

Occludin Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C49289



Package Size: #C49289-AF350 100ul #C49289-AF405 100ul #C49289-AF488 100ul
 #C49289-AF555 100ul #C49289-AF594 100ul #C49289-AF647 100ul
 #C49289-AF680 100ul #C49289-AF750 100ul #C49289-Biotin 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
 Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Occludin Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	BLCPMG antibody FLJ08163 antibody FLJ18079 antibody FLJ77961 antibody FLJ94056 antibody MGC34277 antibody Occludin antibody Ocln antibody OCLN_HUMAN antibody Tight junction protein occludin antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q16625
Uniprot	Q16625
GeneID	100506658;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	59 kDa
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Background

Occludin is an integral membrane protein closely associated with the tight junctions of epithelial and endothelial cells. Occludin is a tetraspan integral membrane protein in epithelial and endothelial tight junction (TJ) structures that can contain two extracellular loops. The protein exists in a variety of phosphorylated forms. Phosphorylation is involved in regulating both the localization and the function of occludin. Expression of occludin is up-regulated by poly-unsaturated fatty acids, increasing transendothelial cell resistance and reducing cellular permeability to large molecules. The level of occludin varies greatly depending on tissue; in brain tissue, occludin is highly expressed at cell-cell contact sites. Non-neural tissues show lower expression and discontinuous distribution. Up-regulation of epithelial occludin may play a role in enhancing paracellular permeability and be related to the damage to the tight junction.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only