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Hemocyanin-Keyhole Limpet (KLH) subunits, solution recombinant protein

KLH, keyhole limpett hemocyanin, hemocyanin, Megathura crenulata hemocyanin
Catalog # PBV10537r

Specification

Hemocyanin-Keyhole Limpet (KLH) subunits, solution recombinant protein - Product info

Concentration	**20**
Calculated MW	**350 and 390 kDa (Two main characteristic bands co-migrating with ferritin) KDa**

Hemocyanin-Keyhole Limpet (KLH) subunits, solution recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene Symbol	**KLH**

Other Names
KLH, keyhole limpett hemocyanin, hemocyanin, Megathura crenulata hemocyanin

Gene Source	**Megathura crenulata**
Source	**Megathura crenulata, Giant keyhole limpet**
Assay&Purity	**MPLC-SEC; ≥ 95%**
Assay2&Purity2	**N/A;**
Recombinant	**No**

Format
Liquid

Storage
2-8°C ; 20 mg/ml of clear dark blue liquid which may contain some particulate and fibers.

Hemocyanin-Keyhole Limpet (KLH) subunits, solution recombinant protein - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Hemocyanin-Keyhole Limpet (KLH) subunits, solution recombinant protein - Images

Hemocyanin-Keyhole Limpet (KLH) subunits, solution recombinant protein - Background

Hemocyanins are proteins that use copper binding sites to bind and transport oxygen in a variety of arthropods and mollusks. Hemocyanin is isolated from the hemolymph of the animals. Hemocyanin is one of the strongest antigens known. Hemocyanin has been in use as an immunological reagent for many years. It is used as a carrier protein for antibody production

against antigens. Recent advances in immunology and the role immune system plays in diseases have opened a whole new era of product development activities aimed at developing novel therapeutics which is aimed at teaching the body's immune system to fight diseases like cancer, AIDS, etc. The approach involves the use of highly immunogenic molecule like the hemocyanin for non-specific immunostimulation (NSI) or active specific immunostimulation (ASI) using conjugate vaccines, wherein the tumor (disease) specific antigens are covalently bound to carrier protein like KLH and the product used in human clinical studies. Such products are termed “vaccines”. BioVision’s KLH subunits powder has major advantages associated with it, in terms of flexibility of use, the choice of buffer in early developmental studies and avoidance of issues associated with reconstitution of dry powder. These subunits are highly pure and have low endotoxin content.