

CLIC1 Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7589a**Specification**

CLIC1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	O00299
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	26923

CLIC1 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1192**Other Names**

Chloride intracellular channel protein 1, Chloride channel ABP, Nuclear chloride ion channel 27, NCC27, Regulatory nuclear chloride ion channel protein, hRNCC, CLIC1, G6, NCC27

Target/Specificity

This CLIC1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a recombinant human CLIC1 protein.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

IHC-P~~1:10~50

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

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 is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CLIC1 Antibody - 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:[25581026](#), PubMed:[37759794](#)). 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

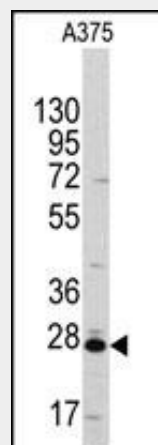
Expression is prominent in heart, placenta, liver, kidney and pancreas.

CLIC1 Antibody - Protocols

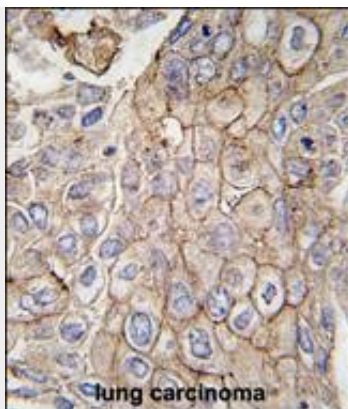
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CLIC1 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of anti-CLIC1 Antibody (Cat.#AP7589a) in A375 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). CLIC1 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue reacted with CLIC1 antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

CLIC1 Antibody - Background

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 1 is a member of the p64 family; the protein localizes principally to the cell nucleus and exhibits both nuclear and plasma membrane chloride ion channel activity.

CLIC1 Antibody - References

Singh,H., FEBS J. 274 (24), 6306-6316 (2007)
Ulmasov,B., (er) BMC Cell Biol. 8, 8 (2007)
Edwards,J.C., J. Membr. Biol. 213 (1), 39-46 (2006)