

Anti-PSA Mouse mAb

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab) Catalog # AP53491

Specification

Anti-PSA Mouse mAb - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Isotype Immunogen

Human Mouse Monoclonal Mouse IgG1 Purified recombinant fragment of KLK3 (aa26-251) expressed in E. Coli. Acites aa26-251

IHC

P07288

Purification Antigen Region

Anti-PSA Mouse mAb - Additional Information

Gene ID 354

Other Names APS; PSA; hK3; KLK2A1; KLK3

Dilution IHC~~1:1000

Format					
Ascitic fluid	containing	0.09%	(W/V)	sodium	azide.

Storage Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Anti-PSA Mouse mAb - Protein Information

Name KLK3

Synonyms APS

Function Hydrolyzes semenogelin-1 thus leading to the liquefaction of the seminal coagulum.

Cellular Location Secreted.

Anti-PSA Mouse mAb - Protocols



Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Anti-PSA Mouse mAb - Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of PSA in Human prostate carcinoma sections(IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a EDTA buffer (pH9.0). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/1000) for 1 hours at room temperature. A undiluted biotinylated CRF Anti-Polyvalent HRP Polymer antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

Anti-PSA Mouse mAb - Background

Kallikrein-related peptidase 3.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. Its protein product is a protease present in seminal plasma. It is thought to function normally in the liquefaction of seminal coagulum, presumably by hydrolysis of the high molecular mass seminal vesicle protein. Serum level of this protein, called PSA in the clinical setting, is useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of prostatic carcinoma. Alternate splicing of this gene generates several transcript variants encoding different isoforms.