CLCN5 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-05460
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	CLCN5 CLCK2
Protein Name	H(+)/Cl(-) exchange transporter 5 (Chloride channel protein 5) (ClC-5) (Chloride transporter ClC-5)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	CLCN5 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	82kD
Cell Pathway	Golgi apparatus membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Endosome membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Kidney. Moderately expressed in aortic vascular smooth muscle and endothelial cells, and at a slightly higher level in the coronary vascular smooth muscle.
Function	disease:Defects in CLCN5 are a cause of hypophosphatemic rickets X-linked recessive (XLRH) [MIM:300554]. XLRH is a renal disease belonging to the 'Dent disease complex', a group of disorders characterized by proximal renal tubular defect, hypercalciuria, nephrocalcinosis, and renal insufficiency. The spectrum of phenotypic features is remarkably similar in the various disorders, except for differences in the severity of bone deformities and renal impairment. XLRH patients present with rickets or osteomalacia, hypophosphatemia due to decreased renal tubular phosphate reabsorption, hypercalciuria, and low molecualr weight proteinuria. Patients develop nephrocalcinosis with progressive renal failure in adulthood. Female carriers may have asymptomatic hypercalciuria

	or hypophosphatemia only.,disease:Defects in CLCN5 are the cause of low molecular weight proteinuria with hypercalciuria and ne
Background	chloride voltage-gated channel 5(CLCN5) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the CIC family of chloride ion channels and ion transporters. The encoded protein is primarily localized to endosomal membranes and may function to facilitate albumin uptake by the renal proximal tubule. Mutations in this gene have been found in Dent disease and renal tubular disorders complicated by nephrolithiasis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2013],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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