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CLCNKB Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP14969A

Specification

CLCNKB Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P51801
Other Accession	Q9WUB7, NP_000076.2
Reactivity	**Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**75446**
Antigen Region	**11-40**

CLCNKB Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 1188

Other Names
Chloride channel protein ClC-Kb, Chloride channel Kb, ClC-K2, CLCNKB

Target/Specificity
This CLCNKB antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 11-40 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human CLCNKB.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

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
CLCNKB Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CLCNKB Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name CLCNKB {ECO:0000303|PubMed:18310267, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:2027}

Function Anion-selective channel permeable to small monovalent anions with ion selectivity for

chloride > bromide > nitrate > iodide (PubMed:11734858, PubMed:12111250). Forms a homodimeric channel where each subunit has its own ion conduction pathway. May conduct double- barreled currents controlled by two types of gates, two fast gates that control each subunit independently and a slow common gate that opens and shuts off both subunits simultaneously (PubMed:11734858, PubMed:12111250, PubMed:16849430, PubMed:18776122, PubMed:19646679). Assembles with the regulatory subunit BSND/Barttin for sorting at the basolateral plasma membrane domain and functional switch to the ion conducting state. CLCNKB:BSND channels display mostly a linear current- voltage relationship controlled by common gate (PubMed:11734858, PubMed:12111250, PubMed:16849430, PubMed:18776122, PubMed:19646679). Mediates chloride conductance along nephron segments, namely the thick ascending limb of Henle's loop, convoluted tubule and the collecting duct, contributing to the maintenance of systemic acid-base and electrolyte homeostasis (By similarity). Conducts chloride currents in the stria vascularis of the inner ear to establish the endocochlear potential necessary for normal hearing (PubMed:15044642, PubMed:18310267, PubMed:19646679).

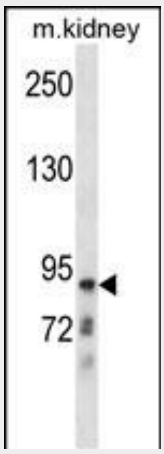
Cellular Location
Basolateral cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

CLCNKB Antibody (N-term) - 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

CLCNKB Antibody (N-term) - Images



CLCNKB Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP14969a) western blot analysis in mouse kidney tissue lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the CLCNKB antibody detected the CLCNKB protein (arrow).

CLCNKB Antibody (N-term) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the family of voltage-gated chloride channels. Chloride channels have several

functions, including the regulation of cell volume, membrane potential stabilization, signal transduction and transepithelial transport. This gene is expressed predominantly in the kidney and may be important for renal salt reabsorption. Mutations in this gene are associated with autosomal recessive Bartter syndrome type 3 (BS3). Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq].

CLCNKB Antibody (N-term) - References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
Yu, Y., et al. Clin. Genet. 77(2):155-162(2010)
Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009)
Brochard, K., et al. Nephrol. Dial. Transplant. 24(5):1455-1464(2009)
Sile, S., et al. J. Hypertens. 27(2):298-304(2009)