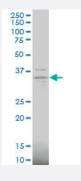


CLDN16 polyclonal antibody (A01)

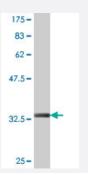
Catalog # H00010686-A01 Size 50 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

CLDN16 polyclonal antibody (A01), Lot # 060614JCS1. Western Blot analysis of CLDN16 expression in Daoy.



Western Blot detection against Immunogen (34.14 KDa).

Specification	
Product Description	Mouse polyclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant CLDN16.
Immunogen	CLDN16 (NP_006571, 1 a.a. ~ 73 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag.
Sequence	MTSRTPLLVTACLYYSYCNSRHLQQGVRKSKRPVFSHCQVPETQKTDTRHLSGARAGVCPCCHP DGLLATMRD
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein. Western Blot detection against Immunogen (34.14 KDa).



Product Information

Storage Buffer	50 % glycerol
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

Western Blot (Cell lysate)

CLDN16 polyclonal antibody (A01), Lot # 060614JCS1. Western Blot analysis of CLDN16 expression in Daoy.

Protocol Download

Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

Protocol Download

ELISA

Gene Info — CLDN16	
Entrez GeneID	10686
GeneBank Accession#	NM_006580
Protein Accession#	NP_006571
Gene Name	CLDN16
Gene Alias	HOMG3, PCLN1
Gene Description	claudin 16
Omim ID	<u>248250</u> <u>603959</u>
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>



Product Information

Gene Summary

Tight junctions represent one mode of cell-to-cell adhesion in epithelial or endothelial cell sheets, f orming continuous seals around cells and serving as a physical barrier to prevent solutes and wat er from passing freely through the paracellular space. These junctions are comprised of sets of continuous networking strands in the outwardly facing cytoplasmic leaflet, with complementary grooves in the inwardly facing extracytoplasmic leaflet. The protein encoded by this gene, a member of the claudin family, is an integral membrane protein and a component of tight junction strands. It is found primarily in the kidneys, specifically in the thick ascending limb of Henle, where it acts as either an intercellular pore or ion concentration sensor to regulate the paracellular resorption of magnesium ions. Defects in this gene are a cause of primary hypomagnesemia, which is characterized by massive renal magnesium wasting with hypomagnesemia and hypercalciuria, resulting in ne phrocalcinosis and renal failure. [provided by RefSeq

Other Designations

hypomagnesemia 3, with hypercalciuria and nephrocalcinosis|paracellin-1

Pathway

- Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs)
- Leukocyte transendothelial migration
- Tight junction