

Code No. 18855

## Anti-Mouse

Claudin-5 (C) Rabbit IgG Affinity Purify

Volume : 100 µg

Introduction	: The tight junction is identified as a belt-like region in which two lipid- apposing membranes lie close together (tight junction strands). Tight junction strands of the adjacent cells form tightly connected pairs. The proteins involved in the formation of tight junctions are divided into two categories: 1) integral membrane proteins, such as occludin, claudin and junctional adhesion molecule, JAM and 2) peripheral membrane proteins (cytoplasmic plaque proteins), MAGUK (membrane-associated guanylate kinase) homologue proteins, such as ZO-1, 2, 3, cingulin, symplekin, 19B1, and AF-6. In human, the claudin superfamily consists of at least 18 members, which are involved on paracellular transport as structural and functional components of tight junction. Claudins are directly associated with ZO-1, 2 and 3 and indirectly with AF-6 and cingulin. It is known that Claudin-5 is distributed at vascular endothelial cells in mouse
Antigen	: Synthetic peptide of part of C terminal of Mouse Claudin-5 (KYSAPRRPTANGDYDKKN)
Purification	: Purified with antigen peptide
Form	: Lyophilized product from 1% BSA in PBS containing 0.05% NaN $_3$
How to use	: 1.0 ml distilled water will be added to the product, then its concentration comes to 100 ug/ml
Dilution	: PBS (pH7.4) containing 1% BSA
Stability	: Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 – 8 °C : Solution, 2 years at –20 °C
Application	<ul> <li>This antibody can be stained in frozen tissues by several Immunohistochemical techniques such as immunofluoroscent method. The optimal dilution is about 5 µg/ml, however, the dilution rate should be optimized by each laboratories.</li> <li>This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of about 2 µg/ml.</li> </ul>
Specificity	: Claudin-5 specific. Not cross reacts with Claudin-1 and -2 (This confirmed by western blotting using each transfectants)

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