

**OCLN Antibody**  
Catalog # ASC10913**Specification**

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**OCLN Antibody - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q16625</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">AAH29886</a> , <a href="#">4950</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted: 57 kDa
Application Notes	Observed: 57 kDa KDa OCLN antibody can be used for detection of OCLN by Western blot at 1 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.

**OCLN Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID **4950****Target/Specificity**

OCLN antibody was raised against a 15 amino acid synthetic peptide from near the carboxy terminus of human OCLN.<br><br>The immunogen is located within the last 50 amino acids of OCLN.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

OCLN antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

**Precautions**

OCLN Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**OCLN Antibody - Protein Information**

Name OCLN

**Function**

May play a role in the formation and regulation of the tight junction (TJ) paracellular permeability barrier. It is able to induce adhesion when expressed in cells lacking tight junctions.

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, tight junction

### Tissue Location

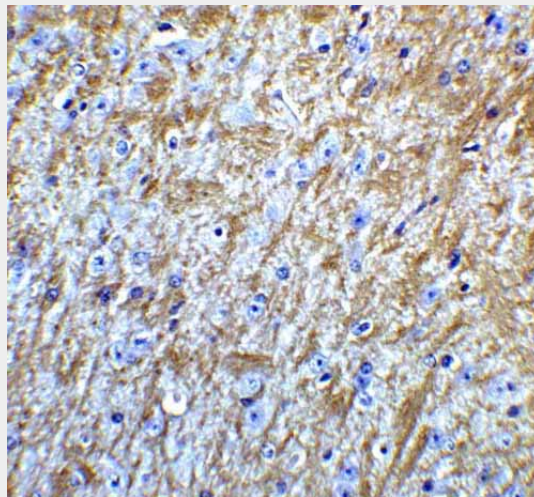
Localized at tight junctions of both epithelial and endothelial cells. Highly expressed in kidney. Not detected in testis

### OCN Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### OCN Antibody - Images



Immunohistochemistry of GABARAP in mouse brain tissue with GABARAP Antibody at 5 µg/mL.

### OCN Antibody - Background

OCN Antibody: Tight junctions act as a semi-permeable barrier to the transport of ions, solutes, and water and are considered to function as a fence that divides apical and basolateral domains of plasma membranes. Tight junctions coordinate a variety of signaling and trafficking molecules regulating cell differentiation, proliferation, and polarity and contain a number of junctional proteins including Occludin, Claudins, junctional adhesion molecules (JAMs), as well as multiple scaffold proteins. Occludin, the first identified component of tight junction strands, is thought function as a signal transmitter in multiple signaling pathways and can associate with multiple kinases and phosphatases such as PI3-kinase and protein phosphatases 1 and 2A. At least two isoforms of OCLN are known to exist.

### OCN Antibody - References

Tsukita S, Furuse M, and Itoh M. Multifunctional strands in tight junctions. *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.* 2001; 2:285-93.

Chiba H, Osanai M, Murata M, et al. Transmembrane proteins of tight junctions. *Biochim. Biophys.*

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Furuse M, Hirase T, Itoh M, et al. Occludin: a novel integral membrane protein localizing at tight junctions. J. Cell Biol.1993; 1777-88.

Matter K, Aijaz S, Tsapara A, et al. Mammalian tight junctions in the regulation of epithelial differentiation and proliferation. Curr. Opin. Cell Biol. 2005; 17:453-8.