

ABCC9 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00010060-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human ABCC9 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human ABCC9 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human ABCC9 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — ABCC9

Entrez GeneID [10060](#)

GeneBank Accession# [ABCC9](#)

Gene Name ABCC9

Gene Alias ABC37, CMD1O, FLJ36852, SUR2

Gene Description ATP-binding cassette, sub-family C (CFTR/MRP), member 9

Omim ID [601439](#) [608569](#)

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 membranes. 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 resistance. This protein is thought to form ATP-sensitive potassium channels in cardiac, skeletal, and vascular and non-vascular smooth muscle. Protein structure suggests a role as the drug-binding channel-modulating subunit of the extrapancreatic ATP-sensitive potassium channels. No disease has been associated with this gene thus far. Alternative splicing of this gene results in several products, two of which result from differential usage of two terminal exons and one of which results from exon deletion. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations ATP-binding cassette, sub-family C, member 9|sulfonylurea receptor 2A

Pathway

- [ABC transporters](#)

Disease

- [Cardiomyopathy](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Edema](#)

- [Myocardial Infarction](#)