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Recombinant Human Otoraplin (rHuOTOR)

ChemWhat Technical Data Sheet (TDS)

Catalog Number:	601-13
Source:	*Escherichia coli.*
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 12.7 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 111 amino acids.
Quantity:	5μg /20μg /1000μg
AA Sequence:	VHGIFMDRLA SKKLCADDEC VYTISLASAQ EDYNAPDCRF INVKKGQQIY VYSKLVKENG AGEFWAGSVY GDGQDEMGVV GYFPRNLVKE QRVYQEATKE VPTTDIDFFC E
Purity:	> 97 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Biological Activity:	Data Not Available.
Physical Appearance:	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered concentrated solution in 20 mM PB, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl.
Endotoxin:	Less than 1EU/μg of rHuOTOR as determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution:	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at ≤ -20 ℃ . Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
Shipping:	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage:	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
Usage:	ChemWhat Limited in UK offers this branded product for research, development or further evaluation purposes. **NOT FOR HUMAN USE**.

Human Otoraplin

OTOR, also called Otoraplin and MIAL, is a secreted cytokine and a member of the MIA/OTOR family. Members of this family which also includes MIA, MIA2, and TANGO share a Src homology-3 (SH3)-like domain. OTOR is predominantly expressed in the cochlea of the inner-ear and to a lesser extent in fetal brain and in some cartilage tissues. OTOR appears to be involved in early chondrogenesis of the otic capsule, which is required for normal inner ear development and auditory function.

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