

## KLKB1

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:** WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200

**Calculated MW:** 71kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human KLKB1

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

PPK; KLK3;

**Catalog #:** A5318

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 3818

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** P03952

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

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.

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