

Product datasheet for TA368838S

Kallikrein 1 (KLK1) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type: Primary Antibodies

Applications: IHC

Recommended Dilution: IHC: 50-200

Positive control: Human liver cancer Predicted cell location: Cytoplasm

Reactivity: Human
Host: Rabbit
Isotype: IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

Immunogen: Fusion protein of human KLK1

Formulation: pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol

Purification: Antigen affinity purification

Conjugation: Unconjugated Storage: Store at -20°C.

Stability: 1 year

Gene Name: kallikrein 1

Database Link: Entrez Gene 3816 Human

P06870

Background: Kallikreins are a subgroup of serine proteases having diverse physiological functions. Growing

evidence suggests that many kallikreins are implicated in carcinogenesis and some have potential as novel cancer and other disease biomarkers. This gene is one of the fifteen kallikrein subfamily members located in a cluster on chromosome 19. This protein is

functionally conserved in its capacity to release the vasoactive peptide, Lys-bradykinin, from

low molecular weight kininogen.

Synonyms: hK1; Klk6; KLKR



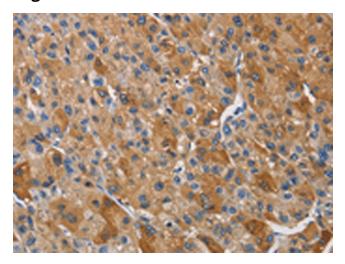
OriGene Technologies, Inc. 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200

CN: techsupport@origene.cn

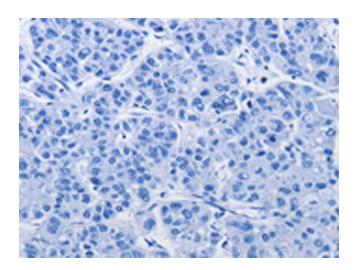
Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com



Product images:

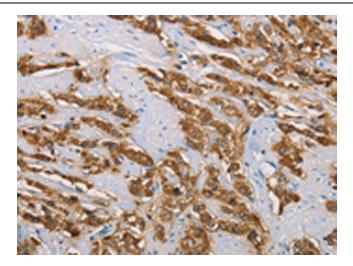


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using [TA368838] (KLK1 Antibody) at dilution 1/40 (Original magnification: ×200)

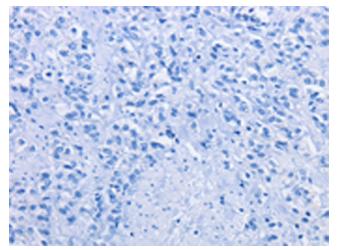


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using [TA368838] (KLK1 Antibody) at dilution 1/40, treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: ×200)





Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human prostate cancer tissue using [TA368838] (KLK1 Antibody) at dilution 1/40 (Original magnification: ×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human prostate cancer tissue using [TA368838] (KLK1 Antibody) at dilution 1/40, treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: ×200)