ABCC8 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-05358
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	ABCC8 HRINS SUR SUR1
Protein Name	ATP-binding cassette sub-family C member 8 (Sulfonylurea receptor 1)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 500-580
Specificity	ABCC8 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	173kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Foreskin,Pancreas,Pancreatic islet,
Function	disease:Defects in ABCC8 are a cause of leucine-induced hypoglycemia (LIH) [MIM:240800]; also called leucine-sensitive hypoglycemia of infancy. LIH is a rare cause of hypoglycemia and is described as a condition in which symptomatic hypoglycemia is provoked by high protein feedings. Hypoglycemia is also elicited by administration of oral or intravenous infusions of a single amino acid, leucine.,disease:Defects in ABCC8 are a cause of permanent neonatal diabetes mellitus (PNDM) [MIM:606176]; also called permanent diabetes mellitus of infancy (PDMI). PNDM is a rare form of diabetes characterized by insulin-requiring hyperglycemia that is diagnosed within the first months of life. Permanent neonatal diabetes requires lifelong therapy.,disease:Defects in ABCC8 are the cause of familial hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia type 1 (HHF1) [MIM:256450]; also known as persistent hyperinsulinemic hypogly

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 MRP subfamily which is involved in multi-drug resistance. This protein functions as a modulator of ATP-sensitive potassium channels and insulin release. Mutations and deficiencies in this protein have been observed in patients with hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia of infancy, an autosomal recessive disorder of unregulated and high insulin secretion. Mutations have also been associated with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus type II, an autosomal dominant disease of defective insulin secretion. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for
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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