



3050 Spruce Street
Saint Louis, Missouri 63103 USA
Telephone (800) 325-5832 (314) 771-5765
Fax (314) 286-7828
email: techserv@sial.com
sigma-aldrich.com

Product Information

ANTI-CHLORIDE CHANNEL CLC-K

Developed in Rabbit, Affinity Isolated Antibody

Product Number **C 7597**

Product Description

Anti-Chloride Channel CLC-K is developed in rabbit using a highly purified peptide (C)KKAI₁LTNPPAPK (CLC-K2L₆₇₄₋₆₈₇), corresponding to the C-terminus (amino acid residues 674-687) of the longer form of rat CLC-K2L,^{1,2} with additional N-terminal cysteine as immunogen. The antibody was affinity isolated on immobilized CLC-K2L₆₇₄₋₆₈₇.

Anti-Chloride Channel CLC-K can be used for the detection of CLC-K1 and CLC-K2 proteins of rat by immunoblotting. The antibody also may be used in immunohistochemistry³ and immunoprecipitation.¹

Chloride channels have several functions including: (1) regulating cell volume; (2) membrane potential stabilization; (3) signal transduction; and (4) transepithelial transport. The CLC chloride channel family (which includes voltage-gated chloride channels) represents one of the structural families of chloride channels. Mammals have at least nine different members.⁴ CLC-2 channels exhibit differential brain distribution and are implicated in regulating and maintaining the chloride gradient in cells that exhibit primarily inhibitory GABA_A responses.⁵ CLC-3 channels are important in cardiac function and their volume sensitivity may be due to PKC/PKA modulated phosphorylation.⁶

Voltage-gated sodium channels (VGSCs) are present in most excitable cells. In neuronal tissue, they are responsible for generating and propagating action potentials. Brain VGSCs are heteromers of $\alpha\beta 1\beta 2$ subunits. Of these, the α subunit forms the channel pore. Twelve α subunit genes have been identified.⁷ VGSCs have been implicated in numerous neurological and cardiac disorders. Further, VGSCs are important in mediating many therapeutic drug effects (including the actions of anesthetics, antiarrhythmics and anti-epileptics).^{8,9}

Potassium channels contribute to maintaining cell volume, membrane potential, neuronal excitability and the secretion of transmitters, salt and hormones. Two families of potassium channels have been identified. One family includes the inwardly rectifying potassium channels, whereas the other family includes: voltage-

sensing (KV); big conductance, calcium activated (BK_{CA}); and small conductance, calcium activated (SK) potassium channels. In neuronal tissue, BK and SK channels modulate the action potential duration, the speed of repolarization and the after hyperpolarization.^{10,11} These channels are implicated both in therapeutic drug effects and also in disease.^{10,11,12} KV channels have been implicated in activity-dependent, plastic changes in neuronal tissue.^{13,14} HERG (human ether-a-go-go-related gene) is similar to the delayed rectifier channel and is important in cardiac function and may also play a role in certain cardiac arrhythmias.¹⁵

Many subunits that form the ion channels have been cloned and expressed. Although much has been learned about the structure and function of the ion channels, much more remains to be determined about their physiological roles and their roles in mediating therapeutic drug effects.

Monovalent ion channels are being associated with a growing number of diseases.^{9,16} Thus, further research is required to determine the physiological function and role of Cl, K and Na channel subtypes as well as the ion channels themselves in the hopes of discovering new treatments for these pathologies.

Reagents

Anti-Chloride Channel CLC-K is supplied lyophilized at approximately 0.6 mg/ml from phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, containing 1% bovine serum albumin, 5% sucrose and 0.025% sodium azide.

Precautions and Disclaimer

Due to the sodium azide content, a material safety data sheet (MSDS) for this product has been sent to the attention of the safety officer of your institution. Consult the MSDS for information regarding hazardous and safe handling practices.

Preparation Instructions

Reconstitute the lyophilized vial with 0.05 ml or 0.2 ml deionized water, depending on the package size purchased. Antibody dilutions should be made in buffer containing 1-3% bovine serum albumin.

Storage/Stability

Prior to reconstitution, store at -20°C. After reconstitution, the stock antibody solution may be stored at 4°C for up to 2 weeks. For extended storage, freeze in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Storage in "frost-free" freezers is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use. Working dilution samples should be discarded if not used within 12 hours.

Product Profile

The recommended working dilution is 1:200 (3 µg/ml) for immunoblotting using peroxidase conjugated-goat anti-rabbit IgG and detection by ECL.

Note: In order to obtain best results and assay sensitivities of different techniques and preparations, we recommend determining optimal working dilutions by titration test.

References

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