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COCH Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP12909c

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC, E
Primary Accession	O43405
Other Accession	Q5EA64, NP_004077.1, NP_001128530.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Mouse, Rat, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB21184
Calculated MW	59483
Antigen Region	399-428

Additional Information

Gene ID	1690
Other Names	Cochlin, COCH-5B2, COCH, COCH5B2
Target/Specificity	This COCH antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 399-428 amino acids from the Central region of human COCH.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	COCH Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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

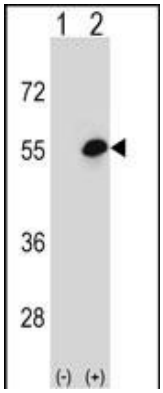
Background

The protein encoded by this gene is highly conserved in human, mouse, and chicken, showing 94% and 79% amino acid identity of human to mouse and chicken sequences, respectively. Hybridization to this gene was detected in spindle-shaped cells located along nerve fibers between the auditory ganglion and sensory epithelium. These cells accompany neurites at the habenula perforata, the opening through which neurites extend to innervate hair cells. This and the pattern of expression of this gene in chicken inner ear paralleled the histologic findings of acidophilic deposits, consistent with mucopolysaccharide ground substance, in temporal bones from DFNA9 (autosomal dominant nonsyndromic sensorineural deafness 9) patients. Mutations that cause DFNA9 have been reported in this gene. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding the same protein. Additional splice variants encoding distinct isoforms have been described but their biological validities have not been demonstrated. [provided by RefSeq].

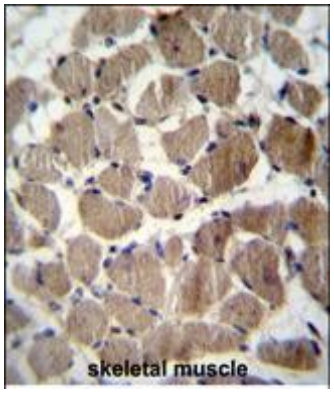
References

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)

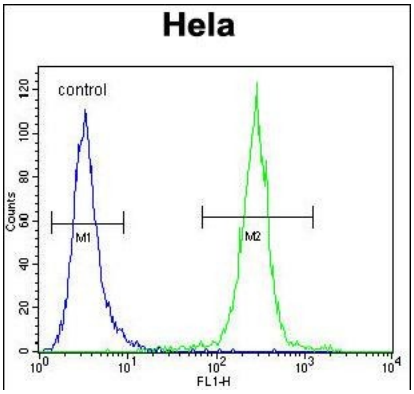
Images



Western blot analysis of COCH (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal COCH Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP12909c). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the COCH gene.



COCH Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP12909c)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human skeletal muscle followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of COCH Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



COCH Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP12909c) flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.