Product Name: MRP2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab14102
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Rat,Mouse
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	190-250kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	ABCC2
Alternative Names	ABCC2; CMOAT; CMOAT1; CMRP; MRP2; Canalicular multispecific organic anion transporter 1; ATP-binding cassette sub-family C member 2; Canalicular multidrug resistance protein; Multidrug resistance-associated protein 2
Gene ID	1244.0
SwissProt ID	Q92887
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ABCC2. AA range:991-1040

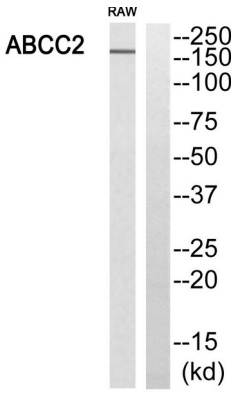
Background

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],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.,

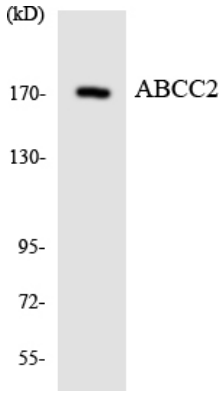
Research Area

ABC transporters;

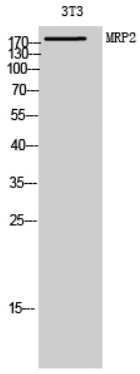
Image Data



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.



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