

Anti-TECTA Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO10262**Specification****Anti-TECTA Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	O75443
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Alpha-tectorin(TECTA) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-TECTA Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7007

Other Names

Alpha-tectorin, TECTA

Calculated MW

239527 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

Subcellular Localization

Cell membrane ; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor ; Extracellular side . Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix. Found in the non-collagenous matrix of the tectorial membrane. .

Protein Name

Alpha-tectorin

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Na₃N.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human TECTA (93-134aa RAFVAPFWADVHNGIRGEIYYRETMEPAILKRATKDIRKYFK), different from the related mouse sequence by three amino acids.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-TECTA Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name TECTA

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.

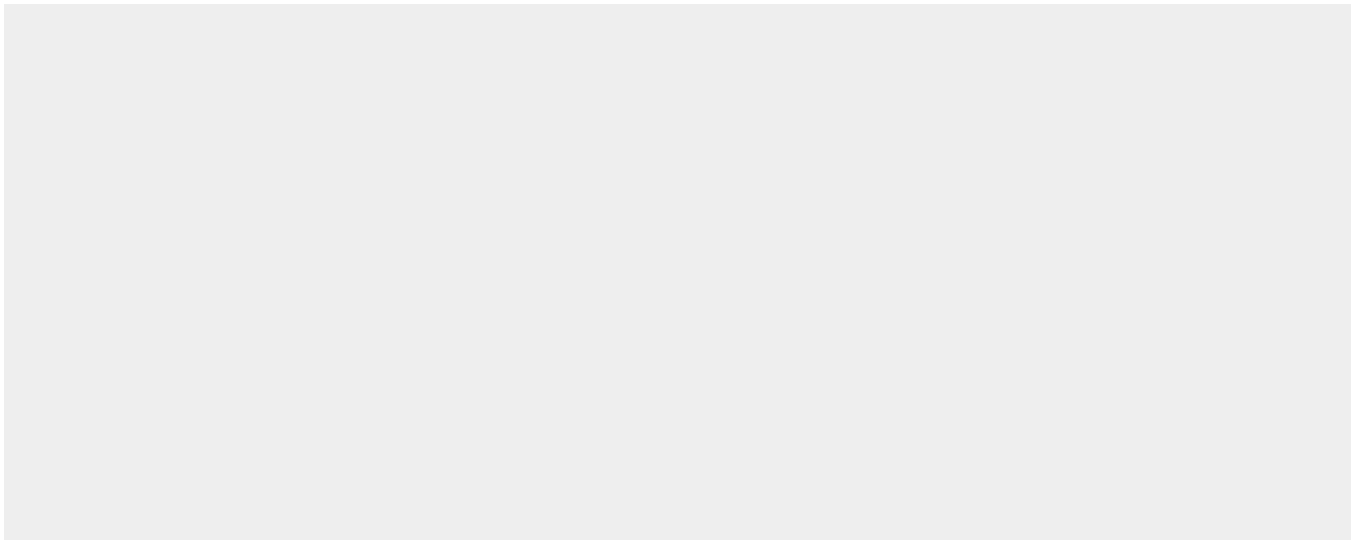
Cellular Location

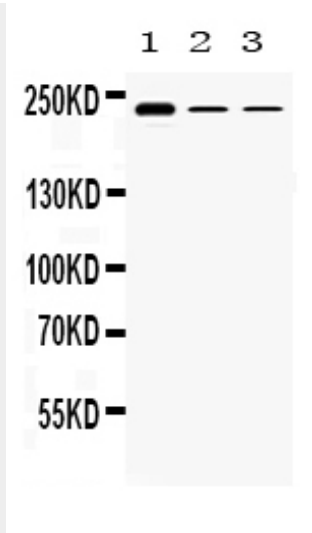
Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor; Extracellular side. Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix. Note=Found in the non-collagenous matrix of the tectorial membrane.

