

ABCC9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP18353c**Specification**

ABCC9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [O60706](#)

ABCC9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 10060

Other Names

ATP-binding cassette sub-family C member 9, Sulfonylurea receptor 2, ABCC9, SUR2

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ABCC9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name ABCC9

Synonyms SUR2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:31575858}

Function

Subunit of ATP-sensitive potassium channels (KATP). Can form cardiac and smooth muscle-type KATP channels with KCNJ11. KCNJ11 forms the channel pore while ABCC9 is required for activation and regulation.

Cellular Location

Membrane {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00441}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00441}

ABCC9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ABCC9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

ABCC9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

The 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 intra-cellular membranes. ABC genes are divided into seven distinct subfamilies (ABC1, MDR/TAP, MRP, ALD, OABP, GCN20, White). This protein is a member of the MRP subfamily which is involved in multi-drug resistance. This protein is thought to form ATP-sensitive potassium channels in cardiac, skeletal, and vascular and non-vascular smooth muscle. Protein structure suggests a role as the drug-binding channel-modulating subunit of the extrapancreatic ATP-sensitive potassium channels. No disease has been associated with this gene thus far. Alternative splicing of this gene results in several products, two of which result from differential usage of two terminal exons and one of which results from exon deletion.

ABCC9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010) Zimmerman, R.S., et al. Genet. Med. 12(5):268-278(2010) Ellis, J.A., et al. Physiol. Genomics 40(3):184-188(2010) Kim, S.J., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 391(1):974-978(2010) Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009)