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Anti-ABCC3 / MRP3 Antibody (aa971-1020)

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS18356

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	O15438
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	169343

Additional Information

Gene ID	8714
Alias Symbol	ABCC3
Other Names	ABCC3, ABC31, EST90757, MOAT-D, MLP2, Multidrug resistance protein 3, MRP3, CMOAT2
Target/Specificity	ABCC3 Antibody detects endogenous levels of ABCC3.
Reconstitution & Storage	Immunoaffinity purified
Precautions	Anti-ABCC3 / MRP3 Antibody (aa971-1020) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ABCC3 (HGNC:54)
Synonyms	CMOAT2, MLP2, MRP3
Function	ATP-dependent transporter of the ATP-binding cassette (ABC) family that hydrolyzes ATP to enable active transport of substrates conjugated with glucuronate, glutathione or sulfate. Operates at basolateral membranes of polarized cells such as hepatocytes and intestinal epithelial cells, where it mediates the efflux of conjugated substrates from intestine and liver into the bloodstream (PubMed:10359813, PubMed:11581266, PubMed:15083066, PubMed:29175180, PubMed:30959153, PubMed:31704245, PubMed:39993711, PubMed:37485728). Involved in enterohepatic recirculation of steroid glucuronates. Shares substrate specificity with MRP2, displaying higher affinity for both estrogen and androgen glucuronates such as 17beta-estradiol, estrone, testosterone and 5alpha-dihydrotestosterone glucuronates (PubMed:29175180, PubMed:30959153, PubMed:31704245,

	PubMed:37485728). Involved in sinusoidal efflux of mono- and bis-glucuronidated bilirubin from hepatocytes into the blood for renal uptake and excretion (PubMed:15083066). May selectively transport steroid sulfate conjugates. Has transporter activity toward androgen sulfates such as androsterone and dehydroepiandrosterone sulfates but is inactive toward estrone 3-sulfate (PubMed:29175180, PubMed:39993711). Can transport various bile acid conjugates such as taurocholate, glycocholate, taurochenodeoxycholate-3-sulfate and taurolithocholate-3-sulfate. Does not contribute substantially to bile acids physiology, but provides an alternative route for the export of bile acids and glucuronate conjugates from cholestatic hepatocytes to avoid liver damage (By similarity). Can also transport glutathione conjugates such as leukotriene C4 (LTC4) (PubMed:11581266). Transports various xenobiotics. Confers resistance to anticancer drugs, methotrexate, tenoposide and etoposide, by decreasing accumulation of these drugs in cells (PubMed:10359813, PubMed:11581266). May contribute to the transport of organic compounds in testes across the blood-testis-barrier (Probable).
Cellular Location	Basolateral cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Basal cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Localized to the basolateral membrane of enterocytes (PubMed:28408210). Localized to the basal membrane of Sertoli cells (PubMed:35307651).
Tissue Location	Mainly expressed in the liver. Also expressed in small intestine, colon, prostate, testis, brain and at a lower level in the kidney. In testis, localized to peritubular myoid cells, Leydig cells, along the basal membrane of Sertoli cells and moderately in the adluminal compartment of the seminiferous tubules (PubMed:35307651)

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.