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TECTB Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP54360

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q96PL2
Reactivity	Pig, Human, Rabbit, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	36956
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TECTB
Epitope Specificity	101-200/329
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cell membrane. Secreted; extracellular space; extracellular matrix. Found in the non-collagenous matrix of the tectorial membrane.
SIMILARITY	Contains 1 ZP domain.
SUBUNIT	May form homomeric filament after self-association or heteromeric filament after association with alpha-tectorin.
Post-translational modifications	The presence of a hydrophobic C-terminus preceded by a potential cleavage site strongly suggests that tectorins are synthesized as glycosylphosphatidylinositol-linked, membrane-bound precursors. Tectorins are targeted to the apical surface of the inner ear epithelia by the lipid and proteolytically released into the extracellular compartment.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Beta-tectorin is a 329 amino acid secreted protein that contains one zona pellucida (ZP) domain. While it may form homomeric filaments after self-association, Beta-tectorin may also form heteromeric filaments when it associates with ?tectorin. The presence of a hydrophobic C-terminus preceded by a potential cleavage site strongly suggests that tectorins are synthesized as glycosylphosphatidylinositol-linked, membrane-bound precursors. Tectorins are targeted to the apical surface of the inner ear epithelia and proteolytically released into the extracellular compartment. Beta-tectorin is one of the major non-collagenous components of the tectorial membrane. The tectorial membrane is an extracellular matrix of the inner ear that covers the neuroepithelium of the cochlea and contacts the stereocilia bundles of specialized sensory hair cells. Sound induces movement of these hair cells relative to the tectorial membrane, deflects the stereocilia and leads to fluctuations in hair-cell membrane potential, transducing sound into electrical signals.

Additional Information

Gene ID	6975
Other Names	Beta-tectorin, TECTB
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

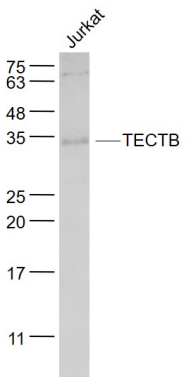
Protein Information

Name	TECTB
Function	One of the major non-collagenous components of the tectorial membrane (By similarity). The tectorial membrane is an extracellular matrix of the inner ear that covers the neuroepithelium of the cochlea and contacts the stereocilia bundles of specialized sensory hair cells. Sound induces movement of these hair cells relative to the tectorial membrane, deflects the stereocilia and leads to fluctuations in hair- cell membrane potential, transducing sound into electrical signals.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI- anchor; Extracellular side. Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix. Note=Found in the non- collagenous matrix of the tectorial membrane.

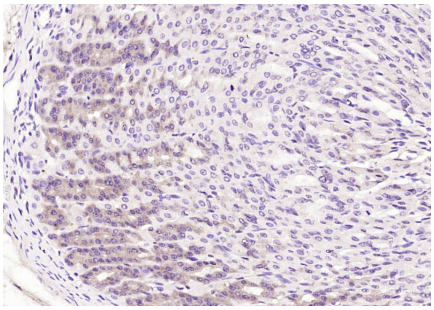
Background

Beta-tectorin is a 329 amino acid secreted protein that contains one zona pellucida (ZP) domain. While it may form homomeric filaments after self-association, Beta-tectorin may also form heteromeric filaments when it associates with ?tectorin. The presence of a hydrophobic C-terminus preceded by a potential cleavage site strongly suggests that tectorins are synthesized as glycosylphosphatidylinositol-linked, membrane-bound precursors. Tectorins are targeted to the apical surface of the inner ear epithelia and proteolytically released into the extracellular compartment. Beta-tectorin is one of the major non-collagenous components of the tectorial membrane. The tectorial membrane is an extracellular matrix of the inner ear that covers the neuroepithelium of the cochlea and contacts the stereocilia bundles of specialized sensory hair cells. Sound induces movement of these hair cells relative to the tectorial membrane, deflects the stereocilia and leads to fluctuations in hair-cell membrane potential, transducing sound into electrical signals.

Images



Sample:
Jurkat(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug
Primary: Anti- TECTB (AP54360) at 1/1000 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 32 kD
Observed band size: 32 kD



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat stomach); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (TECTB) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP54360) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.