

**Anti-BCRP/ABCG2 Picoband Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO12055****Specification****Anti-BCRP/ABCG2 Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Application       | WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, FC, ICC |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q9UNQ0</a>    |
| Host              | Rabbit                    |
| Reactivity        | Human, Mouse, Rat         |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal                |
| Format            | Lyophilized               |

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member 2(ABCG2) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, ICC, FCM in Human;Mouse;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

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

**Anti-BCRP/ABCG2 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 9429

**Other Names**

ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member 2, Breast cancer resistance protein, CDw338, Mitoxantrone resistance-associated protein, Placenta-specific ATP-binding cassette transporter, Urate exporter, CD338, ABCG2, ABCP, BCRP, BCRP1, MXR

**Calculated MW**

72314 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Frozen Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml  
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, By Heat  
Immunocytochemistry, 0.5-1 µg/ml  
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml  
Flow Cytometry, 1-3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>g/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells

**Subcellular Localization**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Mitochondrion membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

**Tissue Specificity**

Highly expressed in placenta. Low expression in small intestine, liver and colon. .

**Protein Name**

ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member 2

**Contents**

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

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human ABCG2(137-168aa RENLQFSAALRLATTMTNHEKNERINRVIQEL), different from the related mouse sequence by five amino acids, and from the related rat sequence by eight amino acids.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, 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-BCRP/ABCG2 Picoband Antibody - 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11306452" target="\_blank">11306452</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12958161" target="\_blank">12958161</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19506252" target="\_blank">19506252</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20705604" target="\_blank">20705604</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28554189" target="\_blank">28554189</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30405239" target="\_blank">30405239</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31003562" target="\_blank">31003562</a>). 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20705604" target="\_blank">20705604</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23189181" target="\_blank">23189181</a>). Also mediates the efflux of sphingosine-1-P from cells (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20110355" target="\_blank">20110355</a>). Acts as a urate exporter functioning in both renal and extrarenal urate excretion (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19506252" target="\_blank">19506252</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20368174" target="\_blank">20368174</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22132962" target="\_blank">22132962</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31003562" target="\_blank">31003562</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36749388" target="\_blank">36749388</a>). 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12682043" target="\_blank">12682043</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28554189" target="\_blank">28554189</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30405239" target="\_blank">30405239</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11306452" target="\_blank">11306452</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12477054" target="\_blank">12477054</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15670731" target="\_blank">15670731</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18056989" target="\_blank">18056989</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31254042" target="\_blank">31254042</a>). 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**

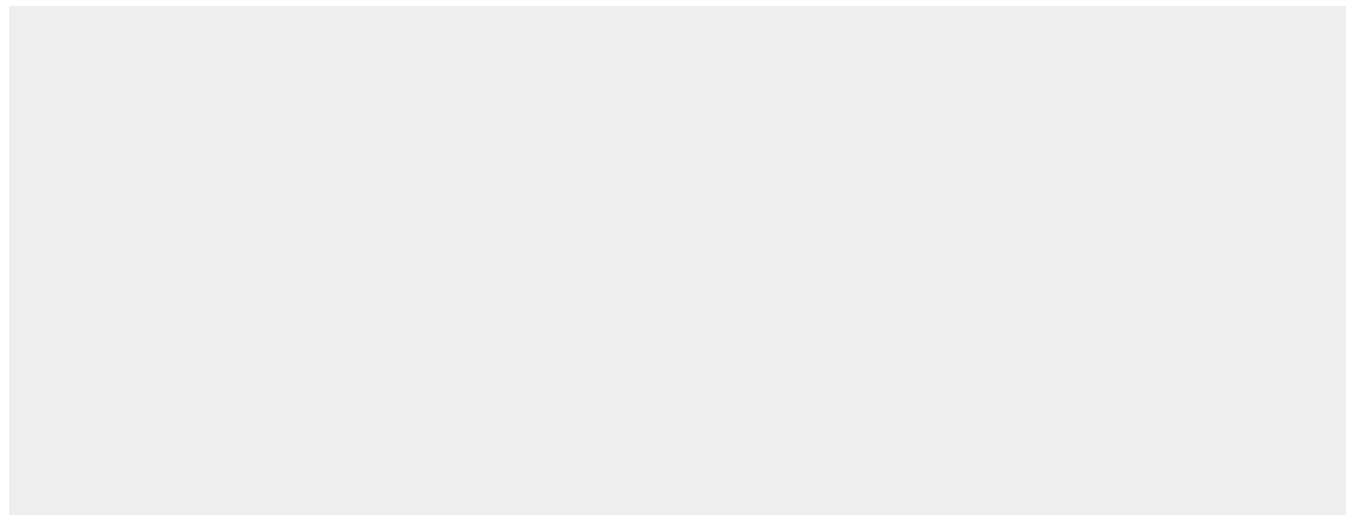
Highly expressed in placenta (PubMed:9850061). Low expression in small intestine, liver and colon (PubMed:9861027) Expressed in brain (at protein level) (PubMed:12958161)

