

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 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 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.

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