

## **CLIC1 Antibody (Center)**

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AW5215

## **Specification**

## **CLIC1 Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

WB,E Application **Primary Accession** 000299 Reactivity Human Host Rabbit Clonality **Polyclonal** Calculated MW H=27 KDa Isotype Rabbit IgG **Antigen Source HUMAN** 

## **CLIC1 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID 1192** 

**Antigen Region** 

136-166

**Other Names** 

CLIC1; Chloride intracellular channel protein 1

**Dilution** 

WB~~1:1000

## **Target/Specificity**

This CLIC1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 136-166 amino acids from the Central region of human CLIC1.

#### **Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

### **Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### **Precautions**

CLIC1 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

# **CLIC1 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**

Name CLIC1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:16339885, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:2062}



#### **Function**

In the soluble state, catalyzes glutaredoxin-like thiol disulfide exchange reactions with reduced glutathione as electron donor. Reduces selenite and dehydroascorbate and may act as an antioxidant during oxidative stress response (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25581026" target="\_blank">25581026</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37759794" target="\_blank">37759794</a>). Can insert into membranes and form voltage-dependent multi-ion conductive channels. Membrane insertion seems to be redox- regulated and may occur only under oxidizing conditions. Involved in regulation of the cell cycle.

### **Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Nucleus membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q6MG61}. Note=Mostly in the nucleus including in the nuclear membrane (PubMed:12681486, PubMed:9139710). Small amount in the cytoplasm and the plasma membrane (PubMed:9139710). Exists both as soluble cytoplasmic protein and as membrane protein with probably a single transmembrane domain (PubMed:11551966, PubMed:11940526, PubMed:12681486, PubMed:14613939, PubMed:9139710). Might not be present in the nucleus of cardiac cells (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q6MG61, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11551966, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11940526, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12681486, ECO:0000269|PubMed:14613939, ECO:0000269|PubMed:9139710}

#### **Tissue Location**

Expression is prominent in heart, placenta, liver, kidney and pancreas.

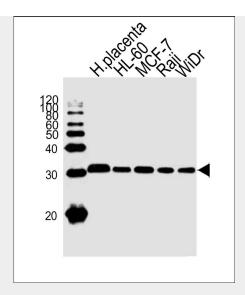
# **CLIC1 Antibody (Center) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## CLIC1 Antibody (Center) - Images





Western blot analysis of lysates from human placenta tissue lysate,HL-60,MCF-7,Raji,WiDr cell line (from left to right), using CLIC1 Antibody (Center)(Cat. #AW5215). AW5215 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

# **CLIC1 Antibody (Center) - Background**

Can insert into membranes and form chloride ion channels. Channel activity depends on the pH. Membrane insertion seems to be redox-regulated and may occur only under oxydizing conditions. Involved in regulation of the cell cycle.

# **CLIC1 Antibody (Center) - References**

Xie T., et al. Genome Res. 13:2621-2636(2003). Shiina S., et al. Submitted (SEP-1999) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Valenzuela S.M., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 272:12575-12582(1997). Noh Y.H., et al. Submitted (NOV-1997) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Chuang J.Z., et al. J. Neurosci. 19:2919-2928(1999).