

## Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-BCRP/ABCG2 Antibody
Gene Name	ABCG2
Source	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Species Reactivity	human
Tested Application	WB
Contents	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human ABCG2
concentration	500 ug/ml
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Observed MW	65-80KD
Dilution Ratios	Western blot (WB):1:500-2000

## Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied. 6 months 2 to 8°C after reconstitution. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## Background Information

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.

## Selected Validation Data

Western blot analysis of ABCG2 expression in 293T cell lysate.

