MDR3 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-05757
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	ABCB4 MDR3 PGY3
Protein Name	Multidrug resistance protein 3 (EC 3.6.3.44) (ATP-binding cassette sub-family B member 4) (P-glycoprotein 3)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 20-100
Specificity	MDR3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	141kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Apical cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Membrane raft . Cytoplasm . Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle . Localized at the apical canalicular membrane of the epithelial cells lining the lumen of the bile canaliculi and biliary ductules (By similarity). Transported from the Golgi to the apical bile canalicular membrane in a RACK1-dependent manner (PubMed:19674157). Redistributed into pseudocanaliculi formed between cells in a bezafibrate- or PPARA-dependent manner (PubMed:15258199). Localized preferentially in lipid nonraft domains of canalicular plasma membranes (PubMed:23468132). .
Tissue Specificity	Liver,Testis,
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + H(2)O + xenobiotic(In) = ADP + phosphate + xenobiotic(Out).,disease:Defects in ABCB4 are a cause of cholelithiasis [MIM:600803]; also known as gallstones.,disease:Defects in ABCB4 are a cause of intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy (ICP) [MIM:147480]; also known as

	obstetric cholestasis. ICP is a multifactorial liver disorder of pregnancy. It presents during the second or, more commonly, the third trimestre of pregnancy with intense pruritus which becomes more severe with advancing gestation and cholestasis. Cholestasis results from abnormal biliary transport from the liver into the small intestine. ICP causes fetal distress, spontaneous premature delivery and intrauterine death. ICP patients have spontaneous and progressive disappearance of cholestasis after delivery.,disease:Defects in ABCB4 are the cause of progressive familial intrahepatic cholestasis type 3
Background	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 as well as antigen presentation. This gene encodes a full transporter and member of the p-glycoprotein family of membrane proteins with phosphatidylcholine as its substrate. The function of this protein has not yet been determined; however, it may involve transport of phospholipids from liver hepatocytes into bile. Alternative splicing of this gene results in several products of undetermined function. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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