A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

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

> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. **Purity**

Endotoxin < 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 Storage

°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

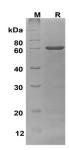
This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. Shipping Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Formulation

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

For Research Use Only

Elabscience®

Elabscience Bionovation Inc.

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

OCLN (Occludin) is a Protein Coding gene. This gene encodes an integral membrane protein that is required for cytokin e-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. Overexpression 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.

Fax: 1-832-243-6017