

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Otolin-1 in ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 839418
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human Otolin-1 Lys24-Pro477 Accession # A6NHN0
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Otolin (OTOL1), also known as C1qTNF15, is an approximately 65 kDa protein found in the otoconial membrane lining the cochlea and vestibular labyrinth of the inner ear. It is secreted by supporting cells of the sensory epithelium. The otoconial membrane contains particles known as otoconia which are composed of glycoproteins and proteoglycans coated with calcium carbonate crystals. Otolin is one of the protein components of otoconia particles, and it is important for otoconia formation as well as for auditory and vestibular function. It associates into multimers and disulfide-linked oligomers and also associates with other otoconial proteins including Cerebellin-1 and Otoconin-90. Otolin contains three collagen-like regions followed by a C1q-like domain at the C-terminus. It is extensively glycosylated and has multiple hydroxylated proline residues in the collagenous regions. Human Otolin shares 72% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat Otolin.

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