丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂 SPINK9 抗体

产品货号： mlR17676

英文名称： SPINK9

中文名称： 丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂 SPINK9 抗体

别　　名： ISK9_HUMAN; LEKTI2; Lymphoepithelial Kazal-type-related inhibitor 2; Serine protease inhibitor Kazal-type 9; SPINK9.

研究领域： 肿瘤　细胞生物　信号转导　泛素

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

细胞定位： 分泌型蛋白

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SPINK9:40-86/86

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： SPINK9 is an 86 amino acid secreted protein that contains one kazal-like domain and is thought to function as a serine protease inhibitor, possibly playing a role in proteolytic cascades. The gene encoding SPINK9 maps to human chromosome 5, which contains 181 million base pairs and comprises nearly 6% of the human genome. Chromosome 5 is associated with Cockayne syndrome through the ERCC8 gene and familial adenomatous polyposis through the adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) tumor suppressor gene. Treacher Collins syndrome is also chromosome 5-associated and is caused by insertions or deletions within the TCOF1 gene. Deletion of the p arm of chromosome 5 leads to Cri du chat syndrome, while deletion of the q arm or of chromosome 5 altogether is common in therapy-related acute myelogenous leukemias and myelodysplastic syndrome.

Function:

Serine protease inhibitor which specifically inhibits KLK5. May contribute to the regulation of the desquamation process in skin by inhibiting KLK5.

Subunit:

Dimer. Interacts with KLK5 and KLK8.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted.

Tissue Specificity:

Skin. Highly expressed at sites of hyperkeratosis. Also detected in thymus, tonsils, testis, pancreas, liver, placenta and brain. Expressed at stratum granulosum and stratum corneum at palmar and plantar sites (at protein level).

Similarity:

Contains 1 Kazal-like domain.

SWISS:

Q5DT21

Gene ID:

643394

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.