

**Anti-ABCG4 Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO11373****Specification****Anti-ABCG4 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9H172</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member 4(ABCG4) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

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

**Anti-ABCG4 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID 64137****Other Names**

ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member 4, ABCG4, WHITE2

**Calculated MW**

71896 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Mouse, Rat, Human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .

**Tissue Specificity**

Highly expressed in brain tissues with the exception of the spinal cord. .

**Protein Name**

ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member 4

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human ABCG4(327-341aa AVQNGLCAMAEEKSS), different from the related mouse and rat sequences by one amino acid.

**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.**

**Sequence Similarities**

Belongs to the ABC transporter superfamily. ABCG family. Eye pigment precursor importer (TC 3.A.1.204) subfamily.

**Anti-ABCG4 Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** ABCG4 ([HGNC:13884](#))

**Synonyms** WHITE2

**Function**

ATP-dependent transporter of the ATP-binding cassette (ABC) family that may be involved in the cellular efflux of sterols, in particular cholesterol and desmosterol (a cholesterol precursor), to high-density lipoprotein (HDL) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15240127" target="\_blank">15240127</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33141061" target="\_blank">33141061</a>). May play an important role in the removal of amyloid-beta peptides from brain, in a process that can be antagonized by desmosterol. However it is unclear whether ABCG4 can directly transport amyloid-beta peptides or whether peptide export may be facilitated due to changes in the membrane lipid environment (By similarity). Induces apoptosis in various cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27228027" target="\_blank">27228027</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q91WA9}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q91WA9}; Multi- pass membrane protein

**Tissue Location**

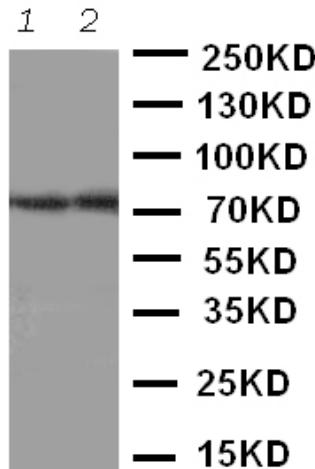
Expressed specifically in the brain and the eye.

**Anti-ABCG4 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Anti-ABCG4 Antibody - Images**



Anti-ABCG4 antibody, ABO11373, Western blotting  
Lane 1: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate  
Lane 2: Mouse Brain Tissue Lysate

#### Anti-ABCG4 Antibody - Background

ABCG4(ATP-Binding Cassette, Subfamily G, Member 4), is a protein that in humans is encoded by the ABCG4 gene. The protein encoded by this gene is included in the superfamily of ATP-binding cassette(ABC) transporters. This protein is a member of the White subfamily and is expressed predominantly in liver tissue. By genomic sequence analysis, Engel et al.(2001) mapped the ABCG4 gene to chromosome 11q23.3. Engel et al.(2001) demonstrated 5-fold induction of ABCG4 following treatment of normal monocyte-derived macrophages with the LXR and RXR agonists 9-cis retinoic acid and 22R hydroxycholesterol. Removal of cholesterol from macrophages by cyclodextrin decreased ABCG4 message levels.