

**ABCC4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP7436b****Specification**

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**ABCC4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [O15439](#)**ABCC4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7436b](/products/AP7436b) was selected from the C-term region of human ABCC4. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**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.

**ABCC4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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: [11856762](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11856762), PubMed: [12883481](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12883481), PubMed: [12523936](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12523936), PubMed: [12835412](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12835412)),

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 LTC4, 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/12883481" target="\_blank">12883481</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12523936" target="\_blank">12523936</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/18300232" target="\_blank">18300232</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17344354" target="\_blank">17344354</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

### **ABCC4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **ABCC4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **ABCC4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

ABCC4 is a member of the superfamily of ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters. ABC proteins transport various molecules across extra- and intra-cellular membranes. ABC proteins 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. The specific function of this protein has not yet been determined; however, this protein may play a role in cellular detoxification as a pump for its substrate, organic anions.

### **ABCC4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Lee K., Belinsky M.G., Bell D.W.Cancer Res. 58:2741-2747(1998)Adachi M., Sampath J., Lan L.B.J. Biol. Chem. 277:38998-39004(2002)Kool M., de Haas M., Scheffer G.L.Cancer Res. 57:3537-3547(1997) Janke D., Mehralivand S., Strand D.Hum. Mutat. 29:659-669(2008)