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CLDN14 Blocking Peptide (C-term)

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP20035b

Specification

CLDN14 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession	O95500
Other Accession	NP_036262.1

CLDN14 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 23562

Other Names
Claudin-14, CLDN14

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 187-200 of HUMAN CLDN14

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.

CLDN14 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - 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.

CLDN14 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

CLDN14 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Images

CLDN14 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - 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].

CLDN14 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - References

Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :
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Lal-Nag, M., et al. Genome Biol. 10 (8), 235 (2009) :
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