

## Product Datasheet

# KLH - Keyhole limpet hemocyanin, ALP-conjugated (40 µg) GRP13173

<b>Species/Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Reactivity</b>	Limpet
<b>Tested Applications</b>	ELISA
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH), whole molecule,
<b>Form/Appearance</b>	Liquid, conjugated to ALP
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C for 12-18 months. A preservative may be added for long time storage up to 2 years.
<b>Note</b>	For research use only.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Purity</b>	Affinity purified serum in PBS, pH 7.4
<b>MW</b>	ca. 400 kDa/subunit
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	Q6KC56
<b>Dilution Range</b>	1 : 5 000 (ELISA), 1 : 1000 (IL), 1 : 5 000 (WB)
<b>Application Notes</b>	<p>Additional Information: Antibody can be used as a negative control to determine if observed signal is generated by anti-KLH or anti-peptide antibodies. Due to its large size KLH protein will be very difficult to separate on SDS-PAGE. Optimal working dilution has to be determined by end user. Protein present in plant vascular tissue (xylem and vascular cambium) is detected by anti-KLH antibodies (Höglund et al. 2002) which might lead to false results in IL when using anti-peptide antibodies generated to KLH-conjugated peptide. Further information about it can be found here. Background: Keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH) is a large copper-containing protein consisting of subunits with MW of 400 kDa. It is found in the hemolymph of the sea mollusk <i>Megathura crenulata</i>. This extracellular respiratory protein has many immunostimulatory properties, including the ability to enhance the host's immune response by interacting with T cells, monocytes, macrophages, and polymorphonuclear lymphocytes. Since its discovery, KLH has been used primarily as a carrier for vaccines and antigens and as adjuvant treatment in regimens such as antimicrobial therapy.</p>