



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human Kallikrein 4/KLK4 Protein (His Tag)(Active)

RPES0622

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0622

Size: 10µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_004908.3

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 25.8 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 30-35 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity: Measured by its ability to cleave the fluorogenic peptide substrate Boc-VPR-AMC. (R&D Systems, Catalog # ES011). The specific activity is >250 pmoles/min/µg. (Activation description: The proenzyme needs to be activated by Thermolysin for an activated form)

Purity: > 94 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: Kallikrein-4; Enamel Matrix Serine Proteinase 1; Kallikrein-Like Protein 1; KLK-L1; Prostase; Serine Protease 17; KLK4; EMSP1; PRSS17; PSTS; AI2A1; ARM1; EMSP; kallikrein; KLK-L1

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Ser 254

Background:

Kallikrein-4, also known as Enamel matrix serine proteinase 1, Kallikrein-like protein 1, KLK-L1, Serine protease 17, KLK4, PRSS17 and EMSP1, is a secreted protein which belongs to the peptidase S1 family and Kallikrein subfamily. Kallikrein-4 / KLK4 is a serine protease expressed during enamel maturation, and proteolytic processing of the enamel matrix by KLK4 is critical for proper enamel formation. Kallikrein-4 / KLK4 contains one peptidase S1 domain. Kallikrein-4 / KLK4 is secreted by transition- and maturation-stage ameloblasts. KLK4 aggressively degrades the retained organic matrix following the termination of enamel protein secretion. Two proteases are secreted into the enamel matrix of developing teeth. The early protease is enamelysin (MMP-20). The late protease is kallikrein 4 (KLK4). The principle functions of MMP-20 and KLK4 in dental enamel formation are to facilitate the orderly replacement of organic matrix with mineral, generating an enamel layer that is harder, less porous, and unstained by retained enamel proteins. Defects in Kallikrein-4 / KLK4 are the cause of amelogenesis imperfecta hypomaturational type 2A1 (AI2A1) which is an autosomal recessive defect of enamel formation. The disorder involves both primary and secondary dentitions.