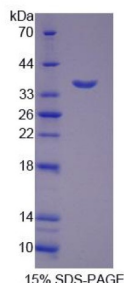


# Human Kazal Type Serine Protease Inhibitor Domain Containing Protein 1 (KAZALD1) Protein

Catalogue No.: abx166238



SDS-PAGE analysis of recombinant Human Kazal Type Serine Protease Inhibitor Domain Containing Protein 1 Protein.

Human Kazal Type Serine Protease Inhibitor Domain Containing Protein 1 is a recombinant Human protein expressed in E. coli.

**Target:** Kazal Type Serine Protease Inhibitor Domain Containing Protein 1 (KAZALD1)

**Research Area:** Signal Transduction

**Origin:** Human

**Expression:** Recombinant

**Tested Applications:** WB, SDS-PAGE

**Host:** E. coli

**Conjugation:** Unconjugated

**Form:** Lyophilized

**Activity:** Not tested

**Purity:** > 90%

**Reconstitution:** To keep the original salt concentration, we recommend reconstituting to the original concentration prior to lyophilization (see Concentration) in ddH<sub>2</sub>O. If a lower concentration is required, dilute in 10 mM PBS, pH 7.4. If a higher concentration is required, the product can be reconstituted directly in 10 mM PBS, pH 7.4, though please note that this will change the overall salt concentration. The stock concentration should be between 0.1-1.0 mg/ml. Do not vortex.

**Storage:** Store at 2-8°C for up to one month. For long-term storage, store at -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

# Datasheet

Version: 3.0.0  
Revision date: 07 Oct 2025



**UniProt Primary AC:** Q96I82 ([UniProt](#), [ExPASy](#))

**Gene Symbol:** KAZALD1

**GeneID:** [81621](#)

**OMIM:** [609208](#)

**HGNC:** 25460

**KEGG:** hsa:81621

**Ensembl:** ENSG00000107821

**String:** [9606.ENSP00000359219](#)

**Molecular Weight:** Calculated MW: 33.7 kDa

Observed MW (SDS-PAGE): 37 kDa

Possible reasons why the actual band size differs from the predicted band size:

1. Splice variants. Alternative splicing may create different sized proteins from the same gene.
2. Relative charge. The composition of amino acids may affect the charge of the protein.
3. Post-translational modification. Phosphorylation, glycosylation, methylation etc. may affect the band size.
4. Post-translational cleavage. Many proteins are synthesised as pro-proteins, and then cleaved to give the active form.
5. Polymerisation of the target protein. Dimerisation, multimerisation etc. will increase the band size observed.

**Sequence Fragment:** Arg31-Tyr304

**Sequence:** RPSPGPDYLR RGWMRLLAEG EGCAPCRPEE CAAPRGCLAG RVRDACGCCW ECANLEGQLC  
DLDPsAHFYG HCGEQLECRD DTGGDLsRGE VPEPLCACRS QSPLCGSDGH TYSQICRLQE  
AARARPDANL TVAHPGPCES GPQIVSHPYD TWNVTGQDVI FGCEVFAYPM ASIEWRKDGL  
DIQLPGDDPH ISVQFRGGPQ RFEVTGWLQI QAVRPSDEGT YRCLGRNALG QVEAPASLTV  
LTPDQLNSTG IPQLRSLNLV PEEEAEESEN DDYY

**Tag:** N-terminal His tag

**Buffer:** Prior to lyophilization: PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.01% Sarcosyl, 5% Trehalose.

**Concentration:** Prior to lyophilization: 500 µg/ml

**Note:** THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC, THERAPEUTIC OR COSMETIC PROCEDURES. NOT FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION.