

KD-Validated Anti-ABCG2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody Rabbit monoclonal antibody Catalog # AGI1189

Specification

KD-Validated Anti-ABCG2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	<u>O9UNQ0</u>
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted, 72 kDa , observed, 72 kDa KDa
Gene Name	ABCG2
Aliases	ABCG2; ATP Binding Cassette Subfamily G
	Member 2 (Junior Blood Group); BCRP;
	ABCP; MXR; EST157481; CD338;
	ATP-Binding Cassette, Sub-Family G
	(WHITE), Member 2 (Junior Blood Group);
	Broad Substrate Specificity ATP-Binding
	Cassette Transporter ABCG2;
	Placenta-Specific ATP-Binding Cassette
	Transporter; Mitoxantrone
	Resistance-Associated Protein; Breast
	Cancer Resistance Protein; Urate Exporter;
	CDw338; BCRP1; Broad Substrate
	Specificity ATP-Binding Cassette
	Transporter ABCG2 Isoform 1 (Junior Blood
	Group); Multi Drug Resistance Efflux
	Transport ATP-Binding Cassette
	Sub-Family G (WHITE) Member 2;
	ATP-Binding Cassette, Sub-Family G
	(WHITE), Member 2; ATP-Binding Cassette
	Sub-Family G Member02; ATPbinding
	Cassette Transporter ABCG2; ATP-Binding
	Cassette Transporter G2; Placenta Specific
	MDR Protein 2; ABC Transporter; CD338
	Antigen; EC 7.6.2.2; CDw38; UAQTL1;
	ABC15; GOUT1; MXR-1; BMDP; MXR1; MRX
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human
	ABCG2

KD-Validated Anti-ABCG2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID

9429

Other Names Broad substrate specificity ATP-binding cassette transporter ABCG2, 7.6.2.2, 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



KD-Validated Anti-ABCG2 Rabbit Monoclonal 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:11306452, PubMed:12958161, PubMed:19506252, PubMed:20705604, PubMed:28554189, PubMed:30405239, PubMed:31003562). 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:20705604, PubMed:23189181). Also mediates the efflux of sphingosine-1-P from cells (PubMed: 20110355). Acts as a urate exporter functioning in both renal and extrarenal urate excretion (PubMed:19506252, PubMed:20368174, PubMed:22132962, PubMed:31003562, PubMed:36749388). 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:12682043, PubMed:28554189, PubMed:30405239). 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: 11306452, PubMed:12477054, PubMed:15670731, PubMed:18056989, PubMed:31254042). 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)

KD-Validated Anti-ABCG2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

KD-Validated Anti-ABCG2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blotting analysis using anti-ABCG2 antibody (Cat#AGI1189). Total cell lysates (30 µg) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with anti-ABCG2 antibody (Cat#AGI1189, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Western blotting analysis using anti-ABCG2 antibody (Cat#AGI1189). ABCG2 expression in wild type (WT) and ABCG2 shRNA knockdown (KD) HeLa cells with 30 μ g of total cell lysates. β -Tubulin serves as a loading control. The blot was incubated with anti-ABCG2 antibody (Cat#AGI1189, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.





Flow cytometric analysis of ABCG2 expression in HT-1080 cells using ABCG2 antibody (Cat#AGI1189, 1:2,000). Green, isotype control; red, ABCG2.



Immunocytochemical staining of HT-1080 cells with ABCG2 antibody (Cat#AGI1189, 1:1,000). Nuclei were stained blue with DAPI; ABCG2 was stained magenta with Alexa Fluor® 647. Images were taken using Leica stellaris 5. Protein abundance based on laser Intensity and smart gain: Medium. Scale bar: 20 μ m.