

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Target	CLDN6
Description	Monoclonal Cell Line Derived from K562 Cells, Engineered for Stable Expression of Human CLDN6 Using Lentiviral Technology
Host Cells	K562
Uniprot ID	P56747
Applications	FACS Data
Growth media	RPMI-1640+10% FBS+1% P.S+1% Gln+2 ug/mL Puromycin
Package	5E6 Cells/mL
Suggested Control	SKU: BME100082
Warranty and Disclaimer	1. Please inspect cells upon receipt and report any issues promptly. 2. We offer one-time replacements for issues reported within a week of receipt. 3. User-induced issues are not eligible for free replacements. 4. We do not accept liability for damages resulting from cell use, storage, or loss. 5. Feedback received more than one month after receipt will not be processed.
Storage&Shipping	Cells are shipped using dry ice and require liquid nitrogen storage for long term preservation.
Synonyms	Claudin 6;Claudin-6;Skullin
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. This gene encodes a component of tight junction strands, which is a member of the claudin family. The protein is an integral membrane protein and is one of the entry cofactors for hepatitis C virus. The gene methylation may be involved in esophageal tumorigenesis. This gene is adjacent to another family member CLDN9 on chromosome 16.
Usage	For research use only.



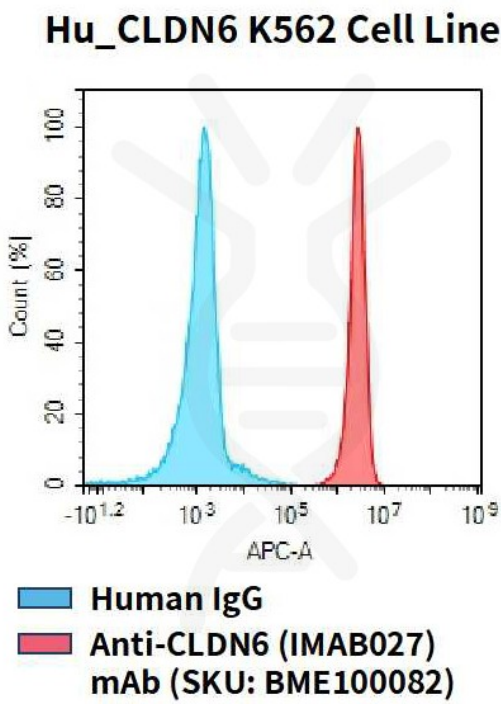


Figure 1. Flow cytometry analysis of human CLDN6 overexpression using Hu_CLDN6 K562 Cell Line (Cat. No. CEL100065) and Anti-CLDN6 (IMAB027) mAb (Cat. No. BME100082)

