

CLC-7 (H-90): sc-28755

BACKGROUND

The family of voltage-dependent chloride channels (CLCs) regulate cellular trafficking of chloride ions, a critical component of all living cells. CLCs regulate excitability in muscle and nerve cells, aid in organic solute transport and maintain cellular volume. The genes encoding human CLC-1 through CLC-7 map to chromosomes 7q32, 3q28, 4q32, Xp22.3, Xp11.23-p11.22, 1p36 and 16p13, respectively. CLC-1 is highly expressed in skeletal muscle. Mutations in the gene encoding CLC-1 lead to myotonia, an inheritable disorder characterized by muscle stiffness and renal salt wasting. CLC-2 is highly expressed in the epithelia of several organs including lung, which suggests CLC-2 may be a possible therapeutic target for cystic fibrosis. CLC-3 expression is particularly abundant in neuronal tissue, while CLC-4 expression is evident in skeletal and cardiac muscle as well as brain. Mutations in the gene encoding CLC-5 lead to Dent's disease, a renal disorder characterized by proteinuria and hypercalciuria. CLC-6 and CLC-7 are broadly expressed in several tissues including testes, kidney, brain and muscle.

REFERENCES

1. Koch, M.C., et al. 1992. The skeletal muscle chloride channel in dominant and recessive human myotonia. *Science* 257: 797-800.
2. Pook, M.A., et al. 1993. Dent's disease, a renal Fanconi syndrome with nephrocalcinosis and kidney stones, is associated with a microdeletion involving DXS255 and maps to Xp11.22. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 2: 2129-2134.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CLCN7 (human) mapping to 16p13; Clcn7 (mouse) mapping to 17 A3.3.

SOURCE

CLC-7 (H-90) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-90 (deletion 23-45) mapping at the N-terminus of CLC-7 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

CLC-7 (H-90) is recommended for detection of CLC-7 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for CLC-7 siRNA (h): sc-42389, CLC-7 siRNA (m): sc-42390, CLC-7 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-42389-SH, CLC-7 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-42390-SH, CLC-7 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42389-V and CLC-7 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42390-V.

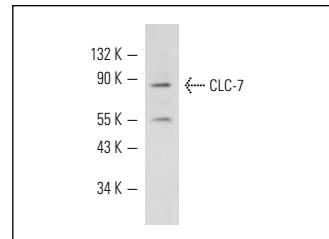
Molecular Weight of CLC-7: 89 kDa.

Positive Controls: NTERA-2 cl.D1 whole cell lysate: sc-364181.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

DATA



CLC-7 (H-90): sc-28755. Western blot analysis of CLC-7 expression in NTERA-2 cl.D1 whole cell lysate.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Szewczyk, K.A., et al. 2013. Distinctive subdomains in the resorbing surface of osteoclasts. *PLoS ONE* 8: e60285.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.



Try **CLC-7 (4A3): sc-517044**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternative to CLC-7 (H-90).