abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human CLIC5 protein ab151380

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human CLIC5 protein
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin level	< 1.000 Eu/µg
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Accession	Q9NZA1
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	MGSSHHHHHHSSGLVPRGSHMTDSATANGDDRDPEIELF VKAGIDGESIG NCPFSQRLFM ILWLKGVVFNVTTVDLKRKPADLHNLAPGTHPPFLTFNGD VKTDVNKIEE FLEETLTPEK YPKLAAKHRESNTAGIDIFSKFSAYIKNTKQQNNAALERGLT KALKKLDD YLNTPLPEEI DANTCGEDKGSRRKFLDGDELTLADCNLLPKLHVVKIVAK KYRNYDIPAE MTGLWRYLKN AYARDEFTNTCAADSE
Predicted molecular weight	27 kDa including tags
Amino acids	1 to 251
Tags	His tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab151380** 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
Form	Lyophilized

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C long term. Working aliquots

	stored with a carrier protein are stable for at least 3 months at -20°C to -80°C.. pH: 7.40 Constituents: 99% Phosphate Buffer, 0.88% Sodium chloride
Reconstitution	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µM filtered solution. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in 1X PBS.

General Info

Function	Can insert into membranes and form poorly selective ion channels that may also transport chloride ions. May play a role in the regulation of transepithelial ion absorption and secretion. Required for normal formation of stereocilia in the inner ear and normal development of the organ of Corti (By similarity). Is required for the development and/or maintenance of the proper glomerular endothelial cell and podocyte architecture.
Tissue specificity	Isoform 1: Expressed in renal glomeruli endothelial cells and podocytes (at protein level).
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 > cell cortex. Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton. Membrane. Associates with the cortical actin cytoskeleton. Exists both as soluble cytoplasmic protein and as membrane protein with probably a single transmembrane domain and Golgi apparatus. Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton > centrosome. Membrane. Colocalized with AKAP9 at the Golgi apparatus as well as, to a lesser extent, the centrosome. Exists both as soluble cytoplasmic protein and as membrane protein with probably a single transmembrane domain (By similarity). Colocalized with podocalyxin in renal glomeruli.

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