



## Rabbit Anti-SPRR1a antibody

SL11162R

<b>Product Name:</b>	SPRR1a
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	角质蛋白 $\alpha$ 抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	19 kDa pancornulin; Cornifin A; Cornifin alpha; CornifinA; Small proline rich protein 1A; Small proline rich protein IA; spr; SPR IA; SPRK; SPRR 1a; SPRR1A protein; SPR1A HUMAN.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	10kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	cytoplasmic
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SPRR1a/Cornifin A:21-89/89
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	The small proline rich protein (SPRR) gene family encodes a conserved group of cornified envelope (CE) proteins that are part of the human epidermal differentiation complex (EDC). The formation of the cornified envelope during the late stages of epidermal differentiation is essential for epidermal barrier function and protects the body against environmental attack and water loss. Additionally, the expression of

SPRR proteins is linked to keratinocyte terminal differentiation. The SPRR gene family, namely comprises three subclasses of genes, SPRR1 (which contains two members), SPRR2 (which contains eight members) and SPRR3 (which contains one member). SPRR1 is found predominantly in follicular epidermis and oral mucosa, SPRR2 is expressed coherently in follicular and interfollicular epidermis and SPRR3 is absent in epidermis and strongly expressed in internal squamous.

**Function:**

The ability of neurons to regenerate an axon after injury is determined by both the surrounding environment and factors intrinsic to the damaged neuron. Neuronal SPRR1A is likely a significant contributor to successful nerve regeneration. The small proline-rich repeat protein 1A (SPRR1A) is not detectable in uninjured neurons but is induced by >60-fold after peripheral axonal damage being localized to injured neurons and axons. SPRR1A is one of a group of epithelial differentiation genes, including s100c and p21/waf, that are cocurrently induced in neurons by axotomy. Overexpressed SPRR1A colocalizes with F-actin in membrane ruffles and augments axonal outgrowth on a range of substrates. In axotomized sensory neurons, reduction of SPRR1A function restricts axonal outgrowth.

**Subcellular Location:**

Cytoplasmic

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the cornifin (SPRR) family.

**SWISS:**

P35321

**Gene ID:**

6698

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 6698](#) Human

[Omim: 182265](#) Human

[SwissProt: P35321](#) Human

[Unigene: 46320](#) Human

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

