10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

ABCB11 Rabbit pAb

ABCB11 Rabbit pAb
Catalog # AP93992

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q9QY30
Reactivity	Mouse
Predicted	Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	146749
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	Recombinant mouse ABCB11 protein
Epitope Specificity	616-750/1321
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
DISEASE	Defects in ABCB11 are the cause of progressive familial intrahepatic cholestasis type 2 (PFIC2) [MIM:601847]. PFIC2 is an inherited liver disease of childhood which is characterized by cholestasis and normal serum gamma-glutamyltransferase activity. Defects in ABCB11 are also found in cases of chronic intrahepatic cholestasis without obvious familial history of chronic liver disease. Defects in ABCB11 are the cause of benign recurrent intrahepatic cholestasis type 2 (BRIC2) [MIM:605479]. BRIC is characterized by intermittent episodes of cholestasis without progression to liver failure. There is initial elevation of serum bile acids, followed by cholestatic jaundice which generally spontaneously resolves after periods of weeks to months. The cholestatic attacks vary in severity and duration and patients are asymptomatic between episodes, both clinically and biochemically.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	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 the major canalicular bile salt export pump in man. Mutations in this gene cause a form of progressive familial intrahepatic cholestases which are a group of inherited disorders with severe cholestatic liver disease from early infancy. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Additional Information

Gene ID	27413
Other Names	Bile salt export pump {ECO:0000303|Ref.4}, 7.6.2.-, ATP-binding cassette sub-family B member 11, Sister of P-glycoprotein, Abcb11 {ECO:0000312|MGI:MGI:1351619}
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.

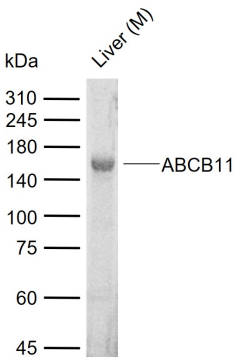
Protein Information

Name	Abcb11 {ECO:0000312|MGI:MGI:1351619}
Function	Catalyzes the transport of the major hydrophobic bile salts, such as taurine and glycine-conjugated cholic acid across the canalicular membrane of hepatocytes in an ATP-dependent manner, therefore participates in hepatic bile acid homeostasis and consequently to lipid homeostasis through regulation of biliary lipid secretion in a bile salts dependent manner (PubMed:11172067, PubMed:14570929, PubMed:19228692, PubMed:22619174, PubMed:23764895). Transports taurine-conjugated bile salts more rapidly than glycine- conjugated bile salts (By similarity). Also transports non-bile acid compounds, such as pravastatin and fexofenadine in an ATP-dependent manner and may be involved in their biliary excretion (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Apical cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O70127}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O70127}. Recycling endosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O70127}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O70127}. Endosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O70127}. Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O70127}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O70127}. Note=Internalized at the canalicular membrane through interaction with the adapter protein complex 2 (AP-2) At steady state, localizes in the canalicular membrane but is also present in recycling endosomes. ABCB11 constantly and rapidly exchanges between the two sites through tubulo-vesicles carriers that move along microtubules. Microtubule-dependent trafficking of ABCB11 is enhanced by taurocholate and cAMP and regulated by STK11 through a PKA-mediated pathway. Trafficking of newly synthesized ABCB11 through endosomal compartment to the bile canalicular membrane is accelerated by cAMP but not by taurocholate (By similarity). Cell membrane expression is up- regulated by short- and medium-chain fatty acids (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O70127, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O95342}
Tissue Location	Expressed predominantly, if not exclusively in the liver, where it was further localized to the canalicular microvilli and to subcanalicular vesicles of the hepatocytes by in situ

Background

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Images



Sample:
Lane 1: Mouse Liver tissue lysates
Primary: Anti-ABCB11 (AP93992) at 1/1000 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 146 kDa
Observed band size: 146 kDa

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