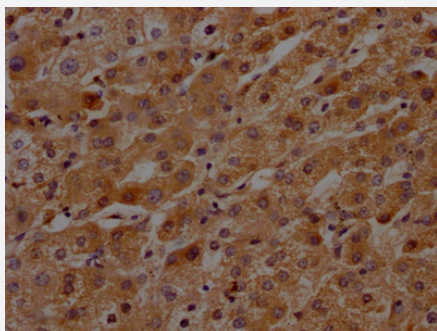


RecomAb™

KLKB1 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 9F6

Catalog # RAB04104 Size 100 uL

Applications



Immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemistry image of KLKB1 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 9F6 diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human liver tissue performed on a Leica Bond™ system.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human KLKB1.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against recombinant protein corresponding to full length human KLKB1.
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	ELISA Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:200) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH7.4 (150mM NaCl, 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20 °C or -80 °C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note

This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemistry image of KLKB1 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 9F6 diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human liver tissue performed on a Leica BondTM system.

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — KLKB1

Entrez GeneID [3818](#)

Protein Accession# [P03952](#)

Gene Name KLKB1

Gene Alias KLK3, PPK

Gene Description kallikrein B, plasma (Fletcher factor) 1

Omim ID [229000](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

Plasma prekallikrein is a glycoprotein that participates in the surface-dependent activation of blood coagulation, fibrinolysis, kinin generation and inflammation. It is synthesized in the liver and secreted into the blood as a single polypeptide chain. Plasma prekallikrein is converted to plasma kallikrein by factor XIIa by the cleavage of an internal Arg-Ile bond. Plasma kallikrein therefore is composed of a heavy chain and a light chain held together by a disulphide bond. The heavy chain originates from the amino-terminal end of the zymogen and contains 4 tandem repeats of 90 or 91 amino acids. Each repeat harbors a novel structure called the apple domain. The heavy chain is required for the surface-dependent pro-coagulant activity of plasma kallikrein. The light chain contains the active site or catalytic domain of the enzyme and is homologous to the trypsin family of serine proteases. Plasma prekallikrein deficiency causes a prolonged activated partial thromboplastin time in patients. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations Kallikrein, plasma|kallikrein 3, plasma|kallikrein B plasma|kininogenin|plasma kallikrein B1

Pathway

- [Complement and coagulation cascades](#)

Disease

- [Birth Weight](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Glioblastoma](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Meningeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Meningioma](#)
- [Venous Thrombosis](#)