

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human CLIC1 protein ab95486

★★★★★ [1 Abreviews](#) [1 Image](#)

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human CLIC1 protein
Purity	> 90 % SDS-PAGE. ab95486 was purified using conventional chromatography techniques
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MAEEQPQVEL FVKAGSDGAK IGNC PFSQRL FMVLW LKGVT FNVTTVDTKR RTETVQKLC P GGQLPFLLYGTEVHTDTNKI EEFLEAVLCP PRYPKLAALN PESNTAGLDI FAKFSAYIKN SNPALNDNLE KGLLKALKVL DNYLTSPLPE EVDETSAEDE GVSQRKFLDG NELTLADCNL LPKLHVQVV CKKYRGFTIP EAFRGVHRYL SNAYAREEFA STCPDDEEIE LAYEQVAKAL K
Amino acids	1 to 241

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab95486** 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 Mass Spectrometry
Mass spectrometry	MALDI-TOF-TOF
Form	Liquid

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

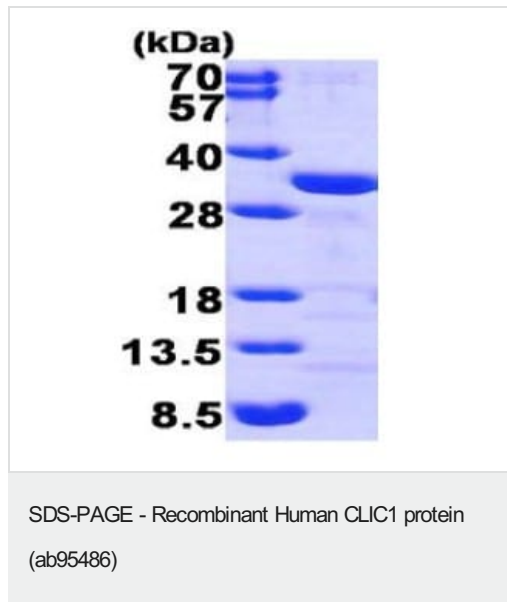
pH: 8.00

Constituents: 0.316% Tris HCl, 10% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.58% Sodium chloride

General Info

Function	Can insert into membranes and form chloride ion channels. Channel activity depends on the pH. Membrane insertion seems to be redox-regulated and may occur only under oxydizing conditions. Involved in regulation of the cell cycle.
Tissue specificity	Expression is prominent in heart, placenta, liver, kidney and pancreas.
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.
Post-translational modifications	Hydrogen peroxide treatment causes a conformation change, leading to dimerization and formation of an intramolecular disulfide bond between Cys-24 and Cys-59.
Cellular localization	Nucleus. Nucleus membrane. Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Mostly in the nucleus including in the nuclear membrane. Small amount in the cytoplasm and the plasma membrane. Exists both as soluble cytoplasmic protein and as membrane protein with probably a single transmembrane domain.

Images



15% SDS-PAGE analysis of ab95486 (3ug)

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours

- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit <https://www.abcam.com/abpromise> or contact our technical team.

Terms and conditions

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors