

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

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|---|---|
| <b>Target</b>                           | PRH2  |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                         | db-s; pa; PIF-S; Pr; pr1/Pr2; PRH1; PRP-1/PRP-2   |
| <b>Description</b>                      | Recombinant protein of human proline-rich protein HaellI subfamily 2 (PRH2), transcript variant 1   |
| <b>Delivery</b>                         | 2-3 weeks   |
| <b>Uniprot ID</b>                       | P02810  |
| <b>Expression Host</b>                  | HEK293T   |
| <b>Tag</b>                              | C-Myc/DDK   |
| <b>Molecular Characterization</b>       | N/A   |
| <b>Molecular Weight</b>                 | 16.8 kDa  |
| <b>Purity</b>                           | > 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining   |
| <b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b> | 25 mM Tris.HCl, pH 7.3, 100 mM glycine, 10% glycerol  |
| <b>Storage &amp; Shipping</b>           | Store at -80°C.   |
| <b>Background</b>                       | 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. In western population this locus is commonly biallelic and encodes proline-rich protein (PRP) isoforms, PRP-1 and PRP-2. The reference genome encodes the PRP-1 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. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015] |
| <b>Usage</b>                            | Research use only   |
| <b>Conjugate</b>                        | Unconjugated  |

