G-Biosciences Image not found or type unknown

Immunotag™ OCRL Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITT3228
Product Description	Immunotag™ OCRL Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	OCRL
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human OCRL. AA range:150-199
Specificity	OCRL Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of OCRL protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	OCRL
Accession No.	Q01968
Alternate Names	OCRL; INPP5F; OCRL1; Inositol polyphosphate 5-phosphatase OCRL-1; Lowe oculocerebrorenal syndrome protein

Antibody Specification

Description	OCRL, inositol polyphosphate-5-phosphatase(OCRL) Homo sapiens This gene encodes an inositol polyphosphate 5-phosphatase. This protein is involved in regulating membrane trafficking and is located in numerous subcellular locations including the trans-Golgi network, clathrin-coated vesicles and, endosomes and the plasma membrane. This protein may also play a role in primary cilium formation. Mutations in this gene cause oculocerebrorenal syndrome of Lowe and also Dent disease. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016],
Cell Pathway/ Category	Inositol phosphate metabolism,Phosphatidylinositol signaling system,
Protein Expression	Brain,Colon,Kidney,Placenta,Prostate,
Subcellular Localization	photoreceptor outer segment,nucleus,cytoplasm,early endosome,Golgi stack,Golgi-associated vesicle,trans-Golgi network,cytosol,plasma membrane,clathrin-coated pit,clathrin-coated vesicle,phagocytic vesicle
Protein Function	catalytic activity:1-phosphatidyl-1D-myo-inositol 4,5-bisphosphate + H(2)O = 1-phosphatidyl-1D-myo-inositol 4-phosphate + phosphate.,caution:It is uncertain whether Met-1, Met-18 or Met-20 is the initiator.,disease:Defects in OCRL are the cause of Dent disease type 2 (DD2) [MIM:300555]. DD2 is a renal disease belonging to the 'Dent disease complex', a group of disorders characterized by proximal renal tubular defect, hypercalciuria, nephrocalcinosis, and renal insufficiency. The spectrum of phenotypic features is remarkably similar in the various disorders, except for differences in the severity of bone deformities and renal impairment. Characteristic abnormalities include low-molecular-weight proteinuria and other features of Fanconi syndrome, such as glycosuria, aminoaciduria, and phosphaturia, but typically do not include proximal renal tubular acidosis. Progressive renal failure is common, as are nephrocalcinosis and kidney stones.,disease:Defects in OCRL are the cause of Lowe syndrome [MIM:309000]; also known as Lowe oculocerebrorenal syndrome. The Lowe syndrome is an X-linked multisystem disorder affecting eyes, nervous system, and kidney. It is characterized by hydrophthalmia, cataract, mental retardation, vitamin D-resistant rickets, aminoaciduria, and reduced ammonia production by the kidney. Ocular abnormalities include cataract, glaucoma, microphthalmos, and decreased visual acuity. Developmental delay, hypotonia, behavior abnormalities, and areflexia are also present. Renal tubular involvement is characterized by impaired reabsorption of bicarbonate, amino acids, and phosphate. Musculoskeletal abnormalities such as joint hypermobility, dislocated hips, and fractures may develop as consequences of renal tubular acidosis and hypophosphatemia. Cataract is the only significant manifestation in carriers and is detected by slit-lamp examination.,function:Converts phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate to phosphatidylinositol 4-phosphate. Also converts inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate to inositol 1,4-bisphosphate and inositol 1,3,4,5-tetrakisphosphate to inositol 1,3,4-trisphosphate. May function in lysosomal membrane trafficking by regulating the specific pool of phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate that is associated with lysosomes.,similarity:Belongs to the inositol-1,4,5-trisphosphate 5-phosphatase type II family.,similarity:Contains 1 Rho-GAP domain.,tissue specificity:Brain, skeletal muscle, heart, kidney, lung, placenta and fibroblasts.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.