

PRPC Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
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Catalog # AP93506**Specification**

PRPC Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P02810
Reactivity	Rat, Human
Host	Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	17015

PRPC Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 5554;5555**Other Names**

Salivary acidic proline-rich phosphoprotein 1/2, Db-s, PRP-1/PRP-2, Parotid acidic protein, Pa, Parotid double-band protein, Parotid isoelectric focusing variant protein, PIF-S, Parotid proline-rich protein 1/2, Pr1/Pr2, Protein C, Salivary acidic proline-rich phosphoprotein 1/2, Salivary acidic proline-rich phosphoprotein 3/4, Db-F, PIF-F, PRP-3/PRP-4, Protein A, Peptide P-C, PRH1

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Storage Conditions

-20°C

PRPC Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** PRH1**Function**

PRP's act as highly potent inhibitors of crystal growth of calcium phosphates. They provide a protective and reparative environment for dental enamel which is important for the integrity of the teeth.

Cellular Location

Secreted.

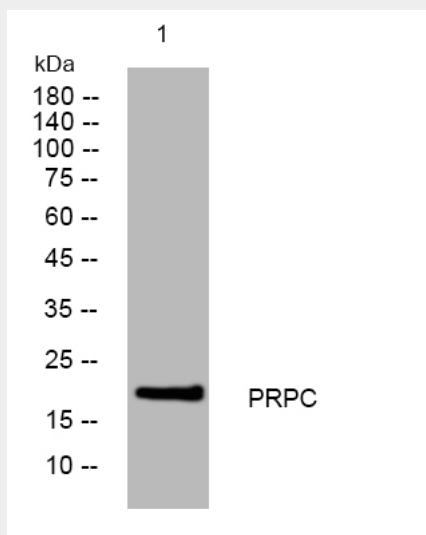
PRPC Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)

- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

PRPC Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293T cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night

PRPC Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Background

This gene encodes a member of the heterogeneous family of proline-rich salivary glycoproteins. The encoded preproprotein undergoes proteolytic processing to generate one or more mature isoforms before secretion from the parotid and submandibular/sublingual glands. Multiple distinct alleles of this locus including the parotid isoelectric-focusing variant slow (PIF-s), the parotid acidic protein (Pa), and the double band slow (Db-s) isoforms have been characterized. The reference genome encodes the Db-s allele. Certain alleles of this gene are associated with susceptibility to dental caries. This gene is located in a cluster of closely related salivary proline-rich proteins on chromosome 12. Co-transcription of this gene with adjacent genes has been observed. Alternate splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015],