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ABCC9 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP59059

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O60706
Reactivity	Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Pig, Dog, Human, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	174223
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ABCC9
Epitope Specificity	501-600/1549
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	Preservative: 0.02% Proclin300, Constituents: 1% BSA, 0.01M PBS, pH7.4.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Membrane.
DISEASE	Defects in ABCC9 are the cause of cardiomyopathy dilated type 1O (CMD1O) [MIM:608569]; also known as dilated cardiomyopathy with ventricular tachycardia. Dilated cardiomyopathy is a disorder characterized by ventricular dilation and impaired systolic function, resulting in congestive heart failure and arrhythmia. Patients are at risk of premature death. Defects in ABCC9 are the cause of familial atrial fibrillation type 12 (ATFB12) [MIM:614050]. ATFB12 is a familial form of atrial fibrillation, a common sustained cardiac rhythm disturbance. Atrial fibrillation is characterized by disorganized atrial electrical activity and ineffective atrial contraction promoting blood stasis in the atria and reduces ventricular filling. It can result in palpitations, syncope, thromboembolic stroke, and congestive heart failure.
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). This protein is a member of the MRP subfamily which is involved in multi-drug resistance. This protein is thought to form ATP-sensitive potassium channels in cardiac, skeletal, and vascular and non-vascular smooth muscle. Protein structure suggests a role as the drug-binding channel-modulating subunit of the extra-pancreatic ATP-sensitive potassium channels. Mutations in this gene are associated with cardiomyopathy dilated type 1O. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2011]

Additional Information

Gene ID	10060
Other Names	ATP-binding cassette sub-family C member 9, Sulfonylurea receptor 2, ABCC9, SUR2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:31575858}
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When 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	ABCC9
Synonyms	SUR2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:31575858}
Function	Subunit of ATP-sensitive potassium channels (KATP). Can form cardiac and smooth muscle-type KATP channels with KCNJ11. KCNJ11 forms the channel pore while ABCC9 is required for activation and regulation (PubMed:9831708). Can form a sulfonylurea-sensitive but ATP-insensitive potassium channel with KCNJ8 (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Membrane {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00441}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00441}

Background

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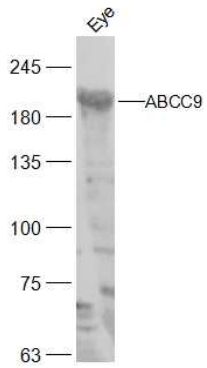
Images



Sample:
Eye (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug
Primary: Anti-ABCC9 (AP59059) at 1/300 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 194 kD
Observed band size: 194 kD