

**Anti-MRP4 Picoband Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO11843**Specification****Anti-MRP4 Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O15439</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Multidrug resistance-associated protein 4(ABCC4) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-MRP4 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 10257

**Other Names**

Multidrug resistance-associated protein 4, ATP-binding cassette sub-family C member 4, MRP/cMOAT-related ABC transporter, Multi-specific organic anion transporter B, MOAT-B, ABCC4, MRP4

**Calculated MW**

149527 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat, By Heat  
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human

**Subcellular Localization**

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

**Tissue Specificity**

Widely expressed, with particularly high levels in prostate, but is barely detectable in liver.

**Protein Name**

Multidrug resistance-associated protein 4

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Na<sub>3</sub>N.

**Immunogen**

E.coli-derived human MRP4 recombinant protein (Position: M1-P370).

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

**Sequence Similarities**

Belongs to the ABC transporter superfamily. ABCC family. Conjugate transporter (TC 3.A.1.208) subfamily.

**Anti-MRP4 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** ABCC4

**Synonyms** MOATB, MRP4

**Function**

ATP-dependent transporter of the ATP-binding cassette (ABC) family that actively extrudes physiological compounds and xenobiotics from cells. Transports a range of endogenous molecules that have a key role in cellular communication and signaling, including cyclic nucleotides such as cyclic AMP (cAMP) and cyclic GMP (cGMP), bile acids, steroid conjugates, urate, and prostaglandins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11856762" target="\_blank">11856762</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12523936" target="\_blank">12523936</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12835412" target="\_blank">12835412</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12883481" target="\_blank">12883481</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15364914" target="\_blank">15364914</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15454390" target="\_blank">15454390</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16282361" target="\_blank">16282361</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17959747" target="\_blank">17959747</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18300232" target="\_blank">18300232</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26721430" target="\_blank">26721430</a>). Mediates the ATP-dependent efflux of glutathione conjugates such as leukotriene C4 (LTC4) and leukotriene B4 (LTB4) too. The presence of GSH is necessary for the ATP-dependent transport of LTB4, whereas GSH is not required for the transport of LTC4 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17959747" target="\_blank">17959747</a>). Mediates the cotransport of bile acids with reduced glutathione (GSH) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12523936" target="\_blank">12523936</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12883481" target="\_blank">12883481</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16282361" target="\_blank">16282361</a>). Transports a wide range of drugs and their metabolites, including anticancer, antiviral and antibiotics molecules (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11856762" target="\_blank">11856762</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12105214" target="\_blank">12105214</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15454390" target="\_blank">15454390</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17344354" target="\_blank">17344354</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18300232" target="\_blank">18300232</a>). Confers resistance to anticancer agents such as methotrexate (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11106685" target="\_blank">11106685</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Basolateral cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Apical cell membrane; Multi-pass

membrane protein. Note=Its localization to the basolateral or apical membranes is tissue-dependent.

#### Tissue Location

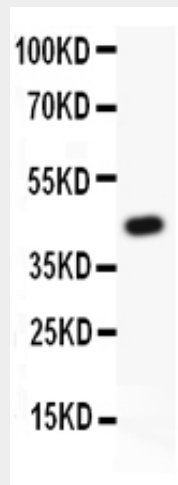
Widely expressed, with particularly high levels in prostate, but is barely detectable in liver. sinusoidal membrane of hepatocytes

#### Anti-MRP4 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

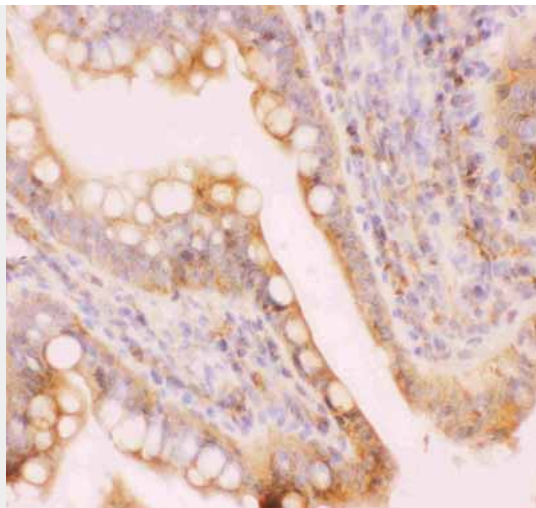
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

