

OCLN Antibody
Catalog # ASC10913**Specification**

OCLN Antibody - Product Information

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	Q16625
Other Accession	AAH29886 , 4950
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted: 57 kDa

Application Notes	Observed: 57 kDa KDa OCLN antibody can be used for detection of OCLN by Western blot at 1 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.
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OCLN Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	4950
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Target/Specificity

OCLN antibody was raised against a 15 amino acid synthetic peptide from near the carboxy terminus of human OCLN.

The immunogen is located within the last 50 amino acids of OCLN.

Reconstitution & Storage

OCLN antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions

OCLN Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

OCLN Antibody - Protein Information

Name OCLN

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.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, tight junction

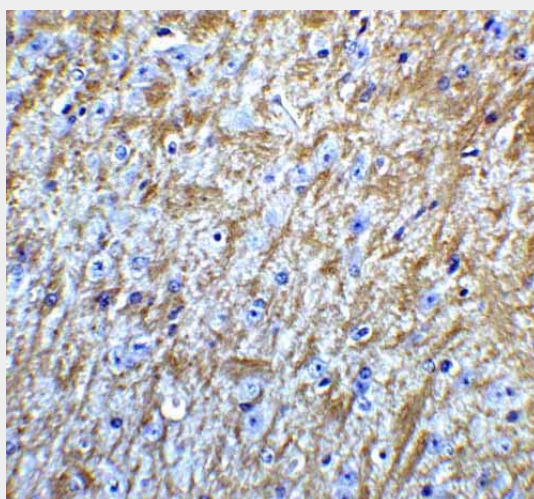
Tissue Location

Localized at tight junctions of both epithelial and endothelial cells. Highly expressed in kidney. Not detected in testis

OCN Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

OCN Antibody - Images

Immunohistochemistry of GABARAP in mouse brain tissue with GABARAP Antibody at 5 µg/mL.

OCN Antibody - Background

OCN Antibody: Tight junctions act as a semi-permeable barrier to the transport of ions, solutes, and water and are considered to function as a fence that divides apical and basolateral domains of plasma membranes. Tight junctions coordinate a variety of signaling and trafficking molecules regulating cell differentiation, proliferation, and polarity and contain a number of junctional proteins including Occludin, Claudins, junctional adhesion molecules (JAMs), as well as multiple scaffold proteins. Occludin, the first identified component of tight junction strands, is thought function as a signal transmitter in multiple signaling pathways and can associate with multiple kinases and phosphatases such as PI3-kinase and protein phosphatases 1 and 2A. At least two isoforms of OCLN are known to exist.

OCN Antibody - References

Tsukita S, Furuse M, and Itoh M. Multifunctional strands in tight junctions. Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol. 2001; 2:285-93.

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Furuse M, Hirase T, Itoh M, et al. Occludin: a novel integral membrane protein localizing at tight junctions. J. Cell Biol.1993; 1777-88.

Matter K, Aijaz S, Tsapara A, et al. Mammalian tight junctions in the regulation of epithelial differentiation and proliferation. Curr. Opin. Cell Biol. 2005; 17:453-8.