PRODUCT INFORMATION



Optineurin (INT) Polyclonal Antibody

Item No. 100002

Overview and Properties

Contents:	This vial contains 500 µl of peptide affinity-purified polyclonal antibody.
Synonyms:	FIP-2 (14.7K interacting protein-2); NRP (nemo-related protein)
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide from the internal region of human optineurin
Species Reactivity:	(+) Human; (-) Murine, rat, and porcine; other species not tested
Uniprot No.:	Q96CV9
Form:	Liquid
Storage:	-20°C (as supplied)
Stability:	≥3 years
Storage Buffer:	TBS, pH 7.4, with 50% glycerol, 0.1% BSA, and 0.02% sodium azide
Host:	Rabbit
Applications:	Immunohistochemistry (IHC) and Western blot (WB); the recommended starting dilution for IHC is 1:50 and 1:200 for WB. Other applications were not tested, therefore optimal working concentration/dilution should be determined empirically

Image



Lane 1: Human fibroblast lysate (20 µg) Lane 2: Human fibroblast lysate (10 µg)

WARNING THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY Buyer agrees to purchase the material subject to Cayman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information can be found on our website.

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Description

Apoptosis is controlled by a variety of signaling mechanisms and is relevant to several diseases and normal development. Optineurin (originally named FIP-2: 14.7K interacting protein-2) is a 74 kDa protein implicated in signal transduction of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) pathway as presented in a study of adenovirus proteins that prevent cytolysis after TNF α stimulation.¹ Optineurin can be phosphorylated, however it is currently unknown what kinases achieve this or what other mammalian proteins interact with it downstream of TNF α or Fas signalling.^{1,2}

Working at or near cell membranes and in concert with Rab8 and Huntingtin, optineurin has been implicated in membrane traffic regulation and cellular morphogenesis.³ The exact role of optineurin protein in apoptosis is currently unknown and interestingly optineurin gene mutations have been correlated with certain types of glaucoma.⁴⁻⁶ Increased apoptosis of trabecular meshwork cells is an identified factor for the pathogenesis of glaucoma.⁷ Positive controls include human heart, brain, or fibroblast lysates.

References

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