

## Product Information

### Anti-Kallikrein 15 (KLK15)

produced in rabbit, affinity isolated antibody

Catalog Number **K1640**

#### Product Description

Anti-Kallikrein 15 (KLK15) is produced in rabbit using as immunogen a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues 75-87 [HNLRKRDGPEQLR] of human Kallikrein 15 (GeneID 55554). This sequence is 92% identical in mouse and rat. The antibody is affinity-purified.

Anti-Kallikrein 15 recognizes human Kallikrein 15. Applications include the detection of Kallikrein 15 by immunoblotting (~28 kDa) and immunohistochemistry.

This is a novel human kallikrein gene. Kallikreins are a subgroup of serine proteases and are implicated in carcinogenesis. KLK15 is up-regulated in more aggressive forms of prostate cancer, which indicates its potential use as a diagnostic or prognostic marker for prostate cancer. The gene contains multiple polyadenylation sites and is alternatively spliced. Four splice variants, each encoding a distinct isoform, have been described.

#### Reagent

Supplied as a solution in phosphate buffered saline, containing 0.02% sodium azide.

Antibody concentration: ~1.0 mg/mL

#### Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

#### Storage/Stability

For continuous use, store at 2-8 °C for up to three months. For extended storage, freeze in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing, or storage in "frost-free" freezers, is not recommended.

#### Product Profile

Immunoblotting: a working dilution of 1:500 to 1:1,000 is recommended.

Immunohistochemistry: an optimal working antibody dilution should be determined.

**Note:** In order to obtain the best results using various techniques and preparations, we recommend determining the optimal working dilutions by titration.

#### References

1. Yousef, G.M., et al., Prognostic value of the human kallikrein gene 15 expression in ovarian cancer. *J Clin Oncol.* **21(16)**: 3119-3126 (2003).

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