

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) :
Thorleifsson, G., et al. Nat. Genet. 41(8):926-930(2009)
Belguith, H., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 385(1):1-5(2009)
Lal-Nag, M., et al. Genome Biol. 10 (8), 235 (2009) :
Krause, G., et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1778(3):631-645(2008)