



# P-glycoprotein 1 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-04076
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	ABCB1
<b>Protein Name</b>	Multidrug resistance protein 1
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human P-glycoprotein 1. AA range:534-583
<b>Specificity</b>	P-glycoprotein 1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of P-glycoprotein 1 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	p-pg;ABCB1; MDR1; PGY1; Multidrug resistance protein 1; ATP-binding cassette sub-family B member 1; P-glycoprotein 1; CD antigen CD243
<b>Observed Band</b>	
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Apical cell membrane .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Expressed in liver, kidney, small intestine and brain.
<b>Function</b>	catalytic activity:ATP + H(2)O + xenobiotic(In) = ADP + phosphate + xenobiotic(Out).;disease:Genetic variations in ABCB1 are associated with susceptibility to inflammatory bowel disease type 13 (IBD13) [MIM:612244]. Inflammatory bowel disease is characterized by a chronic relapsing intestinal inflammation. It is subdivided into Crohn disease and ulcerative colitis phenotypes. Crohn disease may involve any part of the gastrointestinal tract, but most frequently the terminal ileum and colon. Bowel inflammation is transmural and discontinuous; it may contain granulomas or be associated with intestinal or perianal fistulas. In contrast, in ulcerative colitis, the inflammation is continuous and limited to rectal and colonic mucosal layers; fistulas and granulomas are not observed. Both diseases include extraintestinal inflammation of the skin, eyes, or joints. Crohn disease and ulcerative col



### Background

The membrane-associated 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 MDR/TAP subfamily. Members of the MDR/TAP subfamily are involved in multidrug resistance. The protein encoded by this gene is an ATP-dependent drug efflux pump for xenobiotic compounds with broad substrate specificity. It is responsible for decreased drug accumulation in multidrug-resistant cells and often mediates the development of resistance to anticancer drugs. This protein also functions as a transporter in the blood-brain barrier. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

### matters needing attention

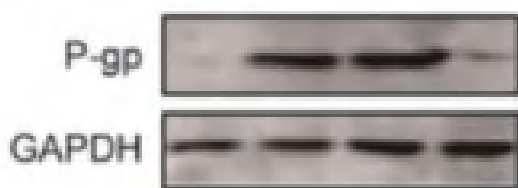
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

### Usage suggestions

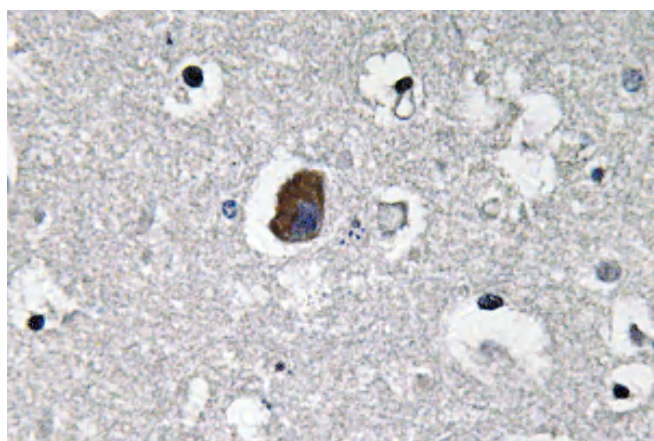
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images

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Zhang, Li-han, et al. "Enhanced autophagy reveals vulnerability of P-gp mediated epirubicin resistance in triple negative breast cancer cells." *Apoptosis* 21.4 (2016): 473-488.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of Mdr-1 antibody in paraffin-embedded human brain tissue.