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Claudin 14 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP98404

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	O95500
Other Accession	O95500
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	25699
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Claudin 14
Epitope Specificity	21-120/221
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the claudin family.
SUBUNIT	Can form homo- and heteropolymers with other CLDN. Homopolymers interact with CLDN3, but not CLDN2, homopolymers. Directly interacts with TJP1/ZO-1, TJP2/ZO-2 and TJP3/ZO-3. Interacts with MPDZ and INADL (By similarity). May interact with HCV E1 and E2 proteins.
DISEASE	Defects in CLDN1 are the cause of ichthyosis-sclerosing cholangitis neonatal syndrome (NISCH) [MIM:607626]; also called ichthyosis with leukocyte vacuoles alopecia and sclerosing cholangitis (ILVASC). NISCH is a rare autosomal recessive complex ichthyosis syndrome characterized by scalp hypotrichosis, scarring alopecia, vulgar type ichthyosis, and sclerosing cholangitis.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The Claudin superfamily consists of many structurally related proteins in humans. These proteins are important structural and functional components of tight junctions in paracellular transport. Claudins are located in both epithelial and endothelial cells in all tight junction-bearing tissues. Three classes of proteins are known to localize to tight junctions, including the claudins, Occludin and Junction adhesion molecules. Claudins, which consist of four transmembrane domains and two extracellular loops, make up tight junction strands. Claudin expression is often highly restricted to specfic regions of different tissues and may have an important role in transcellular transport through tight junctions. Claudin-14 is a multi-pass membrane protein that is expressed in liver, kidney and ear. Defects in the gene encoding claudin-14 are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal recessive type 29 (DFNB29), a form of hearing loss resulting from damage to either nerve pathways or neural receptors of the inner ear.

Additional Information

Gene ID	23562
Other Names	DFNB29; CLD14_HUMAN; CLDN14; CLD14_MOUSE; claudin 14
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	CLDN14
Function	Plays a major role in tight junction-specific obliteration of the intercellular space, through calcium-independent cell-adhesion activity.
Cellular Location	Cell junction, tight junction. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Liver, kidney. Also found in ear.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.