



Rabbit Anti-MRP6 antibody

SL17766R

Product Name:	MRP6
Chinese Name:	多药耐药相关蛋白6抗体
Alias:	ABC34; Abcc6; Anthracycline resistance-associated protein; ARA; ATP binding cassette sub family C (CFTR/MRP) member 6; ATP binding cassette sub family C member 6; ATP-binding cassette sub-family C member 6; EST349056; MLP1; MOAT E; MOAT-E; MOATE; MRP 6; MRP6; MRP6_HUMAN; Multi-specific organic anion transporter E; Multidrug resistance associated protein 6; Multidrug resistance-associated protein 6; multispecific organic anion transporter E; PXE; PXE1; URG7; URG7 protein.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	165kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MRP6:1351-1503/1503
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	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
Product Detail:	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). The encoded protein, a member of the MRP subfamily, is involved in multi-drug resistance. Mutations in this gene cause pseudoxanthoma elasticum. Alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different proteins have been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:

May participate directly in the active transport of drugs into subcellular organelles or influence drug distribution indirectly. Transports glutathione conjugates as leukotriene-c4 (LTC4) and N-ethylmaleimide S-glutathione (NEM-GS).

Subcellular Location:

Membrane. Localized to the basolateral membrane.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in kidney and liver. Very low expression in other tissues.

DISEASE:

Defects in ABCC6 are the cause of pseudoxanthoma elasticum (PXE) [MIM:264800]. PXE is a disorder characterized by calcification of elastic fibers in skin, arteries and retina that results in dermal lesions with associated laxity and loss of elasticity, arterial insufficiency and retinal hemorrhages leading to macular degeneration. PXE is caused in the overwhelming majority of cases by homozygous or compound heterozygous mutations in the ABCC6 gene (autosomal recessive PXE). Individuals carrying heterozygous mutations express limited manifestations of the pseudoxanthoma elasticum phenotype (autosomal dominant PXE).

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:

O95255

Gene ID:

368

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 368](#) Human

[Omim: 603234](#) Human

[SwissProt: O95255](#) Human

[Unigene: 442182](#) Human

Important Note:

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

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