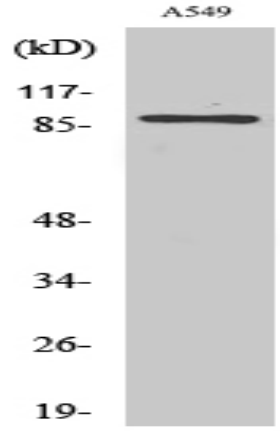
Best Tools for immunology Research

CLC-7 Polyclonal Antibody

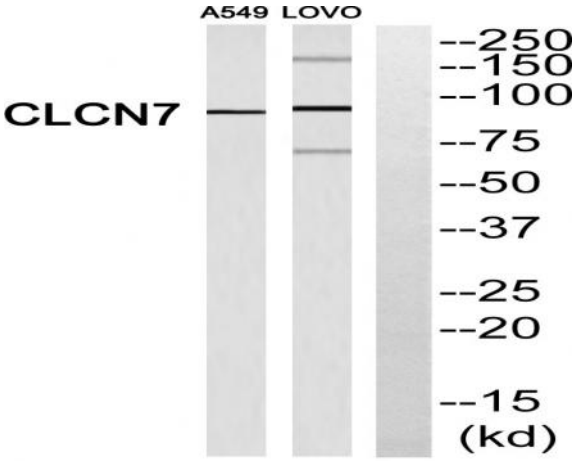
Catalog No :	YT0961
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	CLC-7
Gene Name :	CLCN7
Protein Name :	H(+)/Cl(-) exchange transporter 7
Human Gene Id :	1186
Human Swiss Prot No :	P51798
Mouse Gene Id :	26373
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	O70496
Rat Gene Id :	29233
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P51799
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CLCN7. AA range:10-59
Specificity :	CLC-7 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CLC-7 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	90kD
Background :	chloride voltage-gated channel 7(CLCN7) Homo sapiens The product of this gene belongs to the CLC chloride channel family of proteins. Chloride channels play important roles in the plasma membrane and in intracellular organelles. This gene encodes chloride channel 7. Defects in this gene are the cause of osteopetrosis autosomal recessive type 4 (OPTB4), also called infantile malignant osteopetrosis type 2 as well as the cause of autosomal dominant osteopetrosis type 2 (OPTA2), also called autosomal dominant Albers-Schonberg disease or marble disease autosoml dominant. Osteopetrosis is a rare genetic disease characterized by abnormally dense bone, due to defective resorption of immature bone. OPTA2 is the most common form of osteopetrosis, occurring in adolescence or adulthood. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Function :	disease:Defects in CLCN7 are a cause of autosomal dominant osteopetrosis type 2 (OPTA2) [MIM:166600]; also called autosomal dominant Albers-Schonberg disease or marble disease autosoml dominant. OPTA2 is the most common form of osteopetrosis, occurring in adolescence or adulthood. It is characterized by sclerosis, predominantly involving the spine, the pelvis, and the skull base.,disease:Defects in CLCN7 are the cause of osteopetrosis autosomal recessive type 4 (OPTB4) [MIM:611490]; also called infantile malignant osteopetrosis type 2. Osteopetrosis is a rare genetic disease characterized by abnormally dense bone, due to defective resorption of immature bone. The disorder occurs in two forms: a severe autosomal recessive form occurring in utero, infancy, or childhood, and a benign autosomal dominant form occurring in adolescence or adulthood.,function:Mediates the exchange of chloride io
Subcellular Location :	Lysosome membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Expression :	Brain and kidney.
Sort :	4125
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit
Modifications :	Unmodified

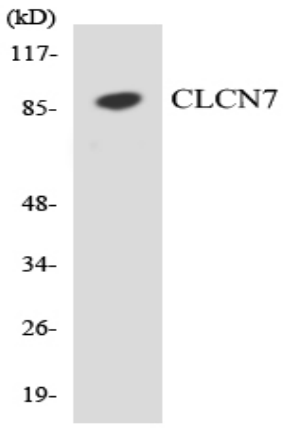
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of A549 cells using CLC-7 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500



Western blot analysis of CLCN7 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the CLCN7 peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from COLO205 cells using CLCN7 antibody.