

ABCG2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP73741

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF
Primary Accession	Q9UNQ0
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	72314

Additional Information

Gene ID	9429
Other Names	ABCG2; ABCP; BCRP; BCRP1; MXR; ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member 2; Breast cancer resistance protein; CDw338; Mitoxantrone resistance-associated protein; Placenta-specific ATP-binding cassette transporter; CD338
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A IF~~IF: 1:50-200 Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-1:300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20°C

Protein Information

Name	ABCG2
Synonyms	ABCP, BCRP, BCRP1, MXR
Function	Broad substrate specificity ATP-dependent transporter of the ATP-binding cassette (ABC) family that actively extrudes a wide variety of physiological compounds, dietary toxins and xenobiotics from cells (PubMed: 11306452 , PubMed: 12958161 , PubMed: 19506252 , PubMed: 20705604 , PubMed: 28554189 , PubMed: 30405239 , PubMed: 31003562). Involved in porphyrin homeostasis, mediating the export of protoporphyrin IX (PPIX) from both mitochondria to cytosol and cytosol to extracellular space, it also functions in the cellular export of heme (PubMed: 20705604 , PubMed: 23189181). Also mediates the efflux of sphingosine-1-P from cells (PubMed: 20110355). Acts as a urate exporter functioning in both renal and extrarenal urate excretion (PubMed: 19506252 , PubMed: 20368174 , PubMed: 22132962 , PubMed: 31003562 , PubMed: 36749388). In kidney, it also functions as a physiological exporter of the uremic toxin indoxyl sulfate (By

similarity). Also involved in the excretion of steroids like estrone 3-sulfate/E1S, 3beta-sulfooxy-androst-5-en-17-one/DHEAS, and other sulfate conjugates (PubMed:[12682043](#), PubMed:[28554189](#), PubMed:[30405239](#)). Mediates the secretion of the riboflavin and biotin vitamins into milk (By similarity). Extrudes pheophorbide a, a phototoxic porphyrin catabolite of chlorophyll, reducing its bioavailability (By similarity). Plays an important role in the exclusion of xenobiotics from the brain (Probable). It confers to cells a resistance to multiple drugs and other xenobiotics including mitoxantrone, pheophorbide, camptothecin, methotrexate, azidothymidine, and the anthracyclines daunorubicin and doxorubicin, through the control of their efflux (PubMed:[11306452](#), PubMed:[12477054](#), PubMed:[15670731](#), PubMed:[18056989](#), PubMed:[31254042](#)). In placenta, it limits the penetration of drugs from the maternal plasma into the fetus (By similarity). May play a role in early stem cell self-renewal by blocking differentiation (By similarity). In inflammatory macrophages, exports itaconate from the cytosol to the extracellular compartment and limits the activation of TFEB-dependent lysosome biogenesis involved in antibacterial innate immune response.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Apical cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Mitochondrion membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Enriched in membrane lipid rafts

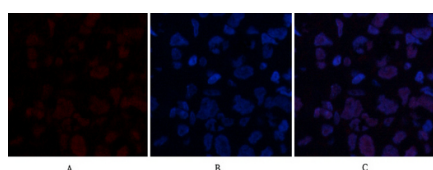
Tissue Location

Highly expressed in placenta (PubMed:9850061). Low expression in small intestine, liver and colon (PubMed:9861027) Expressed in brain (at protein level) (PubMed:12958161)

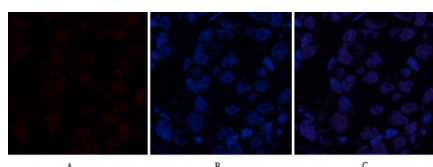
Background

High-capacity urate exporter functioning in both renal and extrarenal urate excretion. Plays a role in porphyrin homeostasis as it is able to mediate the export of protoporphyrin IX (PPIX) both from mitochondria to cytosol and from cytosol to extracellular space, and cellular export of hemin, and heme. Xenobiotic transporter that may play an important role in the exclusion of xenobiotics from the brain. Appears to play a major role in the multidrug resistance phenotype of several cancer cell lines. Implicated in the efflux of numerous drugs and xenobiotics: mitoxantrone, the photosensitizer pheophorbide, camptothecin, methotrexate, azidothymidine (AZT), and the anthracyclines daunorubicin and doxorubicin.

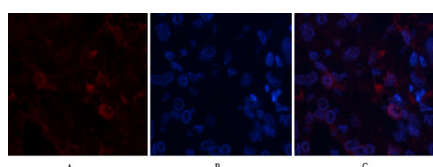
Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of human-breast-cancer tissue. 1,ABCG2 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

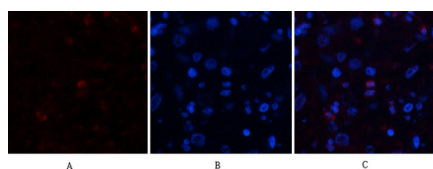


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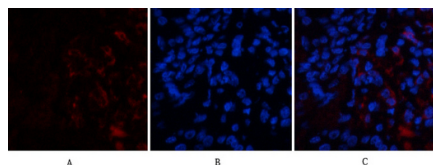


Immunofluorescence analysis of human-lung-cancer tissue. 1,ABCG2 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI.

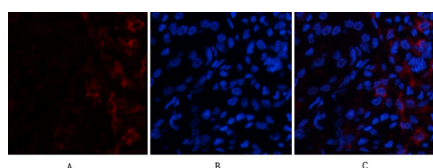
Picture C: merge of A+B



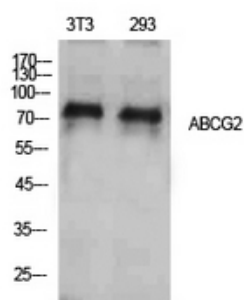
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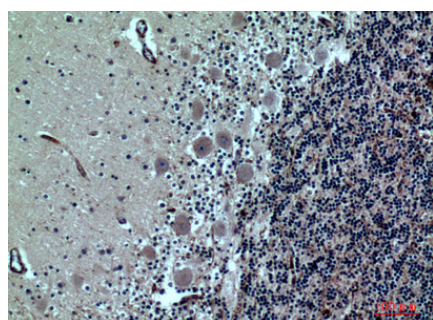
Immunofluorescence analysis of human-kidney tissue. 1,ABCG2 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



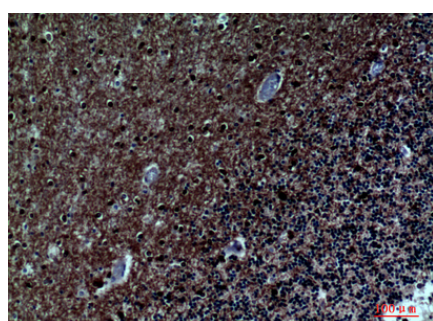
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Western Blot analysis of NIH-3T3, 293 cells using ABCG2 Polyclonal Antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100