



# Native human Prostate-specific antigen (DAG-T2800)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	Prostate-specific antigen (PSA) is a glycoprotein of approx. 30 kDa found mainly in prostatic tissue and seminal fluid; it is produced by normal prostate cells. The molecule consists of approximately 92% protein and 8% carbohydrate. This enzyme participates in the dissolution of the seminal fluid coagulum and plays an important role in fertility. The highest amounts of PSA are found in the seminal fluid; some PSA escapes the prostate and can be found in the serum. This serum component has been used to track the response to therapy in men with prostate cancer.
<b>Purity</b>	> 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
<b>Applications</b>	Positive control The purified protein is suitable as positive control material. No biological assay has been performed.
<b>Format</b>	Lyophilized
<b>Size</b>	0.1 mg
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	Store lyophilized product in freezer (-20 °C to -80 °C). The expiration date of unopened product vial is indicated on the vial label. After reconstitution prepare suitable aliquots. Reconstituted product is stable for at least 6 months when stored in freezer (-20 °C to -80 °C). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	Prostate cancer is the one of the most common types of cancer found in man. The incidence of prostate cancer increases with age and accounts for a growing number of newly diagnosed
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patients. Prostate specific antigen (PSA) is produced primarily in the prostate gland and is secreted into the prostate ducts and at ejaculation serves to liquefy the seminal coagulum. Virtually all healthy males under 50 years of age have PSA concentration under 4.0 ng/ml. If PSA level is above 20 ng/ml, the patient most likely to have prostate cancer. Some studies indicated that elevated total PSA levels are found in serum from patients who have prostate cancer cells metastasized throughout their bodies. Other studies indicated that Free PSA, which can not form a complex with serine protease tends to be more abundant in patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia. PSA Serum Rapid Test use antibodies which can equally recognize both free PSA and PSA-ACT complex.

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**Keywords**

Alternative names APS; Gamma seminoprotein; Gamma-seminoprotein; hK3; Kallikrein 3; Kallikrein related peptidase 3; Kallikrein-3; KLK 3; KLK2A1; KLK3; KLK3\_HUMAN; P 30 antigen; P-30 antigen; P30 antigen; Prostate Specific Antigen; Prostate-specific antigen; Psa; Semenogelase; Semin

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