

CLCN1 Antibody (N-Term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP22311a

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, E
Primary Accession	P35523
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB57514
Calculated MW	108626

Additional Information

Gene ID	1180
Other Names	Chloride channel protein 1, CLC-1, Chloride channel protein, skeletal muscle, CLCN1, CLC1
Target/Specificity	This CLCN1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 32-66 amino acids from the human region of human CLCN1.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 FC~~1:25 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	CLCN1 Antibody (N-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CLCN1 {ECO:0000303 PubMed:8533761, ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:2019}
Function	Voltage-gated chloride channel involved in skeletal muscle excitability. Generates most of the plasma membrane chloride conductance in skeletal muscle fibers, stabilizes the resting membrane potential and contributes to the repolarization phase during action potential firing (PubMed: 12456816 , PubMed: 16027167 , PubMed: 22521272 , PubMed: 22641783 ,

PubMed:[26007199](#), PubMed:[26502825](#), PubMed:[26510092](#), PubMed:[7951242](#), PubMed:[8112288](#), PubMed:[8130334](#), PubMed:[9122265](#), PubMed:[9565403](#), PubMed:[9736777](#)). Forms a homodimeric channel where each subunit has its own ion conduction pathway. Conducts double-barreled currents controlled by two types of gates, two fast glutamate gates that control each subunit independently and a slow common gate that opens and shuts off both subunits simultaneously. Has a significant open probability at muscle resting potential and is further activated upon membrane depolarization (PubMed:[10051520](#), PubMed:[10962018](#), PubMed:[29809153](#), PubMed:[31022181](#)). Permeable to small monovalent anions with ion selectivity for chloride > thiocyanate > bromide > nitrate > iodide (PubMed:[9122265](#), PubMed:[9565403](#)).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein Cell membrane, sarcolemma {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q64347}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane, sarcolemma, T-tubule {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q64347}; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Predominantly expressed in skeletal muscles.

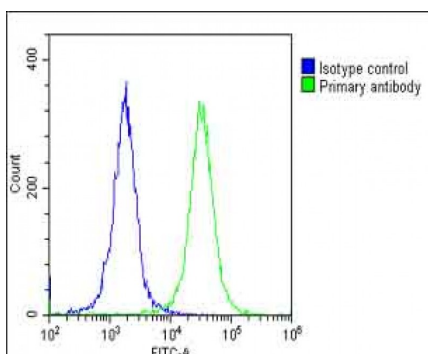
Background

Voltage-gated chloride channel. Chloride channels have several functions including the regulation of cell volume; membrane potential stabilization, signal transduction and transepithelial transport.

References

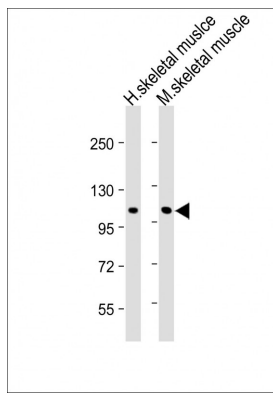
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 Lorenz C.,et al.Hum. Mol. Genet. 3:941-946(1994).

Images



Overlay histogram showing Hela cells stained with AP22311a(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP22311a, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(1583138) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

All lanes : Anti-CLCN1 Antibody (N-Term) at 1:2000 dilution
 Lane 1: Human skeletal muscle lysate
 Lane 2: Mouse skeletal muscle lysate
 Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 109 kDa
 Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5%



NFDM/TBST.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.