ABCG5 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-05356
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	ABCG5
Protein Name	ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member 5 (Sterolin-1)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 250-330
Specificity	ABCG5 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	71kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Apical cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Strongly expressed in the liver, lower levels in the small intestine and colon.
Function	disease:Defects in ABCG5 are a cause of sitosterolemia [MIM:210250]; also known as phytosterolemia or shellfish sterolemia. It is a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by increased intestinal absorption of all sterols including cholesterol, plant and shellfish sterols, and decreased biliary excretion of dietary sterols into bile. Sitosterolemia patients have hypercholesterolemia, very high levels of plant sterols in the plasma, and frequently develop tendon and tuberous xanthomas, accelerated atherosclerosis and premature coronary artery disease.,function:Transporter that appears to play an indispensable 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.,similarity:Belongs to the ABC transporter family. ABCG (White) subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 ABC transmembrane type-2 doma

Background	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 as a half-transporter to limit intestinal absorption and promote biliary excretion of sterols. It is expressed in a tissue-specific manner in the liver, colon, and intestine. This gene is tandemly arrayed on chromosome 2, in a head-to-head orientation with family member ABCG8. Mutations in this gene may contribute to sterol accumulation and atheroschlerosis, and have been observed in patients with sitosterolemia. [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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