Product name:	ABCAC Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN06402
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 2170-2250
Reactivity:	Human,Rat,Mouse
Applications:	IHC 1:50-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
Molecular Weight:	285kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

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 intracellular membranes. ABC genes are divided into seven distinct subfamilies (ABC1, MDR/TAP, MRP, ALD, OABP, GCN20, and White). This encoded protein is a member of the ABC1 subfamily, which is the only major ABC subfamily found exclusively in multicellular eukaryotes. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,disease:Defects in ABCA12 are the cause of ichthyosis harlequin (HI) [MIM:242500]; also known as harlequin fetus. HI is a very severe skin disorder in which the neonate is born with a thick covering of armor-like scales. The skin dries out to form hard diamond-shaped plaques separated by fissures, resembling 'armor plating'. The normal facial features are severely affected, with distortion of the lips (eclabion), eyelids (ectropion), ears, and nostrils. Affected babies are often born prematurely and rarely survive the perinatal period.,disease:Defects in ABCA12 are the cause of ichthyosis lamellar type 2 (LI2) [MIM:601277]; also known as ichthyosis congenita IIB (ICR2B). LI is a non-bullous ichthyosis, a skin disorder characterized by abnormal cornification of the epidermis. It is one the most severe forms of ichthyoses apparent at birth and persisting throughout life. LI patients are born encased in a tight, shiny, translucent covering called collodion membrane. Over the first weeks of life, the collodion membrane is gradually replaced by generalized large, dark brown, plate-like scales with minimal to no erythroderma. Tautness of facial skin commonly results in ectropion, eclabium and scarring alopecia of the scalp. Common complications are severe heat intolerance and recurrent ear infections.,domain:Multifunctional polypeptide with two homologous halves, each containing an hydrophobic membrane-anchoring domain and an ATP binding cassette (ABC) domain.,function:Probable transporter involved in lipid homeostasis.,similarity:Belongs to the ABC transporter family. ABCA subfamily.,similarity:Contains 2 ABC transporter domains.,tissue specificity:Mainly expressed in the stomach, placenta, testis and fetal brain.,