Recombinant Human OCLN Protein(GST Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH101112

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

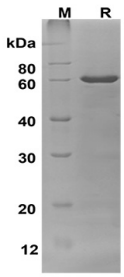
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human OCLN protein Arg269-Thr522, with an N-terminal GST
Calculated MW	53.8 kDa
Observed MW	58 kDa
Accession	Q16625
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human OCLN proteins, 2μg/lane of Recombinant Human OCLN proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 58 kDa

Background

OCLN (Occludin) is a Protein Coding gene. This gene encodes an integral membrane protein that is required for cytokine-induced regulation of the tight junction paracellular permeability barrier. It belongs to the ELL/occludin family. OCLN is an important component of the tight junction complex, providing apical intercellular connections between adjacent cells in endothelial and epithelial tissue. OCLN, an integral tight junction protein, is one of the key factors for HCV entry into cells. OCLN, a key receptor for HCV, is a candidate target of miR-122; the most abundant hepatic micro RNA. Over-expression of miR-122 can decrease HCV entry into hepatocytes through down-regulation of OCLN. Diseases associated with OCLN include Pseudo-Torch Syndrome 1 and Torch Syndrome.