

Rabbit Anti-ABCC9 antibody

SL8668R

Product Name:	ABCC9
Chinese Name:	ATP结合盒转运家族蛋白9抗体
Alias:	ABC37; abcC9; ABCC9_HUMAN; AI414027; AI449286; ATFB12; ATP-binding cassette sub-family C member 9; ATP-binding cassette transporter sub-family C member 9; ATP-binding cassette, sub-family C (CFTR/MRP), member 9; CANTU; CMD10; FLJ36852; Sulfonylurea receptor 2; Sulfonylurea-binding protein 2; SUR2; SUR2A; SUR2B.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Horse, Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=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:	174kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ABCC9:501- 600/1549 <extracellular></extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	Preservative: 15mM Sodium Azide, Constituents: 1% BSA, 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4
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). This protein is a member of the MRP subfamily which is involved in multi-drug resistance. This protein is thought to form ATP-sensitive potassium channels in cardiac, skeletal, and vascular and non-vascular smooth muscle. Protein structure suggests a role as the drug-binding channel-modulating subunit of the extra-pancreatic ATP-sensitive potassium channels. Mutations in this gene are associated with cardiomyopathy dilated type 10. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2011]

Function:

Subunit of ATP-sensitive potassium channels (KATP). Can form cardiac and smooth muscle-type KATP channels with KCNJ11. KCNJ11 forms the channel pore while ABCC9 is required for activation and regulation.

Subcellular Location: Membrane.

DISEASE:

Defects in ABCC9 are the cause of cardiomyopathy dilated type 10 (CMD10) [MIM:608569]; also known as dilated cardiomyopathy with ventricular tachycardia. Dilated cardiomyopathy is a disorder characterized by ventricular dilation and impaired systolic function, resulting in congestive heart failure and arrhythmia. Patients are at risk of premature death.

Defects in ABCC9 are the cause of familial atrial fibrillation type 12 (ATFB12) [MIM:614050]. ATFB12 is a familial form of atrial fibrillation, a common sustained cardiac rhythm disturbance. Atrial fibrillation is characterized by disorganized atrial electrical activity and ineffective atrial contraction promoting blood stasis in the atria and reduces ventricular filling. It can result in palpitations, syncope, thromboembolic stroke, and congestive heart failure.

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:

O60706

Gene ID: 10060

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 10060 Human

Entrez Gene: 20928 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 100008700 Rabbit

Entrez Gene: 25560 Rat

<u>Omim: 601439</u> Human

SwissProt: O60706 Human

SwissProt: P70170 Mouse

SwissProt: P82451 Rabbit

SwissProt: Q63563 Rat

Unigene: 446050 Human

Unigene: 732701 Human

Unigene: 35670 Mouse

Unigene: 395475 Mouse

Unigene: 10528 Rat

Unigene: 164431 Rat

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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