abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human SUR1 protein ab152717

1 图像

描述

产品名称	重组人SUR1蛋白
表达系统	Wheat germ
Accession	Q09428
蛋白长度	Protein fragment
无动物成分	No
性质	Recombinant
种属	Human
序列	SEFLSSAEIREEQCAPHEPTPQGPASKYQAVPLRVVNRKRPA REDCRGLT GPLQSLVPSADGDADNCCVQIMGGYFTWTPDGIPTLSNITIR IPRGQLTM
预测分子量	37 kDa including tags
氨基酸	611 to 710

技术指标

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab152717** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

应用	SDS-PAGE Western blot ELISA
形式	Liquid

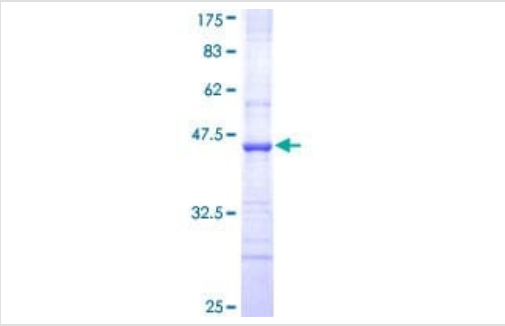
制备和贮存

稳定性和存储	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80ºC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.31% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl

常规信息

功能	Putative subunit of the beta-cell ATP-sensitive potassium channel (KATP). Regulator of ATP-sensitive K(+) channels and insulin release.
疾病相关	Defects in ABCC8 are a cause of leucine-induced hypoglycemia (LIH) [MIM:240800]; also known as leucine-sensitive hypoglycemia of infancy. LIH is a rare cause of hypoglycemia and is described as a condition in which symptomatic hypoglycemia is provoked by high protein feedings. Hypoglycemia is also elicited by administration of oral or intravenous infusions of a single amino acid, leucine. Defects in ABCC8 are the cause of familial hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia type 1 (HHF1) [MIM:256450]; also known as persistent hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia of infancy (PHHI) or congenital hyperinsulinism. HHF is the most common cause of persistent hypoglycemia in infancy and is due to defective negative feedback regulation of insulin secretion by low glucose levels. It causes nesidioblastosis, a diffuse abnormality of the pancreas in which there is extensive, often disorganized formation of new islets. Unless early and aggressive intervention is undertaken, brain damage from recurrent episodes of hypoglycemia may occur. Defects in ABCC8 are a cause of diabetes mellitus permanent neonatal (PNDM) [MIM:606176]. PNDM is a rare form of diabetes distinct from childhood-onset autoimmune diabetes mellitus type 1. It is characterized by insulin-requiring hyperglycemia that is diagnosed within the first months of life. Permanent neonatal diabetes requires lifelong therapy. Defects in ABCC8 are the cause of transient neonatal diabetes mellitus type 2 (TNDM2) [MIM:610374]. Neonatal diabetes is a form of diabetes mellitus defined by the onset of mild-to-severe hyperglycemia within the first months of life. Transient neonatal diabetes remits early, with a possible relapse during adolescence.
序列相似性	Belongs to the ABC transporter superfamily. ABCC family. Conjugate transporter (TC 3.A.1.208) subfamily. Contains 2 ABC transmembrane type-1 domains. Contains 2 ABC transporter domains.
细胞定位	Membrane.

图片



SDS-PAGE - Recombinant Human SUR1 protein (ab152717)

12.5% SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie Blue.

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