

Rabbit anti-Human ABCG5 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-ABCG5 antibody

Anti-ABCG5 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA256826	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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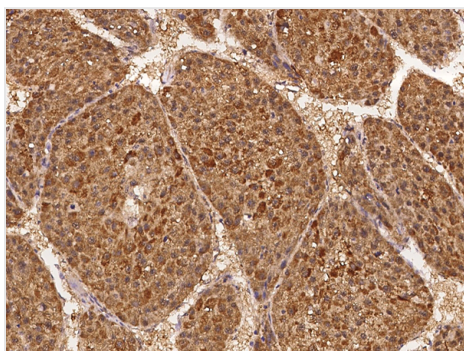
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

ABCG5; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-ABCG5 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; ABCG5 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; Anti-STSL Antibody; anti-ABCG5 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

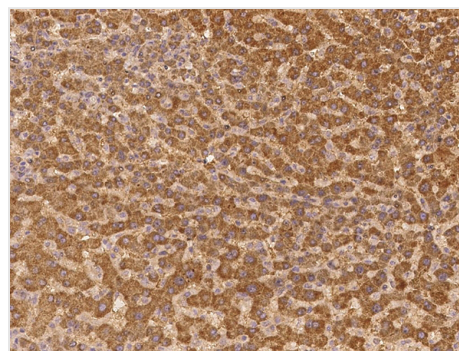
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human ABCG5
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-ABCG5 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human ABCG5 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human ABCG5 fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human ABCG5 in human hepatoma with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human ABCG5 in human liver with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ABCG5 antibody	ATP binding cassette (ABC) transporters play critical roles in maintaining sterol balance in higher eukaryotes. Two proteins, ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters G5 (ABCG5) and G8 (ABCG8), encoded by the sitosterolemia locus, form an obligate heterodimer (G5G8) that limits intestinal absorption and facilitates biliary secretion of cholesterol and phytosterols. The ABCG5/G8 heterodimer is the primary neutral sterol transporter in hepatobiliary and transintestinal cholesterol excretion. ABCG5 and ABCG8 function as heterodimers on the plasma membrane, and the homodimer of either ABCG5 or ABCG8 is retained in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). Mutations in either G5 or G8 cause sitosterolemia, a recessive disorder characterized by sterol accumulation and premature coronary atherosclerosis.
References	Zein AA, et al. (2019) Abcg5/g8: A structural view to pathophysiology of the hepatobiliary cholesterol secretion. Biochem Soc Trans 47 (5): 1259-1268. Yu XH, et al. (2014) Abcg5/abcg8 in cholesterol excretion and atherosclerosis. Clin Chim Acta 428 82-88. Wang J, et al. (2015) Relative roles of abcg5/abcg8 in liver and intestine. J Lipid Res 56 (2): 319-330. Lee JY, et al. (2016) Crystal structure of the human sterol transporter abcg5/abcg8. Nature 533 (7604): 561-564.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/abcg5-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/256826>