

Cat. No: ABN06426
Conjugate: Unconjugated
Size: 100ul
Clone: POLY
Concentration: 1mg/ml
Host: Rabbit
Isotype: IgG

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human ABCG2. AA range:461-510 Web: <https://www.enkilife.com> E-mail: order@enkilife.com techsupport@enkilife.com Tel: 0086-27-87002838

Reactivity: Human,Rat,Mouse

Applications: WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000

Molecular Weight: 75kDa

Purification: Affinity purification

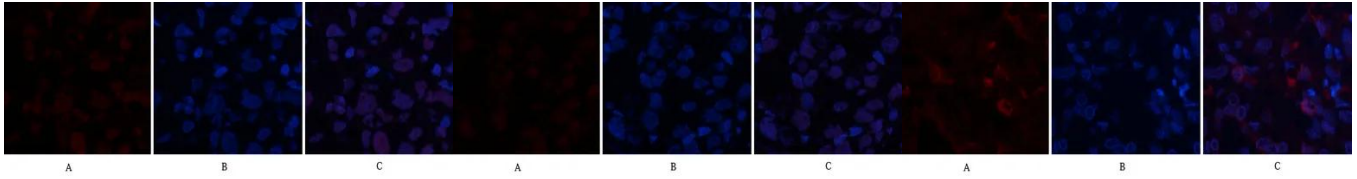
Synonyms: ABCG2; ABCP; BCRP; BCRP1; MXR; ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member 2; Breast cancer resistance protein; CDw338; Mitoxantrone resistance-associated protein; Placenta-specific ATP-binding cassette transporter; CD338

Background: The membrane-associated protein encoded by this gene is included in 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 White subfamily. Alternatively referred to as a breast cancer resistance protein, this protein functions as a xenobiotic transporter which may play a major role in multi-drug resistance. It likely serves as a cellular defense mechanism in response to mitoxantrone and anthracycline exposure. Significant expression of this protein has been observed in the placenta, which may suggest a potential role for this molecule in placenta tissue. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.function:Xenobiotic transporter that may play an important role in the exclusion of xenobiotics from the brain. May be involved in brain-to-blood efflux. Appears to play a major role in the multidrug resistance phenotype of several cancer cell lines. When overexpressed, the transfected cells become resistant to mitoxantrone, daunorubicin and doxorubicin, display diminished intracellular accumulation of daunorubicin, and manifest an ATP-dependent increase in the efflux of rhodamine 123.,induction:Up-regulated in brain tumors.,PTM:Glycosylation-deficient ABCG2 is normally expressed and functional.,similarity:Belongs to the ABC transporter family. ABCG (White) subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 ABC transmembrane type-2 domain.,similarity:Contains 1 ABC transporter domain.,subunit:Monomer or homodimer; disulfide-linked.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in placenta. Low expression in small intestine, liver and colon.,

Form: liquid

Buffer: Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.

Storage: Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.



Immunofluorescence analysis of human-breast-cancer tissue. 1, ABCG2 Polyclonal Antibody [red] was diluted at 1:200 [4°C, overnight]. 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 [room temperature, 50min]. 3, Picture B: DAPI [blue] 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

Immunofluorescence analysis of human-breast-cancer tissue. 1, ABCG2 Polyclonal Antibody [red] was diluted at 1:200 [4°C, overnight]. 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 [room temperature, 50min]. 3, Picture B: DAPI [blue] 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

Immunofluorescence analysis of human-lung-cancer tissue. 1, ABCG2 Polyclonal Antibody [red] was diluted at 1:200 [4°C, overnight]. 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 [room temperature, 50min]. 3, Picture B: DAPI [blue] 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

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