Anti-P-glycoprotein [UIC2]

Catalogue number: 156377
Sub-type: Primary antibody
Images:

Contributor

Inventor:
Institute: University of Illinois Chicago
Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Anti-P-glycoprotein [UIC2]

Alternate name: ABCB1, ABC2, CD243, CLCS, GP17, MDR1, P-GP, PGY1, ATP binding cassette subfamily B member 1, P-glycoprotein, P-gp, Pgp

Class: Monoclonal
Conjugate: Unconjugated
Description: Genetic variations in P-glycoprotein 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 colitis are commonly classified as autoimmune diseases.
Purpose:
Parental cell:
Organism:
Tissue:
Model:
Gender:
Isotype:
Reactivity: Human
Selectivity:
Host: Mouse
Immunogen: Mouse Balb/c 3T3 fibroblasts transfected with human P-Glycoprotein cDNA
Immunogen UNIPROT ID:

Sequence:
Growth properties:
Production details:
Formulation:
Recommended controls: IgG2a
Bacterial resistance:
Selectable markers:
Additional notes:

Target details

Target: P-glycoprotein

Target alternate names:

Target background: Genetic variations in P-glycoprotein 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 colitis are commonly classified as autoimmune diseases.

Molecular weight:

Ic50:

Applications

Application: IP ; IF ; IHC ; FACS
Application notes:

Handling

Format: Liquid
Concentration:
Passage number:
Growth medium:
Temperature:
Atmosphere:
Volume:
Storage medium:
Storage buffer:

Storage conditions:
Shipping conditions: Shipping at 4° C

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References: Humtsoe et al. 2010. Mol Cell Biol. 30(7):1593-606. PMID: 20123964.