10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

COCH Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP11332b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	O43405
Other Accession	Q5EA64, NP_004077.1, NP_001128530.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB20929
Calculated MW	59483
Antigen Region	492-520

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 492-520 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human COCH.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
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 (C-term) 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

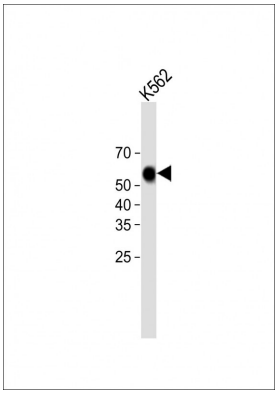
Background

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



All lanes : Anti-COCH Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution + K562 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ASP1615) at 1/15000 dilution. Observed band size : 55kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.