

Rabbit Anti-TECTB antibody

SL11067R

Product Name:	ТЕСТВ
Chinese Name:	遗传性耳聋β-tectorin抗体
Alias:	Beta-tectorin; Tectb; TECTB HUMAN; Tectorin beta.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Rabbit, Sheep,
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:	32kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membraneExtracellular matrixSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	lmg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TECTB:101-200/329
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:	Beta-tectorin is a 329 amino acid secreted protein that contains one zona pellucida (ZP)
	domain. While it may form homomeric filaments after self-association, Beta-tectorin
	may also form heteromeric filaments when it associates with ?tectorin. The presence of a
	hydrophobic C-terminus preceded by a potential cleavage site strongly suggests that
	tectorins are synthesized as glycosylphosphatidylinositol-linked, membrane-bound
	precursors. Tectorins are targeted to the apical surface of the inner ear epithelia and
	proteolytically released into the extracellular compartment. Beta-tectorin is one of the

major non-collagenous components of the tectorial membrane. The tectorial membrane is an extracellular matrix of the inner ear that covers the neuroepithelium of the cochlea and contacts the stereocilia bundles of specialized sensory hair cells. Sound induces movement of these hair cells relative to the tectorial membrane, deflects the stereocilia and leads to fluctuations in hair-cell membrane potential, transducing sound into electrical signals.

Function:

One of the major non-collagenous components of the tectorial membrane (By similarity). The tectorial membrane is an extracellular matrix of the inner ear that covers the neuroepithelium of the cochlea and contacts the stereocilia bundles of specialized sensory hair cells. Sound induces movement of these hair cells relative to the tectorial membrane, deflects the stereocilia and leads to fluctuations in hair-cell membrane potential, transducing sound into electrical signals.

Subunit:

May form homomeric filament after self-association or heteromeric filament after association with alpha-tectorin.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane. Secreted; extracellular space; extracellular matrix. Found in the noncollagenous matrix of the tectorial membrane.

Post-translational modifications:

The presence of a hydrophobic C-terminus preceded by a potential cleavage site strongly suggests that tectorins are synthesized as glycosylphosphatidylinositol-linked, membrane-bound precursors. Tectorins are targeted to the apical surface of the inner ear epithelia by the lipid and proteolytically released into the extracellular compartment.

Similarity: Contains 1 ZP domain.

SWISS: O96PL2

Gene ID: 6975

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 6975Human

Entrez Gene: 21684Mouse

Omim: 602653Human

SwissProt: Q96PL2Human



