

Recombinant Human ABCB5 (N-Trx)

Catalog No: CG47

Description Recombinant Human ATP-binding cassette sub-family B member 5 is produced by our E.coli

expression system and the target gene encoding Ile141-Val247 is expressed with a Trx tag at the N-

terminus.

Expression System E.coli

Alternative name ATP-binding cassette sub-family B member 5; P-glycoprotein ABCB5; ABCB5 P-gp; ABCB5;

Accession No. Q2M3G0 Predicted 29.4kDa

Molecular Weight

Apparent Molecular Weight

30kDa, reducing conditions.

Quality Control Purity: greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4

Reconstitution It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml.

Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.

Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature.

Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

Storage Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples

are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.

Background ATP-binding cassette sub-family B member 5(ABCB5) is a plasma membrane-spanning protein.

ABCB5 is principally expressed in physiological skin and human malignant melanoma. ABCB5 has been suggested to regulate skin progenitor cell fusion and mediate chemotherapeutic drug resistance in stem-like tumor cell subpopulations in human malignant melanoma. It is commonly over-expressed on circulating melanoma tumour cells. Furthermore, the ABCB5+ melanoma- initiating cells were demonstrated to express FLT1 (VEGFR1) receptor tyrosine kinase which was functionally required

for efficient xenograft tumor formation, as demonstrated by shRNA knockdown experiments.

SDS-PAGE







