

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human CLIC4 protein ab125646

Overview

Product name	Recombinant Human CLIC4 protein
Protein length	Full length protein

Description

Nature	Recombinant
Source	Escherichia coli

Amino Acid Sequence

Accession	Q9Y696
Species	Human
Sequence	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MALSMPLNGL KEEDKEPLIE LFKAGSDGE SIGNCPFSQR LFMLWLKGV VFSVTTVDLK RKPADLQNLA PGTHTPPFITF NSEVKTDVNK IEEFLEEVLG PPKYLKLSPK HPESNTAGMD IFAKFSAYIK NSRPEANEAL ERGLLKTQK LDEYLNPLP DEIDENSMED IKFSTRKFLD GNEMTLADCN LLPKLHMKV VAKKYRNFDI PKEMTGWRY LTNAYSDEF TNTCPDKEV EAYSQVAKR LTK
Molecular weight	31 kDa including tags
Amino acids	1 to 253
Tags	His tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab125646** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	SDS-PAGE
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE. Purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Prevent

freeze-thaw cycles.

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Store under desiccating conditions.

pH: 8.00

Constituents: 0.02% DTT, 0.32% Tris HCl, 10% Glycerol, 0.58% Sodium chloride

General Info

Function

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 oxidizing 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).

Tissue specificity

Detected in epithelial cells from colon, esophagus and kidney (at protein level). Expression is prominent in heart, kidney, placenta and skeletal muscle.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the chloride channel CLIC family.

Contains 1 GST C-terminal domain.

Domain

Members of this family may change from a globular, soluble state to a state where the N-terminal domain is inserted into the membrane and functions as chloride channel. A conformation change of the N-terminal domain is thought to expose hydrophobic surfaces that trigger membrane insertion.

Cellular localization

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane. Nucleus matrix. Cell membrane. Mitochondrion. Cell junction. Colocalized with AKAP9 at the centrosome and midbody. Exists both as soluble cytoplasmic protein and as membrane protein with probably a single transmembrane domain. Present in an intracellular vesicular compartment that likely represent trans-Golgi network vesicles.

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