ARG40500
anti-Occludin antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Occludin
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	IP, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Occludin
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide derived from Human Occludin.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	PPP1R115; BLCPMG; Occludin

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IP	1:20
WB	1:5000 - 1:10000

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	OCLN
Gene Full Name	occludin
Background	This gene encodes an integral membrane protein that is required for cytokine-induced regulation of the tight junction paracellular permeability barrier. Mutations in this gene are thought to be a cause of band-like calcification with simplified gyration and polymicrogyria (BLC-PMG), an autosomal recessive neurologic disorder that is also known as pseudo-TORCH syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. A related pseudogene is present 1.5 Mb downstream on the q arm of chromosome 5. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2011]
Function	May play a role in the formation and regulation of the tight junction (TJ) paracellular permeability barrier. It is able to induce adhesion when expressed in cells lacking tight junctions. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	59 kDa
PTM	Dephosphorylated by PTPRJ. The tyrosine phosphorylation on Tyr-398 and Tyr-402 reduces its ability to interact with TJP1. Phosphorylation at Ser-490 also attenuates the interaction with TJP1. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, tight junction. [UniProt]