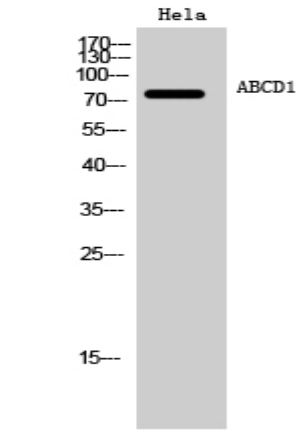
Best Tools for immunology Research

ABCD1 Polyclonal Antibody

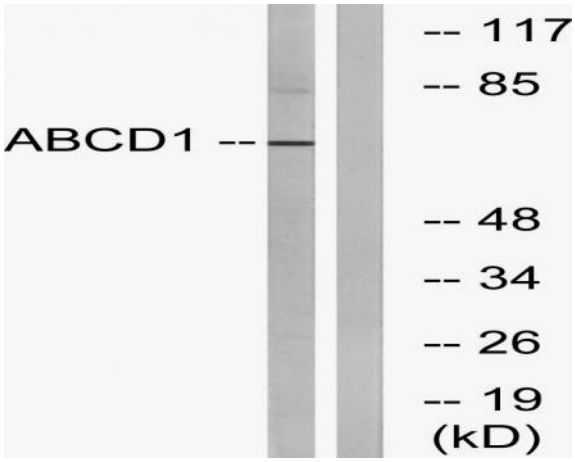
Catalog No :	YT0049
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	ABCD1
Fields :	>>ABC transporters;>>Peroxisome
Gene Name :	ABCD1
Protein Name :	ATP-binding cassette sub-family D member 1
Human Gene Id :	215
Human Swiss Prot No :	P33897
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P48410
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ABCD1. AA range:531-580
Specificity :	ABCD1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ABCD1 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band :	75kD
Cell Pathway :	ABC transporters;
Background :	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the superfamily of ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters. ABC proteins transport various molecules across extra- and intra-cellular membranes. ABC genes are divided into seven distinct subfamilies (ABC1, MDR/TAP, MRP, ALD, OABP, GCN20, White). This protein is a member of the ALD subfamily, which is involved in peroxisomal import of fatty acids and/or fatty acyl-CoAs in the organelle. All known peroxisomal ABC transporters are half transporters which require a partner half transporter molecule to form a functional homodimeric or heterodimeric transporter. This peroxisomal membrane protein is likely involved in the peroxisomal transport or catabolism of very long chain fatty acids. Defects in this gene have been identified as the underlying cause of adrenoleukodystrophy, an X-chromosome recessively inherited demyelinating disord
Function :	disease:Defects in ABCD1 are the cause of adrenoleukodystrophy X-linked (X-ALD) [MIM:300100]. X-ALD is a peroxisomal metabolic disorder characterized by progressive multifocal demyelination of the central nervous system and by peripheral adrenal insufficiency (Addison disease). It results in mental deterioration, corticospinal tract dysfunction, and cortical blindness. Different clinical manifestations exist like: cerebral childhood ALD (CALD), adult cerebral ALD (ACALD), adrenomyeloneuropathy (AMN) and "Addison disease only" (ADO) phenotype.,disease:Microdeletions in ABCD1 are involved in the contiguous ABCD1/DXS1375E deletion syndrome (CADDS) [MIM:300475]. Patients manifest profound neonatal hypotonia, subsequent failure to thrive, and cholestatic liver disease.,function:Probable transporter. The nucleotide-binding fold acts as an ATP-binding subunit with ATPase activity.,similarity:Be
Subcellular Location :	Peroxisome membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Mitochondrion membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein. Lysosome membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Expression :	Brain,Pancreas,
Sort :	1580
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit
Modifications :	Unmodified

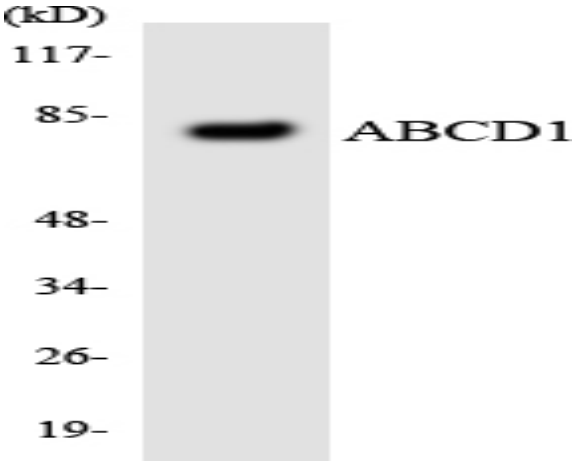
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of Hela cells using ABCD1 Polyclonal Antibody



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells, using ABCD1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HeLa cells using ABCD1 antibody.