1 subunit and constitutes the N-terminal sequence of transmembrane Klotho. A third Klotho protein of about 128 kDa has been identified in the blood and cerebrospinal fluid. This circulating protein arises from the action of an as yet unidentified protease which cleaves transmembrane Klotho just above and/or within the plasma membrane. Klotho has been shown to play a key role in the signaling cascade of fibroblast growth factor-23 (FGF-23), a bone derived hormone that acts in the kidney to inhibit phosphate reabsorption and vitamin D biosynthesis. Klotho promotes FGF-23 signaling through binding to FGFRI (IIIc) which converts this canonical FGF receptor into a specific receptor for FGF-23. In the absence of Klotho the function of FGF-23 is literally abolished.

Synonyms: KL, Klotho, EC 3.2.1.31

Product images:



Western Blot (Unreduced) using Klotho antibody
Cat.-NoAP32851PU



Western Blot (Reduced) using Klotho antibody
Cat.-NoAP32851PU