



## Rabbit Anti-ABCC13 antibody

SL4422R

<b>Product Name:</b>	ABCC13
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	ATP结合盒转运家族蛋白13抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	ATP binding cassette protein C13; ATP binding cassette, sub family C (CFTR/MRP), member 13; C21orf73; PRED6.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,
<b>Applications:</b>	WB=1:500-2000IHC-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.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	31kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	The nucleus
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ABCC13:151-250/274
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	Preservative: 15mM Sodium Azide, Constituents: 1% BSA, 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4
<b>Storage:</b>	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.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	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]

**Function:**

This gene is a member of the superfamily of genes encoding ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters. ABC proteins transport various molecules across extra- and intracellular 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. It is expressed at its highest level 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. There are five named isoforms.

**Subcellular Location:**

Nucleus; integral to membrane.

**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.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the binding-protein-dependent transport system permease family. Contains 1 ABC transmembrane type-1 domain.

**SWISS:**

Q9NSE7

**Gene ID:**

150000

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 150000](#) Human

[Omim: 608835](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q9NSE7](#) Human

**Important Note:**

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

