



P-glycoprotein 1 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-04076
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	ABCB1
Protein Name	Multidrug resistance protein 1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human P-glycoprotein 1. AA range:534-583
Specificity	P-glycoprotein 1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of P-glycoprotein 1 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	p-pg;ABCB1; MDR1; PGY1; Multidrug resistance protein 1; ATP-binding cassette sub-family B member 1; P-glycoprotein 1; CD antigen CD243
Observed Band	141kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Apical cell membrane .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in liver, kidney, small intestine and brain.
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

**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],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images