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MART-1 / Melan-A / MLANA (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone MLANA/788]
Catalog # AH11223

Specification

MART-1 / Melan-A / MLANA (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application	**,1,2,3,4,**
Primary Accession	Q16655
Other Accession	2315, 154069
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat, Drosophila**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse / IgG1, kappa**
Calculated MW	**20-22kDa (doublet) KDa**

MART-1 / Melan-A / MLANA (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Gene ID 2315

Other Names
Melanoma antigen recognized by T-cells 1, MART-1, Antigen LB39-AA, Antigen SK29-AA, Protein Melan-A, MLANA, MART1

Storage
Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions
MART-1 / Melan-A / MLANA (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MART-1 / Melan-A / MLANA (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information

Name MLANA

Synonyms MART1

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.

Cellular 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

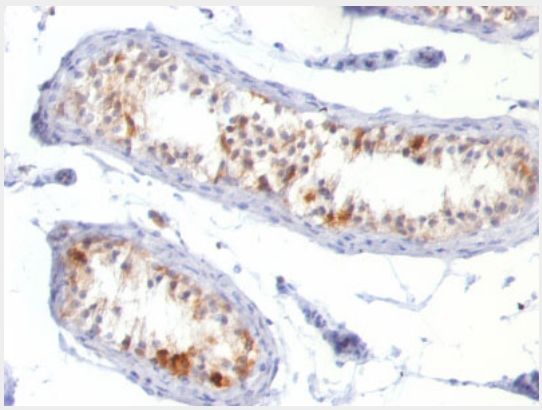
Tissue Location
Expression is restricted to melanoma and melanocyte cell lines and retina

MART-1 / Melan-A / MLANA (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

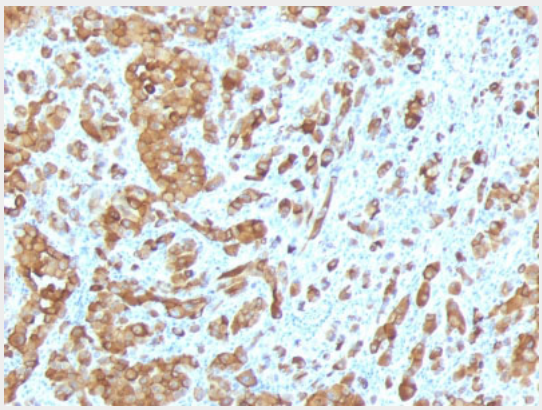
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

MART-1 / Melan-A / MLANA (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Testis stained with Melan-A Monoclonal Antibody (MLANA/788).



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Melanoma stained with Melan-A Monoclonal Antibody

(MLANA/788).

MART-1 / Melan-A / MLANA (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

This antibody recognizes a protein doublet of 20-22kDa, identified as MART-1 (Melanoma Antigen Recognized by T cells 1) or Melan-A. MART-1 is a newly identified melanocyte differentiation antigen recognized by autologous cytotoxic T lymphocytes. Seven other melanoma associated antigens recognized by autologous cytotoxic T cells include MAGE-1, MAGE-3, tyrosinase, gp100, gp75, BAGE-1, and GAGE-1. Subcellular fractionation shows that MART-1 is present in melanosomes and endoplasmic reticulum. This MAb labels melanomas and other tumors showing melanocytic differentiation. It is also a useful positive-marker for angiomyolipomas. It does not stain tumor cells of epithelial, lymphoid, glial, or mesenchymal origin.

MART-1 / Melan-A / MLANA (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Chen Y-T, et. al. Proc Natl Acad Sci, USA, 1996, 93:5915-19