

Optineurin Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76634

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC, IP
Primary Accession	Q96CV9
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	65922

Additional Information

Gene ID	10133
Other Names	OPTN
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A FC~~1:10~50 IP~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	OPTN
Function	Plays an important role in the maintenance of the Golgi complex, in membrane trafficking, in exocytosis, through its interaction with myosin VI and Rab8 (PubMed:27534431). Links myosin VI to the Golgi complex and plays an important role in Golgi ribbon formation (PubMed:27534431). Plays a role in the activation of innate immune response during viral infection. Mechanistically, recruits TBK1 at the Golgi apparatus, promoting its trans-phosphorylation after RLR or TLR3 stimulation (PubMed:27538435). In turn, activated TBK1 phosphorylates its downstream partner IRF3 to produce IFN-beta/IFNB1. Plays a neuroprotective role in the eye and optic nerve. May act by regulating membrane trafficking and cellular morphogenesis via a complex that contains Rab8 and huntingtin (HD). Mediates the interaction of Rab8 with the probable GTPase-activating protein TBC1D17 during Rab8-mediated endocytic trafficking, such as that of transferrin receptor (TFRC/TfR); regulates Rab8 recruitment to tubules emanating from the endocytic recycling compartment (PubMed:22854040). Autophagy receptor

that interacts directly with both the cargo to become degraded and an autophagy modifier of the MAP1 LC3 family; targets ubiquitin- coated bacteria (xenophagy), such as cytoplasmic Salmonella enterica, and appears to function in the same pathway as SQSTM1 and CALCOCO2/NDP52.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Golgi apparatus. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Recycling endosome. Note=Found in the perinuclear region and associates with the Golgi apparatus (PubMed:27534431) Colocalizes with MYO6 and RAB8 at the Golgi complex and in vesicular structures close to the plasma membrane. Localizes to LC3-positive cytoplasmic vesicles upon induction of autophagy

Tissue Location

Present in aqueous humor of the eye (at protein level). Expressed in the trabecular meshwork (at protein level) (PubMed:11834836, PubMed:12379221, PubMed:12646749). Expressed in nonpigmented ciliary epithelium (at protein level) (PubMed:11834836) Expressed at high levels in skeletal muscle, also detected in heart, brain, pancreas, kidney, placenta and liver (PubMed:9488477). Expressed in dermal fibroblasts (at protein level) (PubMed:11834836)

Background

OPTN, also named as FIP2, GLC1E, HIP7, HYPL and NRP, plays a neuroprotective role in the eye and optic nerve. It is probably part of the TNF-alpha signaling pathway that can shift the equilibrium toward induction of cell death. OPTN may act by regulating membrane trafficking and cellular morphogenesis via a complex that contains Rab8 and huntingtin (HD). OPTN may constitute a cellular target for adenovirus E3 14. 7, an inhibitor of TNF-alpha functions, thereby affecting cell death. Defects in OPTN are a cause of susceptibility to normal pressure glaucoma (NPG). OPTN mutated in adult-onset primary open angle glaucoma. It supports the protective role of OPTN in the trabecular meshwork. OPTN has 3 isoforms with MW 66, 65 and 60 kDa (refer to UniProt). Catalog#10837-1-AP recognises 66 and 70-74 kDa band, and the additional 70-74 kDa band due to phosphorylation.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.