

MDR1 (PT0102R) rabbit mAb

Catalog No :	YM7236
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;
Applications :	IHC;WB; ELISA
Target :	MDR1
Fields :	>>ABC transporters;>>Bile secretion;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Gastric cancer
Gene Name :	ABCB1
Protein Name :	ABC20;ABCB1;ATP binding cassette, sub family B (MDR/TAP), member 1;ATP-binding cassette sub-family B member 1;CD243;CLCS;Colchicin sensitivity;Doxorubicin resistance;GP170;MDR1;MDR1_HUMAN;Multidrug re
Human Swiss Prot No :	P08183
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P43245
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human MDR1 AA range:600-700
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of MDR1
Formulation :	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source :	Monoclonal, Rabbit IgG1, Kappa
Dilution :	IHC 1:100-500, WB 1:500-1000, ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	141kD
Background :	The membrane-associated 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 MDR/TAP subfamily. Members of the MDR/TAP subfamily are involved in multidrug resistance. The protein encoded by this gene is an ATP-dependent drug efflux pump for xenobiotic compounds with broad substrate specificity. It is responsible for decreased drug accumulation in multidrug-resistant cells and often mediates the development of resistance to anticancer drugs. This protein also functions as a transporter in the blood-brain barrier. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function :

catalytic activity:ATP + H(2)O + xenobiotic(In) = ADP + phosphate + xenobiotic(Out).,disease:Genetic variations in ABCB1 are associated with susceptibility to inflammatory bowel disease type 13 (IBD13) [MIM:612244]. Inflammatory bowel disease is characterized by a chronic relapsing intestinal inflammation. It is subdivided into Crohn disease and ulcerative colitis phenotypes. Crohn disease may involve any part of the gastrointestinal tract, but most frequently the terminal ileum and colon. Bowel inflammation is transmural and discontinuous; it may contain granulomas or be associated with intestinal or perianal fistulas. In contrast, in ulcerative colitis, the inflammation is continuous and limited to rectal and colonic mucosal layers; fistulas and granulomas are not observed. Both diseases include extraintestinal inflammation of the skin, eyes, or joints. Crohn disease and ulcerative col

Subcellular Location :

Membranous

Expression :

Kindey

Tag :

recombinant

Sort :

999

No4 :

1

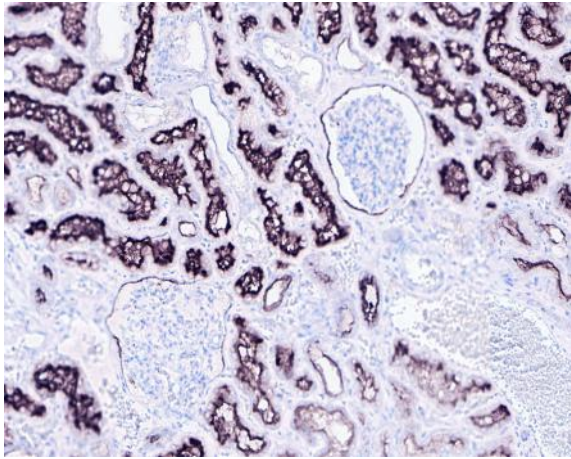
Host :

Rabbit

Modifications :

Unmodified

Products Images



Human kidney tissue was stained with Anti-MDR1 (PT0102R) rabbit Antibody