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Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-ABCG8 Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO10190

Specification

Anti-ABCG8 Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	Q9H221
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member 8(ABCG8) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-ABCG8 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 64241

Other Names
ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member 8, Sterolin-2, ABCG8

Calculated MW
75679 MW KDa

Application Details
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

Subcellular Localization
Membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .

Tissue Specificity
Strongly expressed in the liver, lower levels in the small intestine and colon. Detectable in a wide variety of human tissues.

Protein Name
ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member 8

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human ABCG8 (328-371aa DRRSREQELATREKAQSLAALFLEKVRDLDDFLWKAETKDLDED), different from the related mouse and rat sequences by twelve amino acids.

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage	**At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

Anti-ABCG8 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name ABCG8 (HGNC:13887)

Function
ABCG5 and ABCG8 form an obligate heterodimer that mediates Mg(2+)- and ATP-dependent sterol transport across the cell membrane. Plays an essential role in the selective transport of the dietary cholesterol in and out of the enterocytes and in the selective sterol excretion by the liver into bile (PubMed:11099417, PubMed:11452359, PubMed:15054092, PubMed:27144356). Required for normal sterol homeostasis (PubMed:11099417, PubMed:11452359, PubMed:15054092). The heterodimer with ABCG5 has ATPase activity (PubMed:16893193, PubMed:20210363, PubMed:27144356).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Apical cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location
Predominantly expressed in the liver (PubMed:11099417, PubMed:11452359). Low expression levels in the small intestine and colon (PubMed:11099417). Very low levels in other tissues, including brain, heart and spleen (PubMed:11452359)

Anti-ABCG8 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

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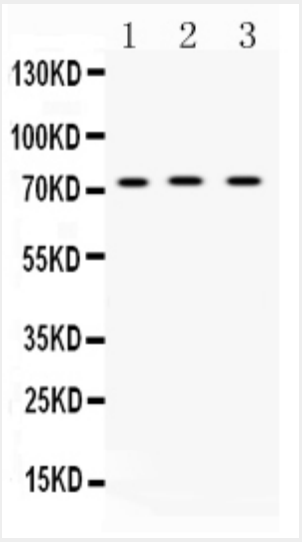
Anti-ABCG8 Picoband Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of ABCG8 expression in rat liver extract (lane 1), mouse liver extract (lane 2) and human placenta extract (lane 3). ABCG8 at 76KD was detected using rabbit anti- ABCG8 Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO10190) at0.5 Î¼g/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method .

Anti-ABCG8 Picoband Antibody - Background

ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member 8 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the ABCG8 gene. 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 White subfamily. The protein encoded by this gene functions to exclude non-cholesterol sterol entry at the intestinal level, promote excretion of cholesterol and sterols into bile, and to facilitate transport of sterols back into the intestinal lumen. It is expressed in a tissue-specific manner in the liver, intestine, and gallbladder. This gene is tandemly arrayed on chromosome 2, in a head-to-head orientation with family member ABCG5. Mutations in this gene may contribute to sterol accumulation and atherosclerosis, and have been observed in patients with sitosterolemia.