

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Melan-A/MART-1 in ELISA.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 872719
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Melan-A/MART-1 Asn52-Pro118 Accession # Q16655
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Melan-A (MeLANoma-A; also MART-1, LB39-AA and SK29-AA, MLANA) is an 18-24 kDa member of a melanocyte lineage-specific, structurally-unrelated family of proteins. It is expressed only in melanocytes, retinal pigment epithelium and melanoma cells. Melan-A is involved in melanosome formation, and appears to stabilize both GPCR143/OA-1 and PMEL, thus ensuring the formation of a stage 2 (melanin production within a fibrillar matrix) melanosome. It is typically found in the Golgi, and upon inversion of its topology, becomes embedded in the ER. It may also appear in endosomes and on the cell surface where, in theory, it is recognizable by a special naïve type of CD8⁺ T cell that is derived from the thymus. Notably, these cells normally appear to be unresponsive, even in the face of exposure to skin melanocytes during wound healing. Human MLANA is a 118 amino acid (aa) type III (no signal sequence) transmembrane protein. It contains a 26 aa extracellular region (aa 1-26), and a 71 aa cytoplasmic domain (aa 48-118). There is one utilized phosphorylation site at Ser108, and the molecule is known to undergo acylation. Over aa 52-118, human Melan-A shares 62% aa sequence identity with mouse MLANA.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc, and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.