DSPP Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	DSPP, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	DSPP Polyclonal Antibody PE Conjugated
Product Gene Name	anti-DSPP antibody
Product Synonym Names	DSPP
Clonality	Polyclonal
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Purity/Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Shipped at 4 degree C.
Molecular Weight	131,151 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 4; NC_000004.11 (88529681..88538025). Location: 4q21.3
OMIM	125420
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for Q9NZW4
Conjugation	PE
Immunogen Type	31-130/1301
Product Categories/Family for anti-DSPP antibody	Conjugated Primary Antibodies
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-DSPP antibody	Immunocytochemistry (ICC), Immunofluorescence (IF)
Application Notes for anti-DSPP antibody	ICC: 1:50-200 IF: 1:50-200
Related Product Information for anti-DSPP antibody	MBS9462474 is an antibody targeting DSPP. Also known as DSPP Polyclonal Antibody PE Conjugated. Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-DSPP antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for DSPP. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	89001107
NCBI GeneID	1834
NCBI Accession #	NP_055023.2
UniProt Primary Accession #	Q9NZW4

UniProt Secondary Accession #	O95815; A8MUI0
UniProt Related Accession #	Q9NZW4
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_014208.3
NCBI Official Full Name	dentin sialophosphoprotein preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	dentin sialophosphoprotein
NCBI Official Symbol	DSPP
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	DPP; DSP; DGI1; DMP3; DTDP2; DFNA39
UniProt Protein Name	Dentin sialophosphoprotein
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Dentin phosphophoryn
Protein Family	Dentin sialophosphoprotein
UniProt Gene Name	DSPP
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	DPP; DSP
UniProt Entry Name	DSPP_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	dentin sialophosphoprotein; dentin phosphoryn; dentin sialoprotein; dentin phosphophoryn; dentin phosphoprotein
NCBI Summary for DSPP	This gene encodes two principal proteins of the dentin extracellular matrix of the tooth. The preproprotein is secreted by odontoblasts and cleaved into dentin sialoprotein and dentin phosphoprotein. Dentin phosphoprotein is thought to be involved in the biomineralization process of dentin. Mutations in this gene have been associated with dentinogenesis imperfecta-1; in some individuals, dentinogenesis imperfecta occurs in combination with an autosomal dominant form of deafness. Allelic differences due to repeat polymorphisms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
UniProt Comments for DSPP	DSPP: DSP may be an important factor in dentinogenesis. DPP may bind high amount of calcium and facilitate initial mineralization of dentin matrix collagen as well as regulate the size and shape of the crystals. Defects in DSPP are the cause of deafness autosomal dominant type 39 with dentinogenesis imperfecta 1 (DFNA39/DGI1). Affected individuals present DGI1 associated with early onset progressive sensorineural high-frequency hearing loss. Defects in DSPP are the cause of dentinogenesis imperfecta type 1 (DGI1); also known as dentinogenesis imperfecta Shields type 2 (DGI2). DGI1 is an autosomal dominant disorder in which both the primary and the permanent teeth are affected. It occurs with an incidence of 1:8000 live births. The teeth are amber and opalescent, the pulp chamber being obliterated by abnormal dentin. The enamel, although unaffected, tends to fracture, which makes dentin undergo rapid attrition, leading to shortening of the teeth. Defects in DSPP are a cause of dentinogenesis imperfecta Shields type 3 (DGI3). Patients with DGI3 do not have stigmata of osteogenesis imperfecta. The finding that a single defects in the DSPP gene causes both phenotypic patterns of DGI2 and DGI3 strongly supports the conclusion that these two disorders are not separate diseases but rather the phenotypic variation of a single genetic defect. Defects in DSPP are the cause of dentin dysplasia type 2 (DTDP2); also known as dentin dysplasia Shields type 2. DTDP2 is an autosomal dominant disorder in which mineralization of the dentine of the primary teeth is abnormal. On the basis of the phenotypic overlap between, and shared chromosomal location with DGI2 it has been proposed that DTDP2 and DGI2 are allelic. From the results of recent studies, it is clear that different types of mutations in DSPP lead to the two different phenotypes. Protein type: Secreted; Secreted, signal peptide; Extracellular matrix Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 4q21.3 Cellular Component: proteinaceous extracellular matrix; cytoplasm; extracellular region Molecular Function: collagen binding; extracellular matrix structural constituent; calcium ion binding Biological Process: extracellular matrix organization and biogenesis; ossification; biomineral formation; multicellular organismal development; skeletal development Disease: Deafness, Autosomal Dominant 39, With Dentinogenesis Imperfecta 1; Dentinogenesis Imperfecta, Shields Type Iii; Dentin Dysplasia, Type Ii; Dentinogenesis Imperfecta 1

Research Articles on DSPP	**1.** efficiency of dentin sialoprotein-phosphophoryn processing is affected by mutations both flanking and distant from the cleavage site
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