

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human CLIC1 protein ab119166

Overview

Product name	Recombinant Human CLIC1 protein
Protein length	Full length protein

Description

Nature	Recombinant
Source	Escherichia coli

Amino Acid Sequence

Accession	O00299
Species	Human
Sequence	GSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MAEEQPQVEL FVKAGSDGAK IGNC PFSQRL FMVLWLKGV T FNVTTVDTKR RTETVQKLCP GGQLPFLLYG TEVHTDTNKI EEFLEAVLCP PRYPKLAALN PESNTAGLDI FAKFSAYIKN SNPALNDNLE KGLLKALKVL DNYLTSPLPE EVD ETS AEDE GVSQRKFLDG NELTLADCNL LPKLHIVQVV CKKYRGFTIP EAFRGVHRYL SNAYAREEFA STCPDDEEIE LAYEQVAKAL K
Molecular weight	29 kDa including tags
Amino acids	1 to 241
Tags	His tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab119166** 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	> 90 % SDS-PAGE. ab119166 is purified by standard chromatography
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	Please 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: 0.32% Tris HCl, 0.58% Sodium chloride, 10% Glycerol

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 oxidizing 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. Nuclear 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.

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