

CLDN14 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20035b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	O95500
Other Accession	NP_036262.1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB42184
Calculated MW	25699
Antigen Region	172-200

Additional Information

Gene ID	23562
Other Names	Claudin-14, CLDN14
Target/Specificity	This CLDN14 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 172-200 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human CLDN14.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	CLDN14 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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.

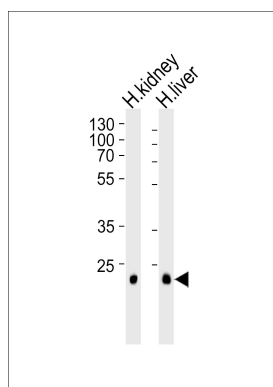
Background

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. The encoded protein also binds specifically to the WW domain of Yes-associated protein. Defects in this gene are the cause of an autosomal recessive form of nonsyndromic sensorineural deafness. It is also reported that four synonymous variants in this gene are associated with kidney stones and reduced bone mineral density. Several transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq].

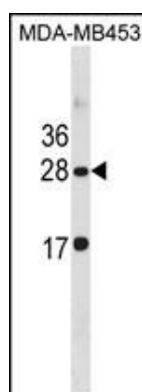
References

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Belguith, H., et al. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 385(1):1-5(2009)
Lal-Nag, M., et al. *Genome Biol.* 10 (8), 235 (2009) :
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Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from human kidney and liver tissue lysate (from left to right), using CLDN14 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP20035b). AP20035b was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.



CLDN14 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP20035b) western blot analysis in MDA-MB453 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the CLDN14 antibody detected the CLDN14 protein (arrow).

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