Recombinant Human Cochlin/COCH Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031140

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

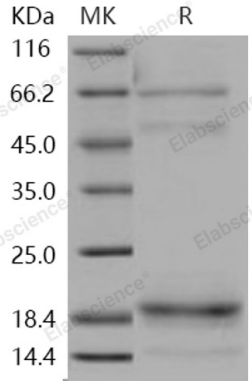
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human Cochlin/COCH protein Glu 25-Gln 550, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	59.4 kDa
Observed MW	18 kDa/48 kDa/66 kDa
Accession	NP_001128530.1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 92% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg 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°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.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Cochlin, also known as COCH-5B2 and COCH, is a secreted protein which contains one LCCL domain and two VWFA domains. It is an abundant inner ear protein expressed as multiple isoforms. Its function is also unknown, but it is suspected to be an extracellular matrix component. Cochlin and type II collagen are major constituents of the inner ear extracellular matrix, and Cochlin constitutes 70% of non-collagenous protein in the inner ear, the cochlin isoforms can be classified into three subgroups, p63 s, p44 s and p40 s. The expression of cochlin is highly specific to the inner ear. Eleven missense mutation and one in-frame deletion have been reported in the COCH gene, causing hereditary progressive sensorineural hearing loss and vestibular dysfunction, deafness autosomal dominant type 9 (DFNA9). The co-localization of cochlin and type II collagen in the fibrillar substance in the subepithelial area indicate that cochlin may play a role in the structural homeostasis of the vestibule acting in concert with the fibrillar type II collagen bundles. Defects in COCH may contribute to Meniere disease which is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by hearing loss associated with episodic vertigo.

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