Anti-TECTA Picoband Antibody - Protocols

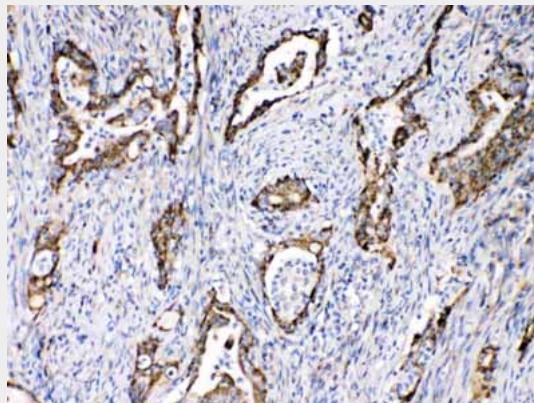
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

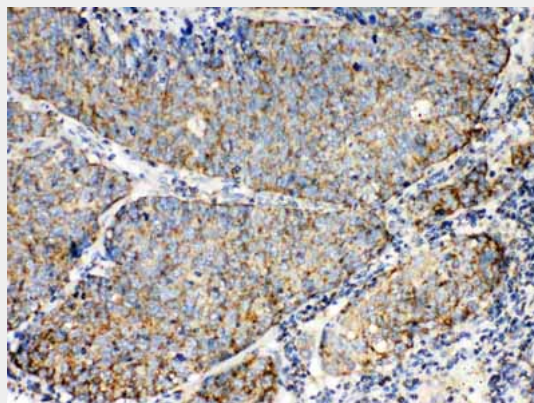
Anti-TECTA Picoband Antibody - Images



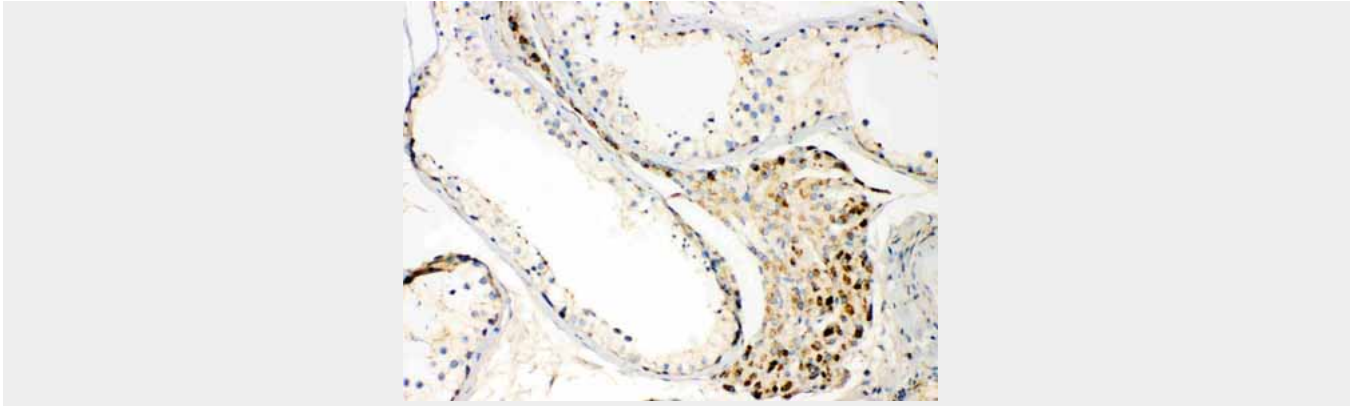
Western blot analysis of TECTA expression in rat testis extract (lane 1), HEPA1-6 whole cell lysates (lane 2) and HEPG2 whole cell lysates (lane 3). TECTA at 239KD was detected using rabbit anti- TECTA Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog #ABO10262) at 0.5 μ g/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method .



TECTA was detected in paraffin-embedded sections of human intestinal cancer tissues using rabbit anti- TECTA Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO10262) at 1 μ g/mL. The immunohistochemical section was developed using SABC method .



TECTA was detected in paraffin-embedded sections of human lung cancer tissues using rabbit anti- TECTA Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO10262) at 1 μ g/mL. The immunohistochemical section was developed using SABC method .



TECTA was detected in paraffin-embedded sections of human testis tissues using rabbit anti-TECTA Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO10262) at 1 μ g/mL. The immunohistochemical section was developed using SABC method .

Anti-TECTA Picoband Antibody - Background

Alpha-tectorin is a protein that in humans is encoded by the TECTA gene. The tectorial membrane is an extracellular matrix of the inner ear that 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. Alpha-tectorin is one of the major noncollagenous components of the tectorial membrane. Mutations in the TECTA gene have been shown to be responsible for autosomal dominant nonsyndromic hearing impairment and a recessive form of sensorineural pre-lingual non-syndromic deafness.