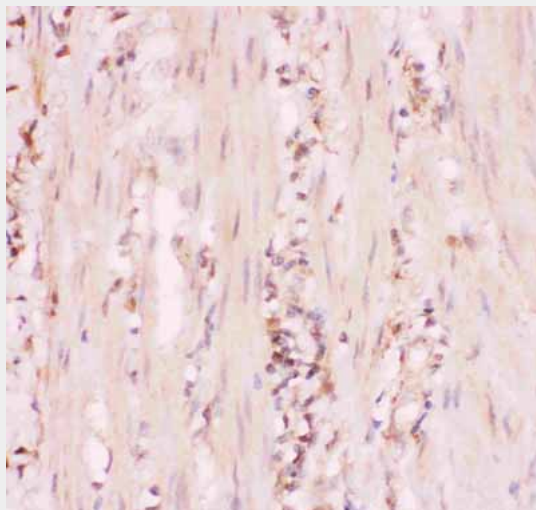
#### Anti-MRP4 Picoband Antibody - Images



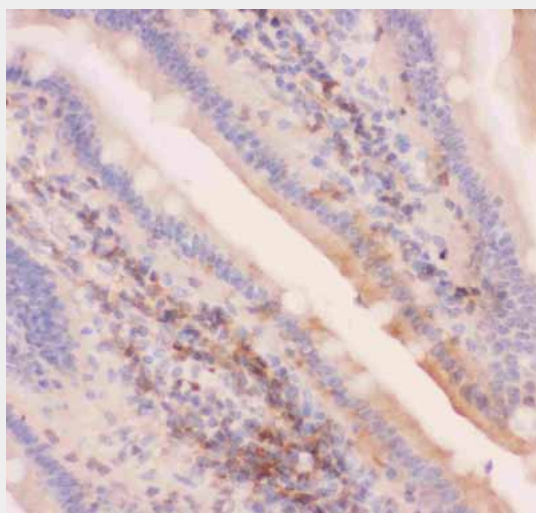
Anti-MRP4 Picoband antibody, ABO11843-1.jpg All lanes: Anti MRP4 (ABO11843) at 0.5ug/ml WB: Recombinant Human MRP4 Protein 0.5ng Predicted bind size: 47KD Observed bind size: 47KD



Anti-MRP4 Picoband antibody, ABO11843-2.JPGIHC(P): Rat Intestine Tissue



Anti-MRP4 Picoband antibody, ABO11843-3.JPGIHC(P): Human Intestinal Cancer Tissue



Anti-MRP4 Picoband antibody, ABO11843-4.JPGIHC(P): Mouse Intestine Tissue

**Anti-MRP4 Picoband Antibody - Background**

ABCC4(Atp-binding cassette, subfamily c, member 4) also known as MRP4 or MOATB, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the ABCC4 gene. It belongs to a large family of transmembrane proteins involved in active transport of substrates out of cells. This gene is mapped to chromosome 13q32. ABCC4 acts as an independent regulator of intracellular cyclic nucleotide levels and as a mediator of cAMP-dependent signal transduction to the nucleus. The antiproliferative effect of ABCC4 inhibition was related to cAMP-dependent PKA activation and CREB phosphorylation. Pharmacologic inhibition of ABCC4 activity or knockdown of ABCC4 via RNA interference resulted in reduced migration of DCs from human skin explants and of in vitro-generated Langerhans cells. It has been found that ABCC4 contributes to migration of DCs toward draining lymph nodes and therefore has a role in the initiation of an immune response.