

## OCRL Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-92384

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

### Description

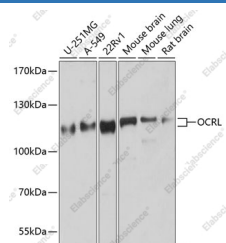
|                     |                                                                                    |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human                                                                              |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Recombinant fusion protein of human OCRL                                           |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit                                                                             |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | Rabbit IgG                                                                         |
| <b>Purification</b> | Affinity purification                                                              |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol. |

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

|           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| <b>WB</b> | 1:500-1:2000 |
|-----------|--------------|

### Data



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using OCRL Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

**Observed-MW: Refer to figures**

**Calculated-MW: 103 kDa/104 kDa**

### Preparation & Storage

|                 |                                                                                                          |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Storage</b>  | Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.                                          |
| <b>Shipping</b> | The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended. |

### Background

This gene encodes an inositol polyphosphate 5-phosphatase. This protein is involved in regulating membrane trafficking and is located in numerous subcellular locations including the trans-Golgi network, clathrin-coated vesicles and, endosomes and the plasma membrane. This protein may also play a role in primary cilium formation. Mutations in this gene cause oculocerebrorenal syndrome of Lowe and also Dent disease. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

### For Research Use Only

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