

Rabbit Anti-Melan A antibody

SL0051R

Product Name:	Melan A U
Chinese Name:	黑色素瘤相关抗原/黑色素-A抗体 💦 🔨 🔨
Alias:	Protein Melan-A; Antigen LB39 AA; MelanA; Melanoma HMB45; Antigen SK29 AA; Antigen SK29-AA; CMM 1; CMM; CMM1; Cutaneous Malignant Melanoma Dysplastic Nevus; DNS; Dysplastic Nevus Syndrome; FAMMM; MART1; melan A; Melan A protein; Melanoma antigen recognized by T-cells 1; MLM; Monophenol monooxygenase; Tumor rejection antigen AB; tyrosinase; Melanoma HMB45; Melanoma; Melan-A; MART-1; MAR1_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	13kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Melan-A:51-118/118
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Melan A, a product of the MART-1 gene, is a melanocyte differentiation marker recognized by autologous cytotoxic T lymphocytes. Other melanoma-associated markers

recognized by autologous cytotoxic T cells are reported to include MAGE-1, MAGE-3, tyrosinase, gp100, gp75, BAGE-1 and GAGE-1. The analysis of these different molecules and their expression in individual melanomas may be of help in the study of their particular molecular roles in melanocyte differentiation and tumorigenesis.

Function:

Involved in melanosome biogenesis by ensuring the stability of GPR143. Plays a vital role in the expression, stability, trafficking, and processing of melanocyte protein PMEL, which is critical to the formation of stage II melanosomes.

Subunit:

Interacts with PMEL. Interacts with GPR143.

Subcellular Location:

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type III membrane protein. Golgi apparatus. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane. Melanosome. Note=Also found in small vesicles and tubules dispersed over the entire cytoplasm. A small fraction of the protein is inserted into the membrane in an inverted orientation. Inversion of membrane topology results in the relocalization of the protein from a predominant Golgi/post-Golgi area to the endoplasmic reticulum. Melanoma cells expressing the protein with an inverted membrane topology are more effectively recognized by specific cytolytic T-lymphocytes than those expressing the protein in its native membrane orientation.

Tissue Specificity:

Expression is restricted to melanoma and melanocyte cell lines and retina.

Post-translational modifications: Acylated.

SWISS: 016655

Gene ID:

2315

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 2315 Human

<u>Omim: 605513</u> Human

SwissProt: Q16655 Human

Unigene: 154069 Human

