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Anti-CLIC1 (RABBIT) Antibody
CLIC1 Antibody
Catalog # ASR4484

Specification

Anti-CLIC1 (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	**Rabbit**
Conjugate	**Unconjugated**
Target Species	**Human**
Reactivity	**Human**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Application	**WB, E, IP, I, LCI**
Application Note	**Anti-CLIC1 has been tested in ELISA, Western Blot, and Immunoprecipitation. Expect a band at ~27kda in western blot using appropriate tissues and lysates. Positive controls used in western blot include CLIC1 overexpressing HEK293, WM-115, and HL-60 whole cell lysates.**
Physical State	**Liquid (sterile filtered)**
Buffer	**0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2**
Immunogen	**This protein-A purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with human CLIC1 recombinant protein.**
Preservative	**0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide**

Anti-CLIC1 (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1192

Other Names
1192

Purity
This product was Protein A purified from monospecific antiserum by chromatography. This antibody is specific for human CLIC1. BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross-reactivity with CLIC1 from human sources based on 100% homology with the immunizing sequence, 98% homology with rat and mouse, and 97% homology with bovine and Oryctolagus cuniculus. Cross-reactivity with CLIC1 from other sources has not been determined.

Storage Condition
Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note
This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-CLIC1 (RABBIT) 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.

Anti-CLIC1 (RABBIT) 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-CLIC1 (RABBIT) Antibody - Images

Anti-CLIC1 (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

CLIC1 (Chloride Intracellular Channel 1) can insert into membranes and form chloride ion channels. 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. This 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. Anti-CLIC1 is useful for researchers interested in Blackwater Fever and

Penicilliosis diseases, along with Cancer, Neuroscience, and activation of cAMP-Dependent PKA.