



Synonym

C7orf1, CPE-R2, CPETR2, HRVP1, RVP1

Source

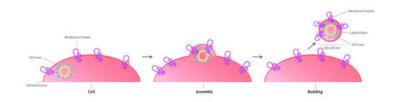
Human Claudin-3 Full Length Protein (VLP)(CL3-H52P3) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Met 1 -Val 220 (Accession # O15551).

Predicted N-terminus: Met 1

Molecular Characterization

The protein has a calculated MW of 40.6 kDa & 56.1 kDa.

Virus-like particles(VLPs) are formed by self-assembly of envelop/capsid proteins from viruses. Membrane Proteins can be constituted in-situ with VLPs produced from HEK293 cell cultures. These VLPs concentrate conformationally intact membrane proteins directly on the cell surface and produce soluble, highconcentration proteins perfect for immunization and antibody screening.



The VLPs provide the display of properly folded membrane proteins in their native cellular membrane in a compact size of 100~300 nm diameter (similar to the size of most viruses) making it optimal targets for dendritic cells in vivo and surface attachment for phage display.

Formulation

The VLPs are highly immunogenic, so the immunization strategy should be optimized (antigen dose, regimen and adjuvant).

Supplied as 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS, Arginine, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Shipping

This product is supplied and shipped with dry ice, please inquire the shipping cost.

Storage

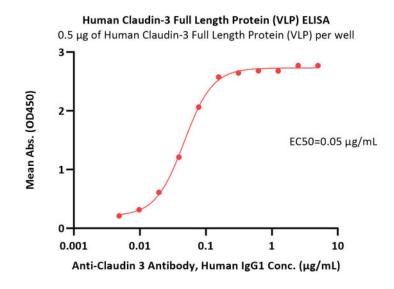
Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- The product MUST be stored at -70°C or lower upon receipt;
- -70°C for 12 months under sterile conditions.

*The isotype control of empty/mock VLP (Cat. No. <u>VLP-N5213</u>) is sold separately and not included in protein, you can follow this link for product information.

Bioactivity-ELISA



Immobilized Human Claudin-3 Full Length Protein (VLP) (Cat. No. CL3-H52P3) at 5 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Anti-Claudin 3 Antibody, Human IgG1 with a linear range of 0.005-0.078 µg/mL (OC tested).

Human Claudin-3 Full Length Protein (VLP)

Catalog # CL3-H52P3



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.

Clinical and Translational Updates

