

Recombinant Human CLDN11/Claudin-11 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030768

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

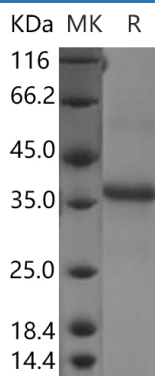
Description

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Species | Human |
| Source | HEK293 Cells-derived Human CLDN11/Claudin-11 protein Val23-Arg82, with an N-terminal mFc |
| Calculated MW | 33.2 kDa |
| Observed MW | 37 kDa |
| Accession | O75508 |
| Bio-activity | Not validated for activity |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Purity | > 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. |
| Storage | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| Shipping | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. |
| Reconstitution | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. |

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Claudin-11, also known as CLDN11, belongs to the group of claudins. Claudins are integral membrane proteins and components of tight junction strands. Tight junction strands function as a physical barrier to prevent solutes and water from passing freely through the paracellular space between epithelial or endothelial cell sheets, and also play critical roles in maintaining cell polarity and signal transductions. Claudin-11 is a tight junction associated protein and is a major component of central nervous system (CNS) myelin that is necessary for normal CNS function. Human blood-testis barrier disruption is related to a dysfunction of CLDN11 gene. It plays an important role in regulating proliferation and migration of oligodendrocytes.

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