

## Product datasheet for **TA328786**

### Clic5 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:200-1:2000
Reactivity:	Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Peptide (C)DTNTHGDEKGSQRK, corresponding to amino acid residues 161- 174 of rat CLIC5. Intracellular, C-terminus.
Formulation:	Lyophilized. Concentration before lyophilization ~0.8mg/ml (lot dependent, please refer to CoA along with shipment for actual concentration). Buffer before lyophilization: Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 1% BSA, 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> .
Reconstitution Method:	Add 50 ul double distilled water (DDW) to the lyophilized powder.
Purification:	Affinity purified on immobilized antigen.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	chloride intracellular channel 5
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_446055</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 224796 Mouse</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 94272 Rat</a> <a href="#">Q9EPT8</a>



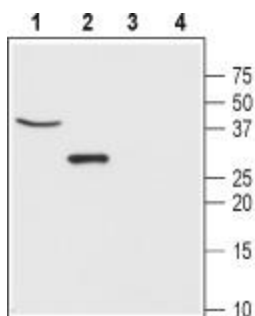
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**Background:**

Chloride (Cl) channels are membrane, anion-selective protein pores, which diffusively transport negative ions across their electrochemical gradient. Cl channels are subdivided into six unique families, and their regulation mechanisms range from voltage-dependency, through G-protein activation, to mechanosensitivity; they may reside in either the plasma membrane or the membrane of intracellular compartments or both. They are detected in the kidney, placenta, intestines, brain and the inner-ear. The vertebrate Cl intracellular channel (CLIC) family is composed of 6 highly conserved members (CLIC1-6); each exists as a ~250 residue protein which can assume both a soluble fold and a membrane-integral form. The latter consists of a single trans-membrane domain and is subsequently oligomerized to construct a functioning channel. Interestingly, channels composed of CLIC4 and CLIC5 have been confirmed to be equally permeable to K<sup>+</sup> and Cl. CLIC5, to which there are two isoforms - CLIC5A and CLIC5B - encoded by the same gene, has first been isolated from human placenta, and was shown, together with CLIC4 (with which it shares 76% homology), to be enriched in the apical microvilli-containing part of the trophoblast epithelium, where, unlike CLIC4, it interacts with the actin cytoskeleton. CLIC5 shares about 40% homology with CLIC1-4 and is distributed to a high degree in myocytes, cardiomyocytes and stereocilia of the inner-ear. Mice mutated in the *Clic5* gene lack coordination and gradually become deaf, show resistance to obesity, experience gastric ulcers and the resultant hemorrhage, and have higher incidence of entering torpor.

**Synonyms:**

CLIC5B; dj447E21.4; FLJ90663; MST130; MSTP130

**Product images:**

Western blot analysis of mouse brain lysate (lanes 1 and 3), and rat lung lysate (lanes 2 and 4): 1-2. Anti-CLIC5 antibody, (1:200). 3-4. Anti-CLIC5 antibody, preincubated with the control peptide antigen.