

Product name:	ABCC13 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN06410
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ABCC13. AA range:56-105
Reactivity:	Human,Rat,Mouse
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000
Molecular Weight:	31kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

ATP binding cassette subfamily C member 13 (pseudogene)(ABCC13) Homo sapiens This gene is a member of the superfamily of genes encoding 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, and White). This family member is part of the MRP subfamily, which is involved in multi-drug resistance, but the human locus is now thought to be a pseudogene incapable of encoding a functional ABC protein. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants; however, not all variants have been fully described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],alternative products:Experimental confirmation may be lacking for some isoforms,caution:Contains sequences related to the ABC transporters of subfamily C, but lacks Walker A, Walker B, and signature C motifs, indicating that it is a nonfunctional ABC transporter. Translation of the cDNA in a different reading frame predicts a 93 amino acid peptide with signature C and Walker B motifs, but no Walker A motif.,induction:Down-regulated by cell differentiation in certain leukemia cells.,similarity:Belongs to the binding-protein-dependent transport system permease family.,similarity:Contains 1 ABC transmembrane type-1 domain.,tissue specificity:Highest expression in fetal liver and fetal spleen. In the adult, highest levels are found in the colon ascending and transverse. Also expressed in brain, placenta, lung, liver, pancreas and ovary. In bone marrow cells, levels are several fold higher than in peripheral blood leukocytes.,