

KAL1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01)**Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant KAL1.****Catalog # AT2588a****Specification**

KAL1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P23352
Other Accession	NM_000216
Reactivity	Human
Host	mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a Kappa
Calculated MW	76112

KAL1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3730**Other Names**

Anosmin-1, Adhesion molecule-like X-linked, Kallmann syndrome protein, KAL1, ADMLX, KAL, KALIG1

Target/Specificity

KAL1 (NP_000207, 548 a.a. ~ 657 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.

Dilution

WB~~1:500~1000

E~~N/A

Format

Clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2 .

Storage

Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Precautions

KAL1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

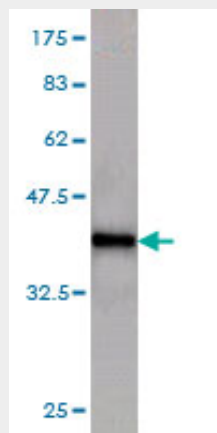
KAL1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Protocols

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

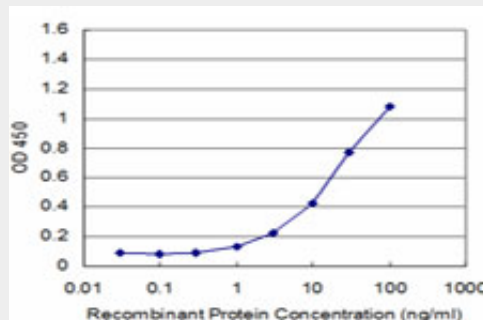
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)

- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

KAL1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Images



Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein. Western Blot detection against Immunogen (37.84 kDa) .



Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged KAL1 is approximately 1ng/ml as a capture antibody.

KAL1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Background

Mutations in this gene cause the X-linked Kallmann syndrome. The encoded protein is similar in sequence to proteins known to function in neural cell adhesion and axonal migration. In addition, this cell surface protein is N-glycosylated and may have anti-protease activity.

KAL1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - References

1. Keratinocyte-derived anosmin-1, an extracellular glycoprotein encoded by the X-linked Kallmann syndrome gene, is involved in modulation of epidermal nerve density in atopic dermatitis. Tengara S, Tominaga M, Kamo A, Taneda K, Negi O, Ogawa H, Takamori K. J Dermatol Sci. 2010 Apr;58(1):64-71. Epub 2010 Feb 20.