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Rabbit Anti-OTOA antibody

SL11060R

Product Name:	OTOA
Chinese Name:	耳聋、常染色体隐性遗传22抗体
Alias:	Cancer/testis antigen 108; CT108; Deafness, autosomal recessive 22; DFNB22; OTOA; OTOAN_HUMAN; Otoancorin.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	122kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membraneExtracellular matrixSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human OTOA/DFNB22:231-330/1153
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Otoancorin, also known as OTOA, CT108 or DFNB22, is a 1,153 amino acid protein belonging to the stereocilin family. Expressed in the inner ear and restricted to the interface between the apical surface of sensory epithelia, otoancorin is suggested to act as an adhesion molecule. Otoancorin ensures the attachment of the inner ear acellular gels to the apical surface of the underlying nonsensory cells. Mutations in the gene encoding otoancorin leads to deafness autosomal recessive type 22 (DFNB22), which is

a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain or the area of the brain that receives sound information. Existing as three alternatively spliced isoforms, otoancorin is encoded by a gene located on human chromosome 16p12.2.

Function:
May act as an adhesion molecule.

Subcellular Location:
Apical cell membrane. Secreted > extracellular space > extracellular matrix. At the interface between the apical surface of the epithelia and the overlying acellular gel of the tectorial and otoconial membranes.

DISEASE:
Defects in OTOA are the cause of deafness autosomal recessive type 22 (DFNB22) [MIM:607039]. DFNB22 is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound information.

Similarity:
Belongs to the stereocilin family.

SWISS:
Q7RTW8

Gene ID:
146183

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 146183 Human

Entrez Gene: 246190 Mouse

Omim: 607038 Human

SwissProt: Q7RTW8 Human

SwissProt: Q8K561 Mouse

Unigene: 408336 Human

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
