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Recombinant Rat Occludin/OCLN Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDER100187

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

Description

Species Rat

Source E.coli-derived Rat Occludin protein Lys 266-Thr 522, with an N-terminal His

Calculated MW Observed MW 40 kDa Accession Q6P6T5

Not validated for activity **Bio-activity**

Properties

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

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 -Storage

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.

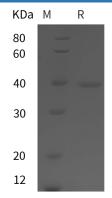
This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. Shipping **Formulation**

Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5%

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 Rat Occludin/OCLN proteins, 2 μg/lane of Recombinant Rat Occludin/OCLN proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 40 kDa.

Background

Rat Occludin is a 523 amino acid (aa), predicted molecular weight 59 kDa integral membrane protein that localizes within tight junctions of epithelial and endothelial cells. May play a role in the formation and regulation of the tight junction (TJ) paracellular permeability barrier. May be involved in the organization of actin in endothelial cells. Defects in OCLN are the cause of band-like calcification with simplified gyration and polymicrogyria (BLCPMG), also known as pseudo-TORCH syndrome. BLCPMG is a neurologic disorder with characteristic clinical and neuroradiologic features that mimic intrauterine TORCH infection in the absence of evidence of infection. Affected individuals have congenital microcephaly, intracranial calcifications, and severe developmental delay.

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