

MDR1 Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C48315



Package Size: #C48315-AF350 100ul #C48315-AF405 100ul #C48315-AF488 100ul

#C48315-AF555 100ul #C48315-AF594 100ul #C48315-AF647 100ul

#C48315-AF680 100ul #C48315-AF750 100ul #C48315-Biotin 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

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Description

Product Name	MDR1 Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	Mdr of hamster origin.
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	ABC20 antibody ABCB1 antibody ATP binding cassette, sub family B (MDR/TAP), member 1 antibody ATP-binding cassette sub-family B member 1 antibody CD243 antibody CLCS antibody Colchicin sensitivity antibody Doxorubicin resistance antibody GP170 antibody MDR1 antibody MDR1_HUMAN antibody Multidrug resistance 1 antibody Multidrug resistance protein 1 antibody P glycoprotein 1 antibody P gp antibody P-glycoprotein 1 antibody PGY1 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P08183
Uniprot	P08183
GeneID	5243;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	170 kDa
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Background

Cells selected for resistance to a single cytotoxic drug may become cross-resistant to a broad range of drugs with different structures and cellular targets. This phenomenon is called multiple drug resistance (MDR). The MDR proteins (Mdrs) are members of a highly conserved superfamily of ATP-binding cassette transport proteins. Mdr functions as an energy-dependent efflux pump for structurally diverse agents ranging from ions to peptides. It is implicated in the development of the multiple drug resistance observed in human cancer cells following prolonged chemotherapy. The classic form of MDR is associated with an increase in the Mdr protein, but not all cases of MDR can be attributed to a rise in Mdr levels. Mdr-1 is an apical transmembrane protein that is an integral part of the blood-brain barrier and functions as a drug-transport pump transporting a variety of drugs from the brain back into the blood. In the human population, there are 15 polymorphisms in the Mdr-1 gene.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only