

ABCC4

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications: WB IHC

Recommended Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200

Calculated MW: 97kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human ABCC4

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Concentration:

g

Synonym:

EST170205; MOAT-B; MOATB; MRP4;

Catalog #: A2198

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID: 10257

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot: O15439

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

ABCC4 is a member of the ATP-binding Cassette (ABC) transporter family. ABC proteins transport various molecules across cellular membranes by utilizing the energy generated from ATP hydrolysis. There are seven subfamilies of ABC proteins: ABC1, MDR/TAP, MRP, ALD, OABP, GCN20, and White (1). ABCC4 belongs to the MRP subfamily, which is involved in multi-drug resistance, hence it is also named MRP4. ABCC4 is widely expressed in cells and tissues including prostate, kidney proximal tubules, astrocytes and capillary endothelial cells of the brain, platelets, and many cancer cell lines (2-4). ABCC4 mediates efflux transport of a wide variety of endogenous and xenobiotic organic anionic compounds (5). The diversity of substrates determines the biological functions of ABCC4. It regulates cAMP levels in human leukemia cells, thereby controlling the proliferation and differentiation of leukemia cells (6). ABCC4 also enables COX deficient pancreatic cancer cells to obtain exogenous prostaglandins (7). Researchers have shown that ABCC4 expression is elevated in drug resistant cancer cells, which makes it a potential target for cancer therapy (8,9). ABCC4 localizes to both plasma membrane and intracellular membranous structures (10). Investigators have also implicated ABCC4 in the pathogenesis of Kawasaki disease, a genetic childhood disease characterized by vasculitis (11).

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