



Overview

Synonyms FDP, MIAL

> Otoraplin (OTOR) is a cytokine first identified in 2000 and encodes a small protein of 128 amino acids with an SH3 domain. OTOR is a homologue to CD-RAP/MIA and contains a hydrophobic N-terminal region as a signal peptide, which indicates that OTOR is mainly secreted. Researchers found that high expression of OTOR is only seen in the cochlea, demonstrating its importance in hearing. Indeed, loss of the gene produces cochlear dysfunction and otosclerosis, a hearing disorder involving the bony tissue of the ear (HRI).

OTOR exerts an influence on the surrounding otic capsule and functions in the

extracellular matrix of the membranous portion of the cochlea.

Recombinant human Otoraplin (rhOTOR) produced in E. coli is a single nonglycosylated polypeptide chain containing 112 amino acids. rhOTOR has a molecular mass of 12.7 kDa analyzed by reducing SDS-PAGE and is obtained by proprietary

chromatographic techniques.

Q9NRC9 **Accession No**

Species Human Source E. coli

Biological Activity Data not available.

MVHGIFMDRL ASKKLCADDE CVYTISLASA QEDYNAPDCR FINVKKGQQI YVYSKLVKEN GAGEFWAGSV YGDGQDEMGV Sequence

VGYFPRNLVK EQRVYQEATK EVPTTDIDFF CE

Properties

Weight

Storage

Description

Measured Molecular 12.7 kDa, observed by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Purity > 95% by SDS-PAGE analysis.

Formulation Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.

Reconstitution Reconstituted in ddH₂O at 100 µg/mL. **Endotoxin Level** < 0.2 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.

Lyophilized recombinant human Otoraplin (rhOTOR) remains stable up to 6 months at

lower than -70°C from date of receipt. Upon reconstitution, rhOTOR remains stable up to

2 weeks at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C.

Note For research use only

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