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MLANA Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1952a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q16655
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	2F3B7
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	13157
Description	MLANA (melan-A) is a protein-coding gene. Diseases associated with MLANA include meningeal melanocytoma, and juvenile xanthogranuloma. 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
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human MLANA (AA: 48-118) expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium 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
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 E~~1/10000
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	MLANA Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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

Background

The immunoglobulin epsilon receptor (IgE receptor) is the initiator of the allergic response. When two or more high-affinity IgE receptors are brought together by allergen-bound IgE molecules, mediators such as histamine that are responsible for allergy symptoms are released. This receptor is comprised of an alpha subunit, a beta subunit, and two gamma subunits. The protein encoded by this gene represents the alpha subunit. ; ; ;

References

1. Mol Med Rep. 2011 Sep-Oct;4(5):799-803.2. J Cutan Pathol. 2011 Dec;38(12):954-60.

Images

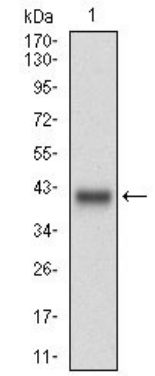

Figure 1: Western blot analysis using MLANA mAb against human MLANA (AA: 48-118) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 33.9 kDa)

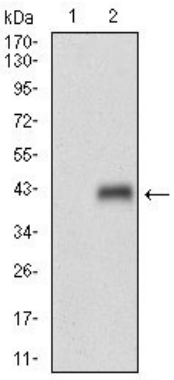

Figure 2: Western blot analysis using MLANA mAb against HEK293 (1) and MLANA (AA: 48-118)-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.