



Rabbit Anti-CLIC2 antibody

SL13629R

Product Name:	CLIC2
Chinese Name:	氯离子Channel protein2抗体
Alias:	Chloride intracellular channel 2; Chloride intracellular channel protein 2; CLIC 2b; CLIC2; CLIC2_HUMAN; CLIC2b; MRXS32; OTTHUMP00000196471; XAP 121; XAP121.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Rat,Chicken,Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	28kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CLIC2:51-150/247
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Chloride channels (CLCs) regulate cellular traffic of chloride ions, a critical component of all living cells. CLCs are involved in membrane potential stabilization, signal transduction, cell volume regulation and organic solute transport. The putative 247 amino acid protein chloride intracellular channel 2 (CLIC2), also designated XAP121, shares 60% identity with the CLIC1 protein and demonstrates expression in only fetal

liver and adult skeletal muscle tissues. The CLIC2 gene maps to chromosome Xq28 and contains 6 exons. Because a direct association exists between a number of human chloride channel genes and a range of hereditary diseases, CLIC2 is a potential candidate for one of the many diseases linked to Xq28. The hereditary form of incontinentia pigmenti (IP2), for example, is a rare disorder characterized by abnormalities of the tissues and organs derived from the ectoderm and neuroectoderm that has been linked to Xq28

Function:

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 oxidizing conditions. Modulates the activity of RYR2 and inhibits calcium influx.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Membrane. Exists both as soluble cytoplasmic protein and as membrane protein with probably a single transmembrane domain.

Tissue Specificity:

Detected in adult brain, heart, liver, lung, spleen, stomach and testis. Expressed in fetal liver and adult skeletal muscle.

Similarity:

Belongs to the chloride channel CLIC family.
Contains 1 GST C-terminal domain.

SWISS:

O15247

Gene ID:

1193

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 1193](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 422178](#) Chicken

[Entrez Gene: 294141](#) Rat

[Omim: 300138](#) Human

[SwissProt: O15247](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q5M883](#) Rat

[Unigene: 655445](#) Human

[Unigene: 103254](#) Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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