# **Product Name: Recombinant Mouse KLK7 (C-6His)**

Catalog #: PHM1040



### **Summary**

Name Kallikrein 7/KLK7

**Purity** Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

**Endotoxin level** <1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.

Construction Recombinant Mouse Kallikrein 7 is produced by our Mammalian expression

system and the target gene encoding Gln22-Arg249 is expressed with a 6His

tag at the C-terminus.

Accession # Q91VE3

**Host** Human Cells

**Species** Mouse

Predicted Molecular Mass 26.1 KDa

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM HEPES, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it

immediately at the temperature listed below.

**Stability&Storage** Store at  $\leq$ -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at  $\leq$ -70°C, stable for 3

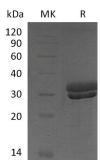
months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw

cycles.

**Reconstitution** Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is

not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

### **SDS-PAGE** image



## **Background**

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**Alternative Names** 

**Background** 

Kallikrein-7; Klk7; Serine protease 6; Stratum corneum chymotryptic enzyme; Thymopsin; kallikrein-related peptidase 7; PRSS6; SCCEkallikrein-7

Kallikrein7, also named as stratum corneum chymotryptic enzyme (SCCE), is a secreted protein of the Kallikrein-related peptidase (KLK) family. This family contains fifteen homologous secreted serine endopeptidases and plays a significant role in various physiological processes, including skin desquamation, semen liquefaction, neural plasticity, and body fluid homeostasis. In skin KLK5, KLK 7 and KLK14 are able to degrade corneodesmosomes, which leads to desquamation of skin surface cells. KLK activation is believed to be mediated through highly organized proteolytic cascades, regulated through a series of feedback loops, inhibitors, auto-degradation and internal cleavages. Studies have shown that one potential physiological activator for KLK7 is KLK5. Along with KLK14, these three kallikreins form a proteolytic cascade in the stratum corneum. KLK7 is primarily expressed in the skin but is also detected at relatively high levels in esophagus, heart, liver, central nervous system, kidney, pancreas, mammary and salivary glands.

#### Note

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.

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