

Claudin-6 Protein, Human, Recombinant (GFP & His)

General Information

Synonyms: claudin 6

Protein Construction: A DNA sequence encoding the Human CLDN6(P56747-1) (Met1-Val220) was expressed with a C-terminal GFP followed by a His tag. Nanodisc is a versatile tool for studying membrane proteins. Using styrene-maleic acid (SMA) copolymer, membrane proteins can be extracted directly from prokaryotic and eukaryotic expression systems in the absence of detergents to preserve the protein structure and function better. Compared to membrane scaffold proteins (MSPs) nanodiscs, SMA nanodiscs also have the advantage of preserving proteins' nature by maintaining native lipids surrounded without introducing any heterologous proteins, which allows studies of protein structure and functions in a native-like environment. Predicted N terminal: Met 1

Species: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

Accession: P56747-1

Molecular Weight: 23.3 kDa (predicted); 37.2 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity: Recombinant Human Claudin-6-Nanodisc(Full Length) Protein, Fluorescent at 5 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Anti-Human Claudin6 Antibody, Human IgG1, the EC50 is 8-24 ng/mL.

Purity: ≥ 80 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU/µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Formulation: Supplied as sterile 10 mM HEPES, 50 mM NaCl, 1% glycerin, pH 8.0.

Preparation and Storage

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store the product under sterile conditions at -70°C or lower. Samples are stable for up to 3 months at -80°C. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

Proteins are shipped with blue ice.

Protein Background

Claudin-6 (CLDN6) belongs to the claudins family and is a transmembrane protein found in tight junctions with two extracellular loops and intracellular N and C tails. CLDN6 modulates the ion- and charge-specific permeability of the paracellular pathway in most epithelial tissues. It regulates the paracellular flux of cations in the kidney through forming heterotypic strands with other claudins and has a role in maintaining the lung epithelial barrier function. The CLDN6 gene is adjacent to another family member, CLDN9, on chromosome 16. Certain CLDN6-

positive cancers, encompassing ovarian, endometrial, and testicular malignancies, have been shown to have their proliferation and invasiveness suppressed upon CLDN6 silencing.

Reference

Qu H, et al. CLDN6: From Traditional Barrier Function to Emerging Roles in Cancers. *Int J Mol Sci*. 2021.

Du H, et al. Claudin 6: Therapeutic prospects for tumours, and mechanisms of expression and regulation (Review). *Mol Med Rep*. 2021.

Brad Screnci, et. al. Atomic-level specificity of Claudin 6 monoclonal antibodies isolated for treating solid tumors [abstract]. In: *Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research Annual Meeting 2022*.

Huang L, et al. Downregulation of CLDN6 inhibits cell proliferation, migration, and invasion via regulating EGFR/AKT/mTOR signalling pathway in hepatocellular carcinoma. *Cell Biochem Funct*. 2020.

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