

CLDN16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP10435a**Specification**

CLDN16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [O9Y5I7](#)
Other Accession [NP_006571.1](#)

CLDN16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 10686

Other Names

Claudin-16, Paracellin-1, PCLN-1, CLDN16, PCLN1

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CLDN16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name CLDN16

Synonyms PCLN1

Function

Plays a major role in tight junction-specific obliteration of the intercellular space, through calcium-independent cell-adhesion activity. Involved in paracellular magnesium reabsorption. Required for a selective paracellular conductance. May form, alone or in partnership with other constituents, an intercellular pore permitting paracellular passage of magnesium and calcium ions down their electrochemical gradients. Alternatively, it could be a sensor of magnesium concentration that could alter paracellular permeability mediated by other factors.

Cellular Location

Cell junction, tight junction. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Kidney-specific, including the thick ascending limb of Henle (TAL)

CLDN16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

CLDN16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

CLDN16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - 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. 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. This gene and the CLDN1 gene are clustered on chromosome 3q28.

CLDN16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Kuo, S.J., et al. *Oncol. Rep.* 24(3):759-766(2010) Efrati, E., et al. *Cell. Physiol. Biochem.* 25(6):705-714(2010) Shuen, A.Y., et al. *Clin. Chim. Acta* 409 (1-2), 28-32 (2009) : Al-Haggar, M., et al. *Clin. Exp. Nephrol.* 13(4):288-294(2009) Lal-Nag, M., et al. *Genome Biol.* 10 (8), 235 (2009) :