

CLIC6 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP98846

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q96NY7
Other Accession	Q96NY7
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	73012
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CLIC6
Epitope Specificity	531-630/704
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the chloride channel CLIC family. Contains 1 GST C-terminal domain.
SUBUNIT	Interacts with dopamine receptors DRD2, DRD3 and DRD4
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylated.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	CLIC6 (chloride intracellular channel 6) is believed to play a critical role in water-secreting cells, possibly through the regulation of chloride ion transport. The CLIC6 gene is a rare example of large-scale segmental paralogy in which a large (approximately 500 kb) segment on human chromosome (HC) 21 (21q22) is triplicated on HC 1 and HC 6. CLIC6 is also known to interact with dopamine receptors DRD2, DRD3 and DRD4. CLIC6 is primarily expressed in the cytoplasm, however, upon chloride ion efflux from the cell, CLIC6 is translocated to the plasma membrane. CLIC6 has been identified in brain, placenta, pancreas and liver.

Additional Information

Gene ID	54102
Other Names	CLIC6_HUMAN; CLIC6; Glutaredoxin-like oxidoreductase CLIC6; Parchorin; CLIC1L; CLIC family member 6; chloride intracellular channel 6
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,Flow-Cyt=2ug/Test
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. 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.

Protein Information

Name	CLIC6 {ECO:0000303 PubMed:37838179, ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:2065}
Function	In the soluble state, catalyzes glutaredoxin-like thiol disulfide exchange reactions with reduced glutathione as electron donor (By similarity). Can insert into membranes and form voltage-dependent chloride-selective channels. The channel opens upon membrane depolarization at positive voltages and closes at negative membrane voltages (PubMed: 37838179). May play a critical role in water-secreting cells, possibly through the regulation of chloride ion transport (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Single-pass membrane protein Note=Predominantly cytoplasmic. Upon chloride ion efflux from the cell, it is translocated to the plasma membrane (By similarity)
Tissue Location	Expressed in brain, placenta, pancreas, liver, lung, heart, kidney, liver, spleen, soleus muscle, and brown fat

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