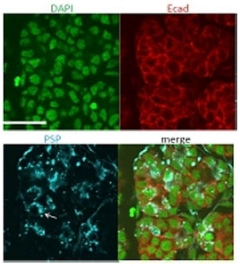
PSP Antibody / BPIFA2 Antibody (R34673)

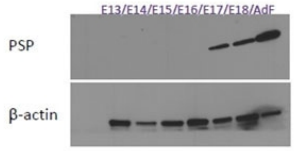
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
R34673-100UG	0.5 mg/ml in 1X TBS, pH7.3, with 0.5% BSA (US sourced) and 0.02% sodium azide	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal (goat origin)
Isotype	Goat Ig
Purity	Antigen affinity
UniProt	Q96DR5
Gene ID	19194
RRID	AB_3753668
Applications	Western blot: 1-3ug/ml Immunocytochemistry: 4-6ug/ml ELISA (peptide) LOD: 1:128000
Limitations	This PSP Antibody / BPIFA2 Antibody is available for research use only.



PSP Antibody Mouse Submandibular Gland ICC. Immunocytochemical staining of mouse submandibular gland cells using PSP Antibody at 4 ug/ml. BPIFA2/PSP staining is shown in blue, with E-cadherin counterstaining in red and nuclear staining in green. The merged image demonstrates PSP expression within the salivary gland cell population, consistent with the strong association of BPIFA2 with salivary secretory tissues. This PSP Antibody, also called BPIFA2 Antibody, detects parotid secretory protein in mouse submandibular gland cells for studies of salivary gland biology and epithelial secretory function.



PSP Antibody Mouse Submandibular Gland Developmental WB. Western blot analysis of mouse submandibular gland cell lysates from embryonic day 13 (E13) through adulthood using PSP Antibody at 1 ug/ml. Samples represent E13, E14, E15, E16, E17, E18 and adult (AdF) stages, with beta-actin shown as a loading control. BPIFA2/PSP is detected at approximately 25 kDa, consistent with its predicted molecular weight, with expression becoming evident at E17 and increasing during later development. This PSP Antibody, also called BPIFA2 Antibody, demonstrates developmentally regulated parotid secretory protein expression in mouse salivary gland cells.

Description

PSP Antibody / BPIFA2 Antibody recognizes BPIFA2, a secreted protein highly associated with the salivary glands and saliva. BPIFA2 is commonly known as parotid secretory protein (PSP) and has also been described as SPLUNC2 and PLUNC2. It belongs to the bactericidal/permeability-increasing protein fold-containing family, whose members are expressed at epithelial surfaces and participate in interactions between mucosal tissues and the external environment. BPIFA2 is particularly abundant in salivary secretions, making it an important target for studies of salivary gland function, oral biology and mucosal host defense.

Parotid secretory protein is produced primarily by salivary gland secretory cells and released into saliva, where it contributes to the complex mixture of proteins involved in maintaining the oral environment. Saliva provides lubrication and digestive functions while also containing proteins that participate in antimicrobial defense and regulation of microbial communities. The abundant presence of BPIFA2 in this secretion has led to investigation of its potential roles in innate defense and interactions with microorganisms encountered at oral and upper aerodigestive surfaces. A PSP Antibody can therefore support studies examining parotid secretory protein expression, salivary gland biology and oral mucosal defense.

BPIFA2 belongs to the broader BPIF protein family, whose members share structural similarity with bactericidal/permeability-increasing protein and lipid-binding proteins. Several BPIF family proteins are expressed by epithelial tissues exposed to environmental microorganisms and have been investigated for functions involving bacterial products, lipids and innate immune responses. BPIFA2 is distinguished within this family by its strong association with salivary tissues and secretions. Its expression provides a useful molecular link between epithelial secretory function and the innate protective properties of saliva.

Research on BPIFA2 has also examined its potential interactions with bacterial components and its contribution to oral microbial homeostasis. Because the oral cavity is continuously exposed to a diverse microbial population, secreted proteins can influence the relationship between host tissues and resident or pathogenic microorganisms. Alterations in salivary protein composition may accompany physiological or pathological changes affecting the salivary glands and oral environment. BPIFA2 Antibody reagents can therefore be relevant to investigations of salivary proteins, epithelial innate immunity, host-microbe interactions and mechanisms contributing to mucosal protection.

BPIFA2 provides a distinctive marker for studying salivary gland secretory biology and the molecular composition of saliva. Its membership in the BPIF family also makes it relevant to broader research into epithelial defense proteins and mucosal innate immunity. NSJ Bioreagents supplies antibodies to BPIFA2 and related proteins involved in epithelial and secretory tissue biology. A PSP Antibody can support investigation of BPIFA2 expression, parotid secretory protein biology, salivary gland function, oral host defense and mucosal immunity.

For related targets involved in epithelial host defense, mucosal protection and antimicrobial responses, explore our Innate Immunity Antibodies page.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the PSP Antibody / BPIFA2 Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Amino acids KTNAQTGLPEVTIGK were used as the immunogen for this PSP / BPIFA2 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot and store the PSP / BPIFA2 antibody at -20oC.

Alternate Names

PSP antibody, BPIFA2 antibody, Parotid secretory protein antibody, BPI fold-containing family A member 2 antibody, SPLUNC2 antibody, PLUNC2 antibody

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