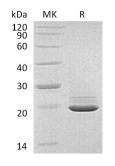


Summary

Name	PRAP1/Proline-Rich Acidic Protein 1
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Proline-Rich Acidic Protein 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Val21-Gln151 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	AAL16670.1
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	16.04 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background



Alternative Names	Proline-Rich Acidic Protein 1; Epididymis Tissue Protein Li 178; Uterine-Specific Proline-Rich Acidic Protein; PRAP1; UPA
Background	Proline-rich acidic protein 1, also known as Uterine-specific proline-rich acidic protein, UPA and PRAP1, is a secreted protein. PRAP1 is abundantly expressed in the epithelial cells of the liver, kidney, gastrointestinal tract and cervix. PRAP1 is up-regulated by butyrate, trichostatin A and 5-aza-2 deoxycytidine. PRAP1 may play an important role in maintaining normal growth homeostasis in epithelial cells. PRAP1 is suppressed through epigenetic mechanisms involving histone deacetylation and methylation. PRAP1 has been shown to cause cell growth inhibition in cancer cell lines.

Note

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.