Recombinant Claudin-1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN301492L

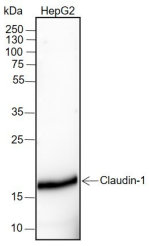
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;
Immunogen	Recombinant human Claudin-1 fragment
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	A187
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:200-1:1000
IP	1:50-1:100

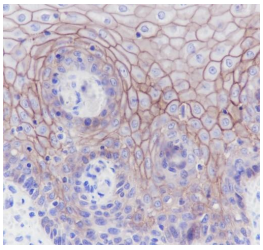
Data



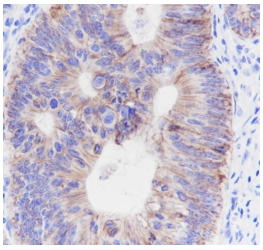
Western Blot with Claudin-1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. Lane 1: HepG2

Observed-MW:18 kDa

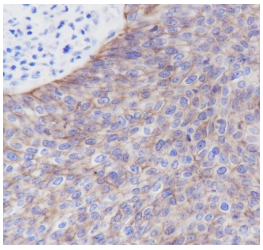
Calculated-MW:22 kDa



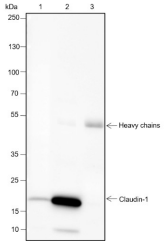
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cervix using Claudin-1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer using Claudin-1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cervical cancer using Claudin-1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunoprecipitation analysis using anti-Claudin-1 Monoclonal Antibody. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using Claudin-1 Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:100. Lane 1: 5% Input, Lane 2: Claudin-1 Monoclonal Antibody, Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG Isotype

Observed-MW:18 kDa

Calculated-MW:22 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Claudins function as major constituents of the tight junction complexes that regulate the permeability of epithelia. While some claudin family members play essential roles in the formation of impermeable barriers, others mediate the permeability to ions and small molecules. Often, several claudin family members are coexpressed and interact with each other, and this determines the overall permeability. CLDN1 is required to prevent the paracellular diffusion of small molecules through tight junctions in the epidermis and is required for the normal barrier function of the skin. Required for normal water homeostasis and to prevent excessive water loss through the skin, probably via an indirect effect on the expression levels of other proteins, since CLDN1 itself seems to be dispensable for water barrier formation in keratinocyte tight junctions.

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