

## CLC-4 Polyclonal Antibody

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| <b>Catalog No :</b>          | YT0959  |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>          | Human;Mouse;Rat   |
| <b>Applications :</b>        | WB;IF;ELISA   |
| <b>Target :</b>              | CLC-4   |
| <b>Fields :</b>              | >>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation   |
| <b>Gene Name :</b>           | CLCN4   |
| <b>Protein Name :</b>        | H(+)/Cl(-) exchange transporter 4   |
| <b>Human Gene Id :</b>       | 1183  |
| <b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b> | P51793  |
| <b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>       | 12727   |
| <b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b> | Q61418  |
| <b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>   | P51794  |
| <b>Immunogen :</b>           | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CLCN4. AA range:221-270                     |
| <b>Specificity :</b>         | CLC-4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CLC-4 protein.   |
| <b>Formulation :</b>         | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.   |
| <b>Source :</b>              | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG  |
| <b>Dilution :</b>            | WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:40000. Not yet tested in other applications.                           |
| <b>Purification :</b>        | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |

**Concentration :** 1 mg/ml

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**Storage Stability :** -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

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**Observed Band :** 85kD

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**Background :** chloride voltage-gated channel 4(CLCN4) Homo sapiens The CLCN family of voltage-dependent chloride channel genes comprises nine members (CLCN1-7, Ka and Kb) which demonstrate quite diverse functional characteristics while sharing significant sequence homology. Chloride channel 4 has an evolutionary conserved CpG island and is conserved in both mouse and hamster. This gene is mapped in close proximity to APXL (Apical protein Xenopus laevis-like) and OA1 (Ocular albinism type I), which are both located on the human X chromosome at band p22.3. The physiological role of chloride channel 4 remains unknown but may contribute to the pathogenesis of neuronal disorders. Alternate splicing results in two transcript variants that encode different proteins. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2012],

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**Function :** function:Proton-coupled chloride transporter. Functions as antiport system and exchanges chloride ions against protons.,miscellaneous:The CLC channel family contains both chloride channels and proton-coupled anion transporters that exchange chloride or another anion for protons. The presence of conserved gating glutamate residues is typical for family members that function as antiporters.,similarity:Belongs to the chloride channel (TC 2.A.49) family.,similarity:Contains 2 CBS domains.,tissue specificity:Abundant in skeletal muscle and also detectable in brain and heart.,

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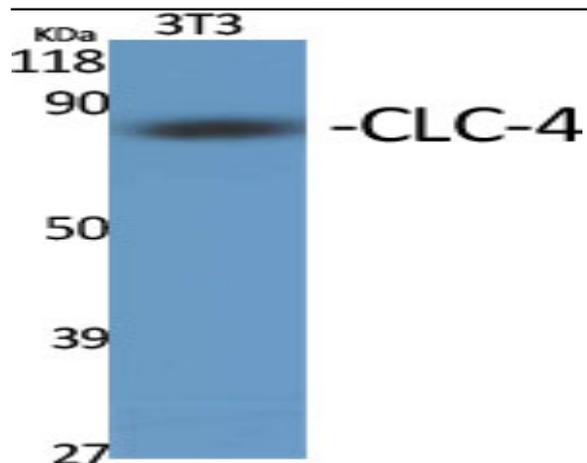
**Subcellular Location :** Early endosome membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Late endosome membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Lysosome membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Recycling endosome membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Localizes to late endosome membrane, lysosome membrane and recycling endosome membrane in the presence of CLCN3. .

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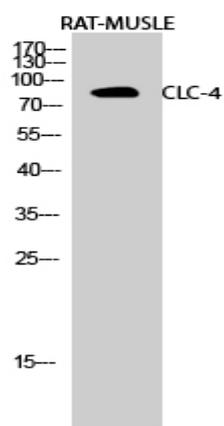
**Expression :** Abundant in skeletal muscle and also detectable in brain and heart.

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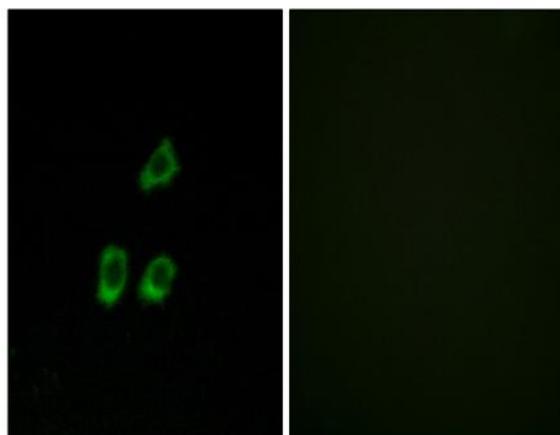
## Products Images



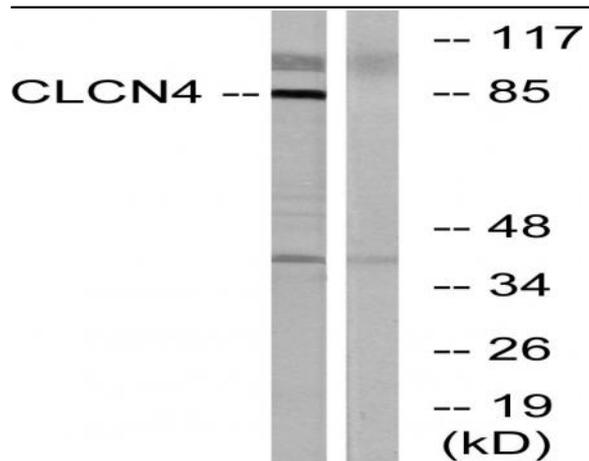
Western Blot analysis of various cells using CLC-4 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500



Western Blot analysis of RAT-MUSCLE cells using CLC-4 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500



Immunofluorescence analysis of HUVEC cells, using CLCN4 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from MCF-7 cells, using CLCN4 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.