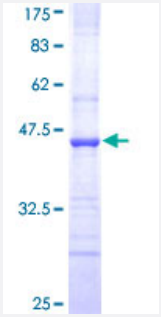
ABCC8 (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog # H00006833-Q01 Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human ABCC8 partial ORF (NP_000343, 611 a.a. - 710 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	SEFLSSAEIREEQCAPHEPTPQGPASKYQAVPLRVVNRKRPAREDCRGLTGPLQSLVPSADGDA DNCCVQIMGGYFTWTPDGIPTLSNITIRIPRGQLTM
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	36.74
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (85); Rat (85)
Preparation Method	*in vitro* wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Quality Control Testing	12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — ABCC8

Entrez GeneID	6833
GeneBank Accession#	NM_000352
Protein Accession#	NP_000343
Gene Name	ABCC8
Gene Alias	ABC36, HHF1, HI, HRINS, MRP8, PHHI, SUR, SUR1, TNDM2
Gene Description	ATP-binding cassette, sub-family C (CFTR/MRP), member 8
Omim ID	125853 240800 256450 600509 606176 610374
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The 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 membrane s. ABC genes are divided into seven distinct subfamilies (ABC1, MDR/TAP, MRP, ALD, OABP, GCN20, White). This protein is a member of the MRP subfamily which is involved in multi-drug res istance. This protein functions as a modulator of ATP-sensitive potassium channels and insulin rel ease. Mutations and deficiencies in this protein have been observed in patients with hyperinsuline mic hypoglycemia of infancy, an autosomal recessive disorder of unregulated and high insulin sec retion. Mutations have also been associated with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus type II, an autosomal dominant disease of defective insulin secretion. Alternative splicing of this gene ha s been observed; however, the transcript variants have not been fully described. [provided by Ref Seq
Other Designations	ATP-binding cassette, sub-family C, member 8|sulfonylurea receptor (hyperinsulinemia)

Pathway

- ABC transporters
- Type II diabetes mellitus

Disease

- Adenocarcinoma
- Alzheimer disease
- Atherosclerosis
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cerebrovascular Accident
- Chronic Disease
- Diabetes
- Diabetes Complications
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetic Angiopathies
- Disease Progression
- Drug Toxicity
- Edema
- Esophageal Neoplasms
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Glucose Intolerance
- Glucose Metabolism Disorders
- Hypercholesterolemia
- Hyperinsulinism
- Hypoglycemia
- Insulin Resistance
- Kidney Failure

- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Neoplasms
- Obesity
- Osteoporosis
- Ovarian Failure
- Overweight
- Persistent Hyperinsulinemia Hypoglycemia of Infancy
- Polycystic Ovary Syndrome
- Puberty
- Renal Insufficiency
- Thrombophilia
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Weight Loss
- Werner syndrome