

# **COCH Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide**

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP12909c

### **Specification**

## **COCH Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information**

**Primary Accession** 

043405

# **COCH Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID 1690** 

**Other Names** 

Cochlin, COCH-5B2, COCH, COCH5B2

### **Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

### **Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

## **Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

# **COCH Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**

Name COCH

Synonyms COCH5B2

#### **Function**

Plays a role in the control of cell shape and motility in the trabecular meshwork.

### **Cellular Location**

Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix

### **Tissue Location**

Expressed in inner ear structures; the cochlea and the vestibule

### **COCH Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

• Blocking Peptides

# **COCH Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images**



## COCH Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is highly conserved inhuman, mouse, and chicken, showing 94% and 79% amino acid identityof human to mouse and chicken sequences, respectively. Hybridization to this gene was detected in spindle-shaped cellslocated along nerve fibers between the auditory ganglion andsensory epithelium. These cells accompany neurites at the habenulaperforata, the opening through which neurites extend to innervatehair cells. This and the pattern of expression of this gene inchicken inner ear paralleled the histologic findings of acidophilicdeposits, consistent with mucopolysaccharide ground substance, intemporal bones from DFNA9 (autosomal dominant nonsyndromicsensorineural deafness 9) patients. Mutations that cause DFNA9 havebeen reported in this gene. Alternative splicing results inmultiple transcript variants encoding the same protein. Additionalsplice variants encoding distinct isoforms have been described buttheir biological validities have not been demonstrated. [providedby RefSeq].

## **COCH Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References**

Ikezono, T., et al. Acta Otolaryngol. 130(8):881-887(2010)Yao, J., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(20):14909-14919(2010)Baek, J.I., et al. Clin. Genet. 77(4):399-403(2010)Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)Lee, E.S., et al. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 51(4):2060-2066(2010)