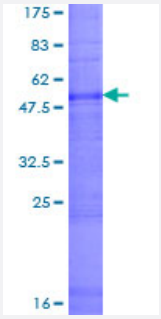
Full-Length

CLDN16 (Human) Recombinant Protein (P01)

Catalog # H00010686-P01 Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human CLDN16 full-length ORF (NP_006571.1, 1 a.a. - 305 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	MTSRTPLLVTACLYYSYCNSRHLQQGVRKSKRPVFSHCQVPETQKTDTRHLSGARAGVCPCCHP DGLLATMRDLLQYIACFFAFFSAGFLIVATWTDCWMVNADDSLEVSTKCRGLWWECVTNAFDGI RTCDEYDSILAEHPLKLVVTRALMITADILAGFGFLTLLLGLDCVKFLPDEPYIKVRICFVAGATLLIA GTPGIIGSVWYAVDVYVERSTLVLHNIFLGIQYKFGWSCWLGMAGSLGCFLAGAVLTCCLYLFKDV GPERNYPYSLRKAYSAAGVSMAKSYSAPRTETAKMYAVDTRV
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	60.2
Preparation Method	*in vitro* wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Quality Control Testing	12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — CLDN16

Entrez GeneID	10686
GeneBank Accession#	NM_006580.2
Protein Accession#	NP_006571.1
Gene Name	CLDN16
Gene Alias	HOMG3, PCLN1
Gene Description	claudin 16
Omim ID	248250 603959
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Tight junctions represent one mode of cell-to-cell adhesion in epithelial or endothelial cell sheets, forming continuous seals around cells and serving as a physical barrier to prevent solutes and water 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 nephrocalcinosis 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