

KLKB1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP14109b**Specification**

KLKB1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P03952](#)

KLKB1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3818

Other Names

Plasma kallikrein, Fletcher factor, Kininogenin, Plasma prekallikrein, Plasma kallikrein heavy chain, Plasma kallikrein light chain, KLKB1, KLK3

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP14109b was selected from the C-term region of KLKB1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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.

KLKB1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name KLKB1

Synonyms KLK3

Function

Participates in the surface-dependent activation of blood coagulation. Activates, in a reciprocal reaction, coagulation factor XII/F12 after binding to negatively charged surfaces. Releases bradykinin from HMW kininogen and may also play a role in the renin- angiotensin system by converting prorenin into renin.

Cellular Location

Secreted.

Tissue Location

Found in plasma (at protein level).

KLKB1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

KLKB1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

KLKB1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

Plasma prekallikrein is a glycoprotein that participates in the surface-dependent activation of blood coagulation, fibrinolysis, kinin generation and inflammation. It is synthesized in the liver and secreted into the blood as a single polypeptide chain. Plasma prekallikrein is converted to plasma kallikrein by factor XIIa by the cleavage of an internal Arg-Ile bond. Plasma kallikrein therefore is composed of a heavy chain and a light chain held together by a disulphide bond. The heavy chain originates from the amino-terminal end of the zymogen and contains 4 tandem repeats of 90 or 91 amino acids. Each repeat harbors a novel structure called the apple domain. The heavy chain is required for the surface-dependent pro-coagulant activity of plasma kallikrein. The light chain contains the active site or catalytic domain of the enzyme and is homologous to the trypsin family of serine proteases. Plasma prekallikrein deficiency causes a prolonged activated partial thromboplastin time in patients.

KLKB1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

MacKenzie, J.A., et al. Appl Physiol Nutr Metab 35(4):518-525(2010) Han, S., et al. Hum. Immunol. 71(7):727-730(2010) Rajaraman, P., et al. Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev. 19(5):1356-1361(2010) Eeckhoudt, S.L., et al. Thromb. Haemost. 103(4):866-867(2010) Barber, M.J., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (3), E9763 (2010) :