Best Tools for immunology Research

MRP2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT2840
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	MRP2
Fields :	>>Antifolate resistance;>>Platinum drug resistance;>>ABC transporters;>>Bile secretion
Gene Name :	ABCC2
Protein Name :	Canalicular multispecific organic anion transporter 1
Human Gene Id :	1244
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q92887
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q8VI47
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ABCC2. AA range:991-1040
Specificity :	MRP2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MRP2 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: 1:10000. 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)

Molecularweight : 175kD

Observed Band : 190-250kD

Cell Pathway : ABC transporters;

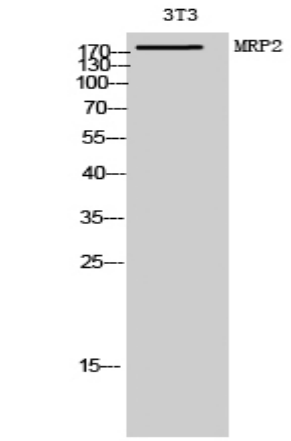
Background : The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the superfamily of ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters. ABC proteins transport various molecules across extra- and intra-cellular membranes. ABC genes are divided into seven distinct subfamilies (ABC1, MDR/TAP, MRP, ALD, OABP, GCN20, White). This protein is a member of the MRP subfamily which is involved in multi-drug resistance. This protein is expressed in the canalicular (apical) part of the hepatocyte and functions in biliary transport. Substrates include anticancer drugs such as vinblastine; therefore, this protein appears to contribute to drug resistance in mammalian cells. Several different mutations in this gene have been observed in patients with Dubin-Johnson syndrome (DJS), an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by conjugated hyperbilirubinemia. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function : disease:Defects in ABCC2 are the cause of Dubin-Johnson syndrome (DJS) [MIM:237500]. DJS is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by conjugated hyperbilirubinemia, an increase in the urinary excretion of coproporphyrin isomer I, deposition of melanin-like pigment in hepatocytes, and prolonged retention of sulfobromophthalein, but otherwise normal liver function.,function:Mediates hepatobiliary excretion of numerous organic anions. May function as a cellular cisplatin transporter.,similarity:Belongs to the ABC transporter family. Conjugate transporter (TC 3.A.1.208) subfamily.,similarity:Contains 2 ABC transmembrane type-1 domains.,similarity:Contains 2 ABC transporter domains.,tissue specificity:Found on the apical membrane of polarized cells in liver, kidney and intestine. The highest expression is found in liver.,

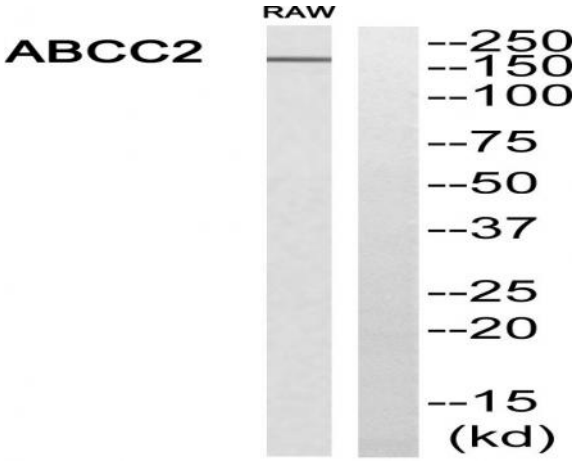
Subcellular Location : Apical cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .

Expression : Expressed by polarized cells in liver, kidney and intestine. The highest expression is found in liver.

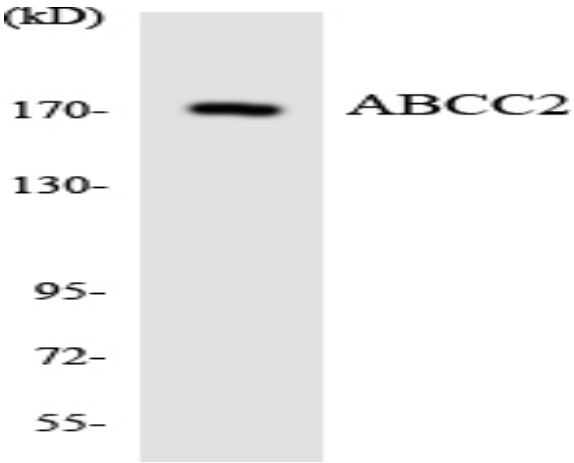
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of 3T3 cells using MRP2 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000



Western blot analysis of ABCC2 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the ABCC2 peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HeLa cells using ABCC2 antibody.