Best Tools for immunology Research

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

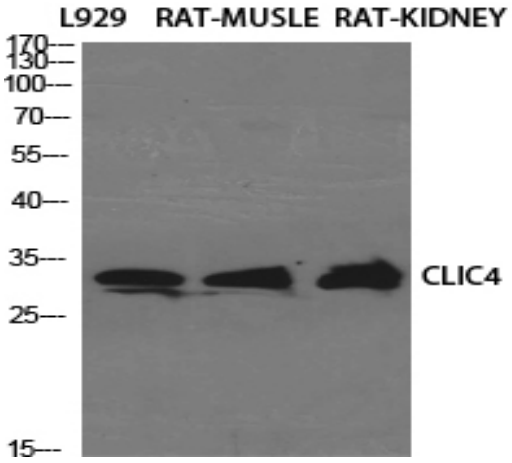
Background : chloride intracellular channel 4(CLIC4) Homo sapiens Chloride channels are a diverse group of proteins that regulate fundamental cellular processes including stabilization of cell membrane potential, transepithelial transport, maintenance of intracellular pH, and regulation of cell volume. 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

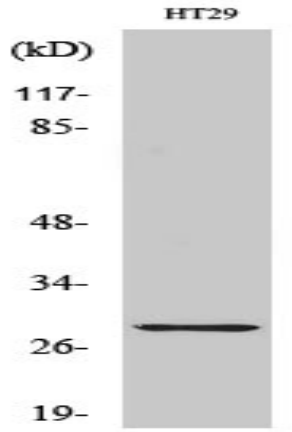
Subcellular Location : Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein . Nucleus matrix. Cell membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein . Mitochondrion. Cell junction. Colocalized with AKAP9 at the centrosome and midbody. Exists 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.

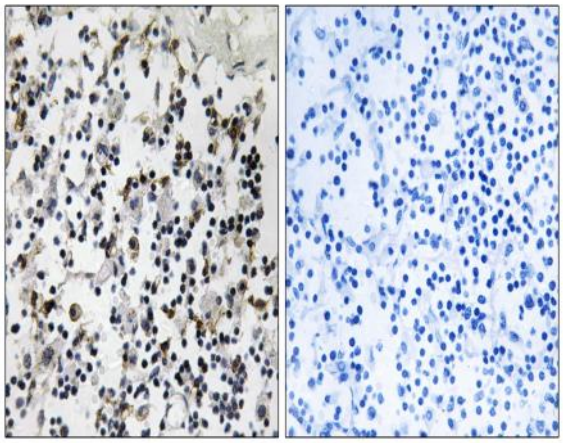
Products Images



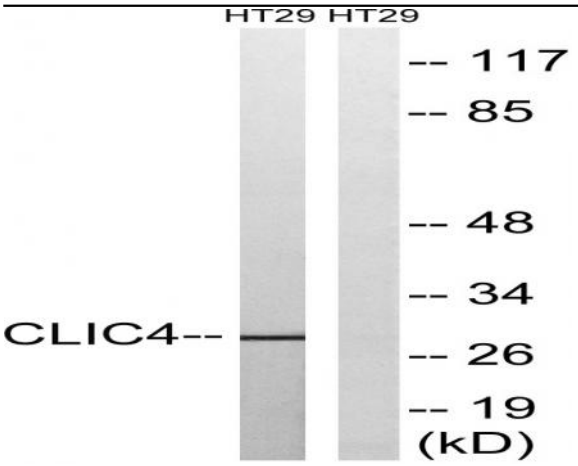
Western Blot analysis of various cells using CLIC4 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000



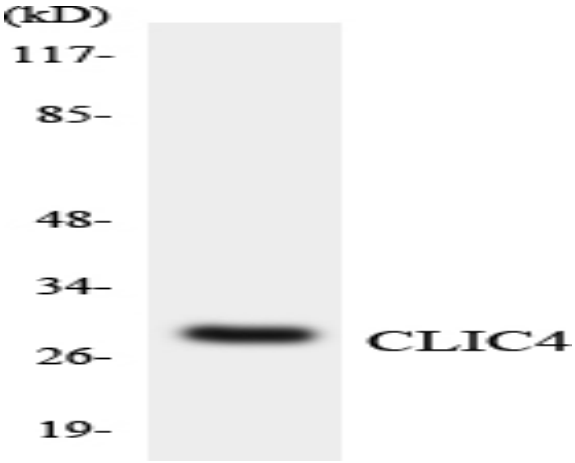
Western Blot analysis of HT29 cells using CLIC4 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000



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.