Recombinant Human Kallikrein 3/PSA Protein(Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMH100343

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

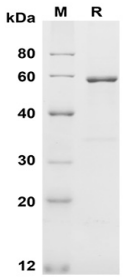
Description

Species	Human
Source	Mammalian-derived Human Kallikrein 3/PSA proteins Met1-Pro261, with an C-terminal Fc
Calculated MW	53.6 kDa
Observed MW	60 kDa
Accession	P07288
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human Kallikrein 3/PSA proteins, 2 μg/lane of Recombinant Human Kallikrein 3/PSA proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 60 KD

Background

KLK3 (Kallikrein Related Peptidase 3) is a Protein Coding gene. The gene is one of the fifteen kallikrein subfamily members located in a cluster on chromosome 19. It encodes a single-chain glycoprotein, a protease that is synthesized in the epithelial cells of the prostate gland and is present in seminal plasma. KLK3, also known as Prostate Specific antigen (PSA), kallikrein-related peptidase 3, Gamma-seminoprotein, is a secreted protein of the glandular kallikrein subfamily of serine proteases. KLK3 contains one peptidase S1 domain. KLK3 is a glycoprotein produced almost exclusively by the prostate gland. Growing evidence suggests that many kallikreins are implicated in carcinogenesis and some have potential as novel cancer and other disease biomarkers.