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Kallikrein 2 (KLK2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6321b

Specification

Kallikrein 2 (KLK2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	P20151
Other Accession	NP_005542

Kallikrein 2 (KLK2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3817

Other Names
Kallikrein-2, Glandular kallikrein-1, hGK-1, Tissue kallikrein-2, KLK2

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Kallikrein 2 (KLK2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name KLK2

Function
Glandular kallikreins cleave Met-Lys and Arg-Ser bonds in kininogen to release Lys-bradykinin.

Kallikrein 2 (KLK2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

Kallikrein 2 (KLK2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

Kallikrein 2 (KLK2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

Kallikreins are a group of serine proteases manifesting diverse physiological functions. The glandular kallikreins are a distinct group of serine proteases with an ability to release vasoactive peptides from kininogen in vitro, although the kininogenase activity of different kallikreins is highly variable. Glandular kallikreins cleave Met-Lys and Arg-Ser bonds in kininogen to release

Lys-bradykinin. Many kallikrein genes are differentially expressed in various malignancies. Human glandular kallikrein (hK2; encoded by the KLK2 gene) is an emerging tumor marker for prostate cancer.

Kallikrein 2 (KLK2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Haese, A., et al., J Urol. 2005 Mar;173(3):752-6. Chiang, C.H., et al., J Urol. 2005 Feb;173(2):429-32.Clements, J.A., et al., Crit Rev Clin Lab Sci. 2004;41(3):265-312. Borgono, C.A., et al., Mol Cancer Res. 2004 May;2(5):257-80.Yousef, G.M., Clin Biochem. 2003 Sep;36(6):443-52.