多药耐药相关蛋白 2 抗体

产品货号： mlR23119

英文名称： MRP2/ABCC2

中文名称： 多药耐药相关蛋白 2 抗体

别　　名： multidrug resistance-associated protein2; ABC30; ABCC2; ATP binding cassette sub family C (CFTR/MRP) member 2; ATP binding cassette subfamily C member 2; Canalicular multidrug resistance protein; Canalicular multispecific organic anion transporter 1; CMOAT; CMOAT1; cMRP; DJS; KIAA1010; MRP 2; MRP-2; MRP2; Multidrug resistance associated protein 2; MRP2_HUMAN; ATP-binding cassette sub-family C member 2; Multidrug resistance-associated protein 2.

研究领域： 肿瘤　信号转导

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Horse, Rabbit,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 174kDa

细胞定位： 细胞膜

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MRP2/ABCC2:1-100/1545 <Extracellular>

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： multidrug resistance-associated protein 2 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. Belongs to the ABC transporter family.

Function:

Mediates hepatobiliary excretion of numerous organic anions. May function as a cellular cisplatin transporter.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Found on the apical membrane of polarized cells in liver, kidney and intestine. The highest expression is found in liver.

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.

Similarity:

Belongs to the ABC transporter superfamily. ABCC family. Conjugate transporter (TC 3.A.1.208) subfamily.

Contains 2 ABC transmembrane type-1 domains.

Contains 2 ABC transporter domains.

SWISS:

Q92887

Gene ID:

1244

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

MRP-2 作为一种结合输出泵，转运许多不同的药物结合物的蛋白。

MRP2 蛋白的染色阳性产物分布于细胞浆/膜中。

产品图片

mlbio 酶联生物
Good elisakit producers