

MRP6 Rabbit pAb

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Product Information

Application IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E

Primary Accession 095255

Reactivity Rat, Pig, Mouse

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 164906
Physical State Liquid

Immunogen KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MRP6

Epitope Specificity 1351-1503/1503

Isotype IgG

Purity affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION

SIMILARITY

0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Membrane. Localized to the basolateral membrane.

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.

DISEASE Defects in ABCC6 are the cause of pseudoxanthoma elasticum (PXE)

[MIM:264800]. PXE is a disorder characterized by calcification of elastic fibers in skin, arteries and retina that results in dermal lesions with associated laxity and loss of elasticity, arterial insufficiency and retinal hemorrhages leading to macular degeneration. PXE is caused in the overwhelming majority of cases by homozygous or compound heterozygous mutations in the ABCC6 gene (autosomal recessive PXE). Individuals carrying heterozygous mutations express limited manifestations of the pseudoxanthoma elasticum phenotype

(autosomal dominant PXE).

Important Note This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in

human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Background Descriptions 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). The encoded protein, a member of the MRP subfamily, is involved in multi-drug resistance. Mutations in this gene cause pseudoxanthoma elasticum. Alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different proteins have been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Additional Information

Gene ID 368

Other Names ATP-binding cassette sub-family C member 6, 7.6.2.-, 7.6.2.3, Anthracycline

resistance-associated protein, Multi-specific organic anion transporter E, MOAT-E, Multidrug resistance-associated protein 6, ABCC6, ARA, MRP6

Target/Specificity Expressed in kidney and liver. Very low expression in other tissues.

IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:500 **Dilution**

0-10000

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When **Storage**

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.

Protein Information

Name ABCC6

Synonyms ARA, MRP6

Function [Isoform 1]: ATP-dependent transporter of the ATP-binding cassette (ABC)

> family that actively extrudes physiological compounds, and xenobiotics from cells. Mediates ATP-dependent transport of glutathione conjugates such as leukotriene-c4 (LTC4) and N- ethylmaleimide S-glutathione (NEM-GS) (in vitro),

and an anionic cyclopentapeptide endothelin antagonist, BQ-123

(PubMed: 11880368, PubMed: 12414644). May contribute to regulate the transport of organic compounds in testes across the blood-testis-barrier (Probable). Does not appear to actively transport drugs outside the cell. Confers low levels of cellular resistance to etoposide, teniposide,

anthracyclines and cisplatin (PubMed:12414644).

Cellular Location Basal cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Localized to the

basal membrane of Sertoli cells [Isoform 2]: Endoplasmic reticulum

membrane; Single-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location Expressed in kidney and liver. Very low expression in other tissues. 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).

Background

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