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# CLIC4 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP63671

## Product Information

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| **Application** | WB, IHC-P |
| **Primary Accession** | Q9Y696 |
| **Reactivity** | Human, Rat, Mouse |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Calculated MW** | 28772 |

## Additional Information

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| **Gene ID** | 25932 |
| **Other Names** | CLIC4; Chloride intracellular channel protein 4; Intracellular chloride ion channel protein p64H1 |
| **Dilution** | WB~~WB 1:1000-2000, IHC 1:100-200 IHC-P~~N/A |
| **Format** | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. |
| **Storage Conditions** | -20℃ |

## Protein Information

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| **Name** | CLIC4 {ECO:0000303\|PubMed:12163372, ECO:0000312\|HGNC:HGNC:13518} |
| **Function** | In the soluble state, catalyzes glutaredoxin-like thiol disulfide exchange reactions with reduced glutathione as electron donor (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 (By similarity) (PubMed:16176272). Has alternate cellular functions like a potential role in angiogenesis or in maintaining apical-basolateral membrane polarity during mitosis and cytokinesis. Could also promote endothelial cell proliferation and regulate endothelial morphogenesis (tubulogenesis). Promotes cell-surface expression of HRH3. |
| **Cellular Location** | Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Nucleus. Cell membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Mitochondrion {ECO:0000250\|UniProtKB:Q9Z0W7}. Cell junction. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250\|UniProtKB:Q9Z0W7}; Single-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250\|UniProtKB:Q9Z0W7}. Note=Colocalized with AKAP9 at the centrosome and midbody. Exists both as soluble cytoplasmic protein and |

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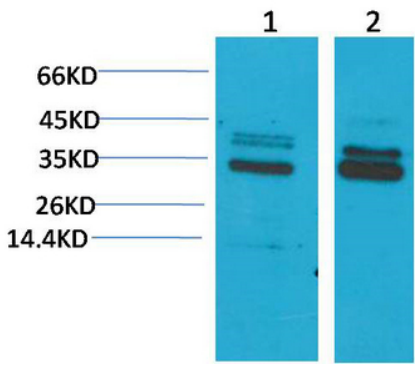
| | as membrane protein with probably a single transmembrane domain Present in an intracellular vesicular compartment that likely represent trans-Golgi network vesicles. Might not be present in the nucleus of cardiac cells. {ECO:0000250\|UniProtKB:Q9Z0W7, ECO:0000269\|PubMed:14569596} |
| **Tissue Location** | Detected in epithelial cells from colon, esophagus and kidney (at protein level). Expression is prominent in heart, kidney, placenta and skeletal muscle. |

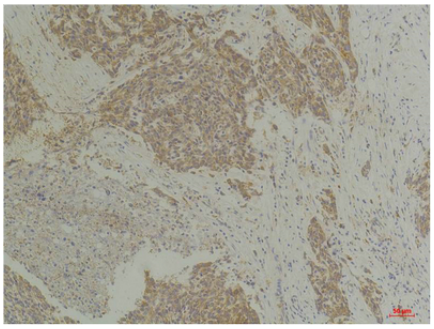
## Background

Can insert into membranes and form poorly selective ion channels that may also transport chloride ions. Channel activity depends on the pH. Membrane insertion seems to be redox-regulated and may occur only under oxydizing conditions. Promotes cell- surface expression of HRH3. Has alternate cellular functions like a potential role in angiogenesis or in maintaining apical- basolateral membrane polarity during mitosis and cytokinesis. Could also promote endothelial cell proliferation and regulate endothelial morphogenesis (tubulogenesis).

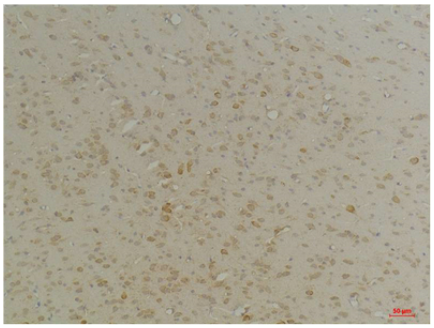
## Images




Western blot analysis of 1) Mouse Brain Tissue, 2)Rat Brain Tissue, with CLIC4 Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:2,000.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Breast Carcinoma using CLIC4Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:200.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat Brain Tissue using CLIC4Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:200.