SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571-56623320 Fax:0086-571-56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

[Marker Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-TECTB/HRP Conjugated antibody

Catalog Number: SL11067R-HRP

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	Anti-TECTB/HRP
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TECTB
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000 IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Human,Rat(predicted:Mouse,Dog,Pig,Cow,Rabbit,Sheep)
Background:	background: Beta-tectorin is a 329 amino acid secreted protein that contains one zona pellucida (ZP) domain. While it may form homomeric filaments after self-association, Beta-tectorin may also form heteromeric filaments when it associates with ?tectorin. The presence of a hydrophobic C-terminus preceded by a potential cleavage site strongly suggests that tectorins are synthesized as glycosylphosphatidylinositol-linked, membrane-bound precursors. Tectorins are targeted to the apical surface of the inner ear epithelia and proteolytically released into the extracellular compartment. Beta-tectorin is one of the major non-collagenous components of the tectorial membrane. The tectorial membrane is an extracellular matrix of the inner ear that covers the neuroepithelium of the cochlea and contacts the stereocilia bundles of specialized sensory hair cells. Sound induces movement of these hair cells relative to the tectorial membrane,

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	deflects the stereocilia and leads to fluctuations in hair-cell membrane potential, transducing sound into electrical signals. **Function:** One of the major non-collagenous components of the tectorial membrane (By similarity). The tectorial membrane is an extracellular matrix of the inner ear that covers the neuroepithelium of the cochlea and contacts the stereocilia bundles of specialized sensory hair cells. Sound induces movement of these hair cells relative to the tectorial membrane, deflects the stereocilia and leads to fluctuations in hair-cell membrane potential, transducing sound into electrical signals. **Subunit:** May form homomeric filament after self-association or heteromeric filament after association with alpha-tectorin. **Subcellular Location:** Cell membrane. Secreted; extracellular space; extracellular matrix. Found in the non-collagenous matrix of the tectorial membrane. **Post-translational modifications:** The presence of a hydrophobic C-terminus preceded by a potential cleavage site strongly suggests that tectorins are synthesized as glycosylphosphatidylinositol-linked, membrane-bound precursors. Tectorins are targeted to the apical surface of the inner ear epithelia by the lipid and proteolytically released into the extracellular compartment. **Similarity:** Contains 1 ZP domain. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 6975 Human **Entrez Gene:** 21684 Mouse Omim: 602653 Human **SwissProt:** Q96PL2 Human **SwissProt:** O08524 Mouse **Unigene:** 348615 Human Important **Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.