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Datasheet for ABIN1394031

anti-ABCB9 antibody (AA 321-420) (Alexa Fluor 350)



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| Quantity: | 100 μL |
|----------------------|--|
| Target: | ABCB9 |
| Binding Specificity: | AA 321-420 |
| Reactivity: | Mouse, Rat, Pig |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Conjugate: | This ABCB9 antibody is conjugated to Alexa Fluor 350 |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p)), Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)) |

Product Details

| Immunogen: | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ABCB9 |
|-----------------------|---|
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Cross-Reactivity: | Mouse, Pig, Rat |
| Predicted Reactivity: | Human,Dog,Cow,Sheep,Horse,Chicken |
| Purification: | Purified by Protein A. |

Target Details

| Target: | ABCB9 |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Alternative Name: | ABCB9 (ABCB9 Products) |

Target Details

| Bac | kar | ound: |
|-----|-----|-------|
| | | |

Synonyms: ABC transporter 9 protein, ABCB 9, ATP binding cassette sub family B MDR/TAP member 9, ATP binding cassette sub family B member 9 precursor, ATP binding cassette transporter 9, EST122234, ABCB9, KIAA1520, TAP like protein, TAPL, ABCB9_HUMAN. Background: ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters are an evolutionarily conserved family of widely-expressed proteins that use ATP hydrolysis to catalyze the transport of various molecules across extracellular and intracellular membranes. As the largest family of transmembrane proteins, ABC genes comprise several subfamilies (ABC1, ABCA, ABCE, ABCF, MDR/TAP, MRP, ALD, OABP, GCN20 and White (also known as ABCG)). In bacteria, ABC transporters are used to import compunds that cannot be obtained by diffusion. Eukaryotic ABC transporters are largely responsible for trafficking hydrophobic compounds either within the cell as part of a metabolic process or outside the cell for transport to other organs, or for secretion from the body. ABCB9 (also designated Transporter associated with antigen processing (TAP)-like or TAPL) forms a homodimer, which is localized in lysosomes. It functions as an ATP-dependent peptide transporter that shows a broad peptide specificity ranging from 6-mer up to 59-mer peptides. ABCB9 transports these peptides with low affinity but high efficiency.

Pathways:

Regulation of Leukocyte Mediated Immunity, Positive Regulation of Immune Effector Process

Application Details

| Ann | lication | Notes: |
|-----------|----------|---------|
| \neg pp | ncation | INOLUS. |

IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200

IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200

IF(ICC) 1:50-200

Restrictions:

For Research Use only

Handling

| Format: | Liquid |
|--------------------|--|
| Concentration: | 1 μg/μL |
| Buffer: | Aqueous buffered solution containing 0.01M TBS (pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.03 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol. |
| Preservative: | ProClin |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only. |

Handling

| Storage: | -20 °C |
|------------------|---|
| Storage Comment: | Store at -20°C. Aliquot into multiple vials to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Expiry Date: | 12 months |