Product Name: CLC-7 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab08926

Summary

Production Name	CLC-7 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	CLCN7
Alternative Names	CLCN7; H(+)/Cl(-) exchange transporter 7; Chloride channel 7 alpha subunit; Chloride channel protein 7; ClC-7
Gene ID	1186.0
SwissProt ID	P51798.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CLCN7. AA range:10-59

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Molecular Weight	90kD

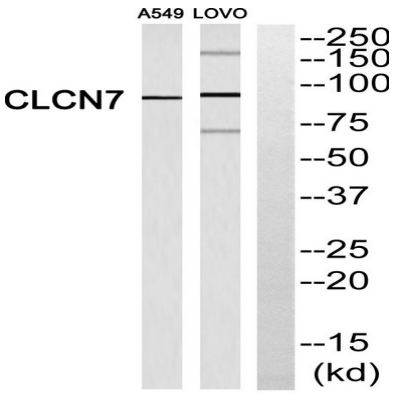
Product Name: CLC-7 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab08926

Background

chloride voltage-gated channel 7(CLCN7) Homo sapiens The product of this gene belongs to the CLC chloride channel family of proteins. Chloride channels play important roles in the plasma membrane and in intracellular organelles. This gene encodes chloride channel 7. Defects in this gene are the cause of osteopetrosis autosomal recessive type 4 (OPTB4), also called infantile malignant osteopetrosis type 2 as well as the cause of autosomal dominant osteopetrosis type 2 (OPTA2), also called autosomal dominant Albers-Schonberg disease or marble disease autosoml dominant. Osteopetrosis is a rare genetic disease characterized by abnormally dense bone, due to defective resorption of immature bone. OPTA2 is the most common form of osteopetrosis, occurring in adolescence or adulthood. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],disease:Defects in CLCN7 are a cause of autosomal dominant osteopetrosis type 2 (OPTA2) [MIM:166600]; also called autosomal dominant Albers-Schonberg disease or marble disease autosoml dominant. OPTA2 is the most common form of osteopetrosis, occurring in adolescence or adulthood. It is characterized by sclerosis, predominantly involving the spine, the pelvis, and the skull base.,disease:Defects in CLCN7 are the cause of osteopetrosis autosomal recessive type 4 (OPTB4) [MIM:611490]; also called infantile malignant osteopetrosis type 2. Osteopetrosis is a rare genetic disease characterized by abnormally dense bone, due to defective resorption of immature bone. The disorder occurs in two forms: a severe autosomal recessive form occurring in utero, infancy, or childhood, and a benign autosomal dominant form occurring in adolescence or adulthood.,function:Mediates the exchange of chloride ions against protons. Functions as antiporter and contributes to the acidification of the lysosome lumen.,miscellaneous:The CLC channel family contains both chloride channels and proton-coupled anion transporters that exchange chloride or another anion for protons. The presence of conserved gating glutamate residues is typical for family members that function as antiporters.,similarity:Belongs to the chloride channel (TC 2.A.49) family.,similarity:Contains 2 CBS domains.,tissue specificity:Brain, testis, muscle and kidney.,

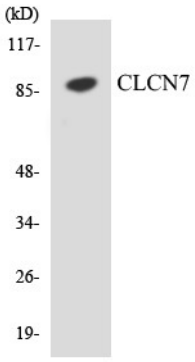
Research Area

Image Data

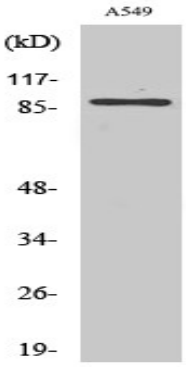


Western blot analysis of CLCN7 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the CLCN7 peptide.

Product Name: CLC-7 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab08926



Western blot analysis of the lysates from COLO205 cells using CLCN7 antibody.



Western Blot analysis of A549 cells using CLC-7 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1： 500

Note

For research use only.