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Otoraplin (OTOR), human recombinant protein

Otoraplin, Fibrocyte-derived protein, Melanoma inhibitory activity-like protein, OTOR, MIAL, FDP, MI

Catalog # PBV10521r

Specification

Otoraplin (OTOR), human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession	Q9NRC9
Calculated MW	12.7 kDa KDa

Otoraplin (OTOR), human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	56914
Gene Symbol	OTOR

Other Names
Otoraplin, Fibrocyte-derived protein, Melanoma inhibitory activity-like protein, OTOR, MIAL, FDP, MIAL1, MGC126737, MGC126739,

Gene Source	Human
Source	E. coli
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥98%
Assay2&Purity2	HPLC; ≥98%
Recombinant	Yes

Application Notes
Reconstitute in sterile dH_2O to a concentration of 0.1 -1 mg/ml. This solution can then be diluted into other aqueous buffers

Format
Lyophilized protein

Storage
-20°C; Sterile filtered and lyophilized from a concentrated (1 mg/ml) solution containing 20 mM PBS pH-7.4 and 130 mM NaCl.

Otoraplin (OTOR), human recombinant protein - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Otoraplin (OTOR), human recombinant protein - Images

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Otoraplin (OTOR), human recombinant protein - Background

TOR proteins is also known as fibrocyte-derived protein (Fdp) and Melanoma inhibitory activity-like (MIAL). Otoraplin is a member of the melanoma-inhibiting activity gene family. Otoraplin is a secreted 16 kDa globular protein that is expressed in the inner ear by periotic mesenchyme and developing and mature fibrocytes. OTOR is highly homologous to MIA/cartilage-derived retinoic acid-sensitive protein (CD-RAP), which is a cartilage-specific protein that is also expressed in malignant melanoma cells. The 111 amino acid mature human otoraplin contains 1 SH3 domain (46 –107 amino acids) and a Tyr at position 50 that is reportedly sulfated. Otoraplin takes part in the initiation of periotic mesenchyme chondrogenesis. Otoraplin is secreted through the Golgi apparatus and plays a role in cartilage development and maintenance. A frequent polymorphism in the translation start codon of OTOR can abolish translation and may be associated with forms of deafness. Recombinant human Otoraplin produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 111 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 12.7 kDa.The OTOR is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Otoraplin (OTOR), human recombinant protein - References

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