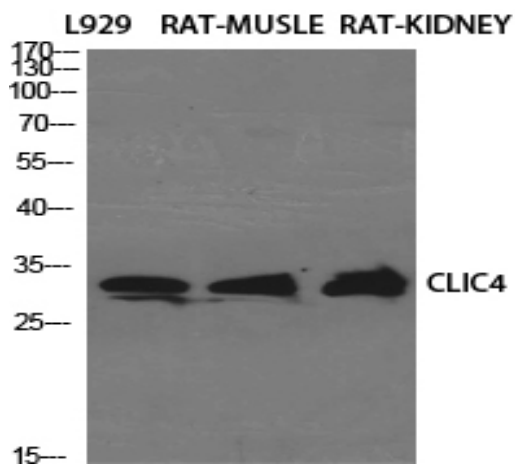


CLIC4 Polyclonal Antibody

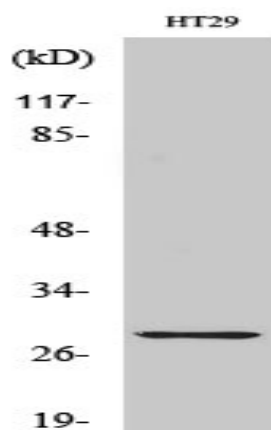
Catalog No :	YT0965
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	CLIC4
Gene Name :	CLIC4
Protein Name :	Chloride intracellular channel protein 4
Human Gene Id :	25932
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q9Y696
Mouse Gene Id :	29876
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q9QYB1
Rat Gene Id :	83718
Rat Swiss Prot No :	Q9Z0W7
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CLIC4. AA range:1-50
Specificity :	CLIC4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CLIC4 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:40000.. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	29kD
Background :	chloride intracellular channel 4(CLIC4) Homo sapiens Chloride channels are a diverse group of proteins that regulate fundamental cellular processes including stabilization of cell membrane potential, transepithelial transport, maintenance of intracellular pH, and regulation of cell volume. Chloride intracellular channel 4 (CLIC4) protein, encoded by the CLIC4 gene, is a member of the p64 family; the gene is expressed in many tissues and exhibits a intracellular vesicular pattern in Panc-1 cells (pancreatic cancer cells). [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Function :	domain:Members of this family may change from a globular, soluble state to a state where the N-terminal domain is inserted into the membrane and functions as chloride channel. A conformation change of the N-terminal domain is thought to expose hydrophobic surfaces that trigger membrane insertion.,function:Can insert into membranes and form poorly selective ion channels that may also transport chloride ions. Channel activity depends on the pH. Membrane insertion seems to be redox-regulated and may occur only under oxydizing conditions. Promotes cell-surface expression of HRH3. May play a role in angiogenesis.,induction:Up-regulated by calcium ions in differentiating keratinocytes.,similarity:Belongs to the chloride channel CLIC family.,similarity:Contains 1 GST C-terminal domain.,subcellular location:Exists both as soluble cytoplasmic protein and as membrane protein with probably a single
Subcellular Location :	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein . Nucleus matrix. Cell membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein . Mitochondrion. Cell junction. Colocalized with AKAP9 at the centrosome and midbody. Exists both as soluble cytoplasmic protein and as membrane protein with probably a single transmembrane domain. Present in an intracellular vesicular compartment that likely represent trans-Golgi network vesicles.
Expression :	Detected in epithelial cells from colon, esophagus and kidney (at protein level). Expression is prominent in heart, kidney, placenta and skeletal muscle.
Sort :	4279
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit
Modifications :	Unmodified

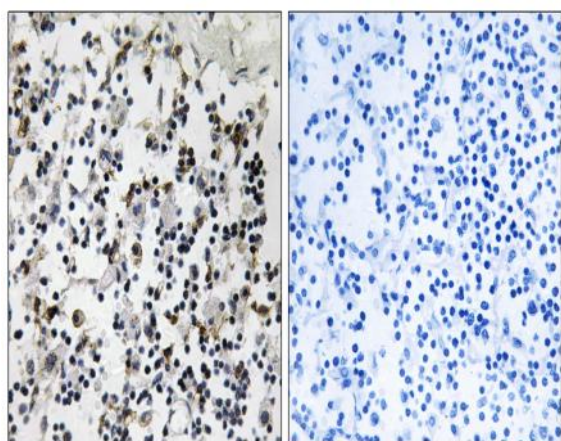
Products Images



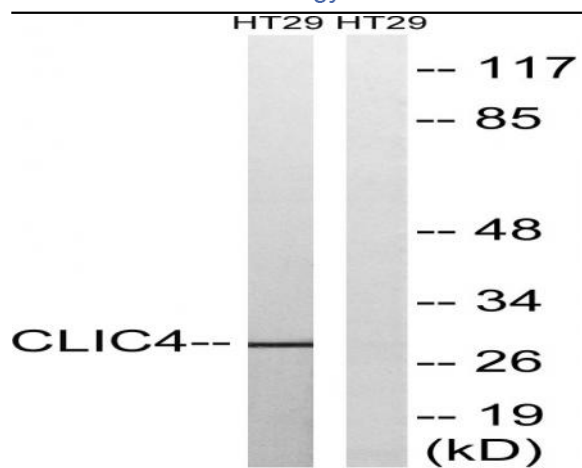
Western Blot analysis of various cells using CLIC4 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000



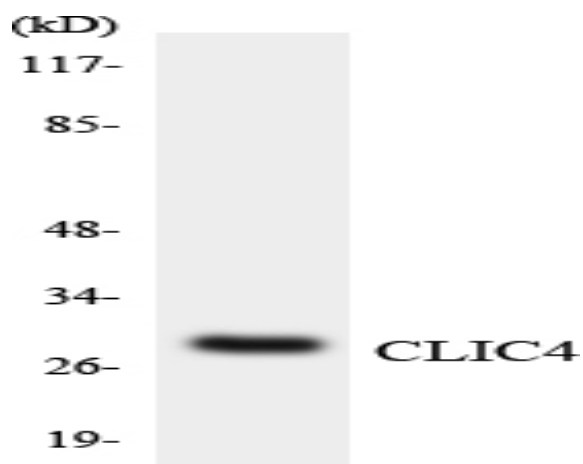
Western Blot analysis of HT29 cells using CLIC4 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lymph node tissue, using CLIC4 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HT-29 cells, using CLIC4 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HeLa cells using CLIC4 antibody.