### **Anti-BCRP/ABCG2 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **Anti-BCRP/ABCG2 Picoband Antibody - Images**



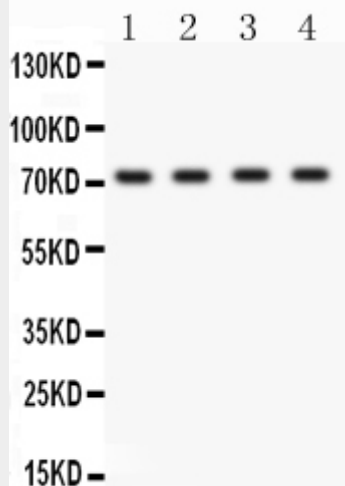


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of ABCG2 using anti-ABCG2 antibody (ABO12055). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions. Lane 1: Human Placenta Tissue Lysate, Lane 2: HELA Whole Cell Lysate, Lane 3: PANC Whole Cell Lysate, Lane 4: COLO320 Whole Cell Lysate After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-ABCG2 antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO12055) at 0.5  $\mu$ g/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for ABCG2 at approximately 72KD. The expected band size for ABCG2 is at 72KD.

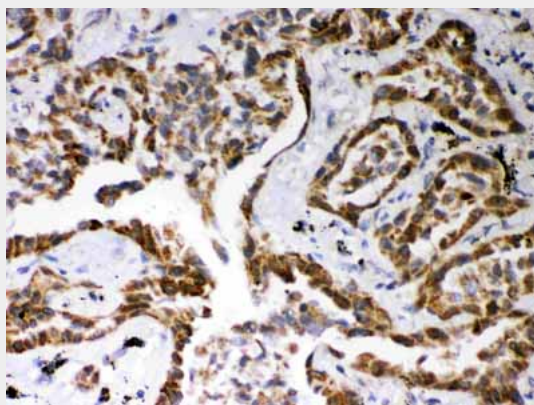


Figure 2. IHC analysis of ABCG2 using anti-ABCG2 antibody (ABO12055). ABCG2 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of Human Lung Cancer Tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1  $\mu$ g/ml rabbit anti-ABCG2 Antibody (ABO12055) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

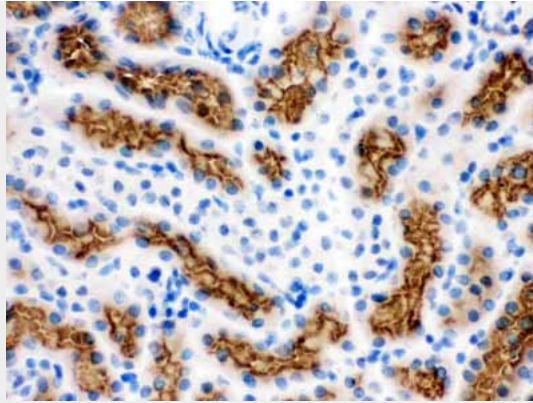


Figure 3. IHC analysis of ABCG2 using anti-ABCG2 antibody (ABO12055). ABCG2 was detected in frozen section of Mouse Kidney Tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 $\mu$ g/ml rabbit anti-ABCG2 Antibody (ABO12055) overnight at 4 $^{\circ}$ C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 $^{\circ}$ C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

