e at -20C	MRP2/ABCC2 (R260) Antibody				
Store at		Orders:	877-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com		
9t		Support:	877-678-TECH (8324)		
<i>‡</i> 4446		Web:	info@cellsignal.com cellsignal.com		
#		3 Trask Lane Danvers	Massachusetts 01923 USA		

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications: Reactive WB, IP, IF-IC H	vity: Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): > 200	Source: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #Q92887	Entrez-Gene Id: 1244	
Product Usage	Application				Dilution	
Information	Western Blotting				1:1000	
	Immunoprecipitation				1:100	
	Immunofluorescence (I	Immunocytochemis	try)		1:800	
Storage	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.					
Specificity / Sensitivity	MRP2/ABCC2 (R260) Antibody detects endogenous levels of total MRP2 protein.					
Source / Purification	Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Arg260 of human MRP2 protein. Antibodies were purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.					
Background	Multi-drug resistance protein 2 (MRP2), also known as cMRP, cMOAT, and ABCC2, is an ATP binding cassette (ABC) transporter and part of the multi-drug resistance (MRP) family (1,2). The MRP proteins are membrane proteins that function as organic anion pumps involved in the cellular removal of cancer drugs (2). MRP2 is associated with resistance to a number of cancer drugs, such as cisplatin, etoposide, doxorubicin, and methotrexate (3-5). MRP2 is predominately expressed on the apical membranes in the liver (6-9) and kidney proximal tubules (10). It is responsible for the ATP-dependent secretion of bilirubin glucuronides and other organic anions from hepatocytes into the bile, a process important for the excretion of endogenous and xenobiotic substances. Loss of MRP2 activity is the cause of Dubin-Johnson syndrome, an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by defects in the secretion of anionic conjugates and the presence of melanin like pigments in hepatocytes (11-13).					
Background References	 Keppler, D. and Konig Borst, P. et al. (2000) Taniguchi, K. et al. (194) Hooijberg, J.H. et al. Cui, Y. et al. (1999) M Büchler, M. et al. (1997) Büchler, M. et al. (1997) Paulusma, C.C. et al. Mayer, R. et al. (1998) J Schaub, T.P. et al. (1991) Schaub, T.P. et al. (1991) Kartenbeck, J. et al. (1300) Paulusma, C.C. et al. 	J Natl Cancer Inst 996) Cancer Res 5 (1999) Cancer Res 10 Pharmacol 55, 9 96) J Biol Chem 27 (1996) Science 27 5) J Cell Biol 131, 1 Biol Chem 273, 168 997) J Am Soc Nep 50n, F.B. (1954) Me 1996) Hepatology 2	92, 1295-302. 6, 4124-9. 59, 2532-5. 129-37. 1, 15091-8. 1, 1126-8. 37-50. 34-8. hrol 8, 1213-21. dicine (Baltimore) 3 23, 1061-6.	3, 155-97.		
Species Reactivity	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).					
Western Blot Buffer	IMPORTANT: For wester 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C			d primary antibody in 5	% w/v BSA, 1X TBS,	
Applications Key	WB: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation IF-IC: Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)					
Cross-Reactivity Key	H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected					

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Limited Uses

MRP2/ABCC2 (R260) Antibody (#4446) Datasheet Without Images Cell Signaling Technology

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