

Screening Libraries

Proteins

Product Data Sheet

Kallikrein-14 Protein, Mouse (His)

Cat. No.: HY-P71590

Synonyms: Klk14; Gk14Kallikrein-14; EC 3.4.21.-; Glandular kallikrein KLK14; mGK14; Kallikrein related-

Mouse Species: Source: E. coli

Accession: Q8CGR5 (24I-250N)

Gene ID: 317653

Molecular Weight: Approximately 28.5 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	AA	Seq	uen	ce
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IIGGYRCVRN SQPWQVALQA GPGHRFLCGG VLLSDQWVIT AAHCARPILH VALGKHNIRR WEATQQVVRV ARQVPHPQYQ PQAHDNDLML LKLQKKVRLG RAVKTISVAS SCASPGTPCR VSGWGTIASP IARYPTALQC CHRAYPGIIT VNVNIMSEQA SGMVCAGVPE GGKDSCQGDS GGPLVCGGQL QGLVSWGMER

CAMPGYPGVY ANLCNYHSWI QRTMQSN

Biological Activity

The enzyme activity of this recombinant protein is testing in progress, we cannot offer a guarantee yet.

Appearance

Lyophilized powder.

Formulation

Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against solution in Tris-based buffer, 50% glycerol.

Endotoxin Level

<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.

Reconsititution

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH₂O.

Storage & Stability

Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.

Shipping

Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

Kallikrein-14, a serine-type endopeptidase, exhibits a versatile substrate specificity with both trypsin-like and chymotrypsinlike activities. This protease is implicated in the activation or inactivation of various proteinase-activated receptors, including F2R, F2RL1, and F2RL3, as well as other kallikreins such as KLK1, KLK3, KLK5, and KLK11. It plays a crucial role in seminal clot liquefaction through the direct cleavage of semenogelins SEMG1 and SEMG2, leading to the activation of KLK3. Additionally, Kallikrein-14 is involved in epidermal desquamation by cleaving desmoglein DSG1, contributing to the

shedding of superficial corneocytes from the skin surface. Its engagement in tumor progression encompasses roles in growth, invasion, and angiogenesis. Notably, Kallikrein-14 is subject to inhibition by various serine protease inhibitors, including SERPINA1, SERPINC1, SERPINE1, and SERPINF2, as well as aprotinin, soybean trypsin inhibitor, and leupeptin. Its autoproteolytic activity may have regulatory implications, and the enzyme's activation is facilitated by citrate while being inhibited by zinc and, to a lesser extent, manganese.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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