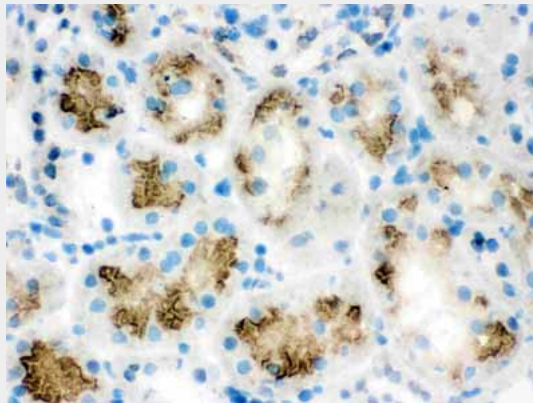


Figure 4. IHC analysis of ABCG2 using anti-ABCG2 antibody (ABO12055). ABCG2 was detected in frozen section of Rat Kidney Tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 $\mu$ g/ml rabbit anti-ABCG2 Antibody (ABO12055) overnight at 4 $^{\circ}$ C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 $^{\circ}$ C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

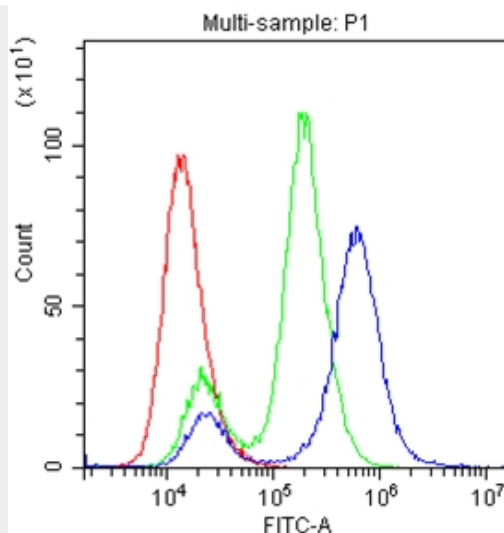


Figure 5. Flow Cytometry analysis of U-87MG cells using anti-ABCG2 antibody (ABO12055). Overlay histogram showing U-87MG cells stained with ABO12055 (Blue line). The cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum. And then incubated with rabbit anti-ABCG2 Antibody (ABO12055,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ g/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells) for 30 min at 20°C. DyLight<sup>®</sup>488 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (BA1127, 5-10 $\frac{1}{4}$ g/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells) was used as secondary antibody for 30 minutes at 20°C. Isotype control antibody (Green line) was rabbit IgG ( $1\frac{1}{4}$ g/1x10<sup>6</sup>) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (Red line) was also used as a control.

#### Anti-BCRP/ABCG2 Picoband Antibody - Background

ABCG2 (Atp-binding cassette, subfamily g, member 2) also known as ABCP, BCRP or MRX, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the ABCG2 gene. The ABCG2 gene encodes a membrane transporter belonging to the ATP-binding cassette (ABC) superfamily of membrane transporters, which are involved in the trafficking of biologic molecules across cell membranes. The ABCG2 protein is also a high capacity transporter for uric acid excretion in the kidney, liver, and gut. The ABCG2 gene is mapped on 4q22.1. In vitro assays of isolated membrane preparations revealed a high-capacity, vanadate-sensitive ATPase activity associated with ABCG2 expression that was stimulated by compounds known to be transported by this protein. Ozvegy et al. (2001) concluded that ABCG2 is likely functioning as a homodimer or homooligomer in this expression system since it is unlikely that putative Sf9 transport partners would be overexpressed at similarly high levels. Abcg2 transports pheophorbide-a, which occurs in various plant-derived foods and food supplements and is highly efficient in limiting its uptake from ingested food. ABCG2 is a major factor in the concentrative transfer of drugs, carcinogens, and dietary toxins to the milk of mice, cows, and humans.