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MUTED Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP10139c

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q8TDH9
Other Accession	A5A777, NP_958437.1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Pig
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB22107
Calculated MW	21609
Antigen Region	40-68

Additional Information

Gene ID	63915
Other Names	Biogenesis of lysosome-related organelles complex 1 subunit 5, BLOC-1 subunit 5, Protein Muted homolog, BLOC1S5, MUTED
Target/Specificity	This MUTED antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 40-68 amino acids from the Central region of human MUTED.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	MUTED Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	BLOC1S5 (HGNC:18561)
Synonyms	MUTED

Function

Component of the BLOC-1 complex, a complex that is required for normal biogenesis of lysosome-related organelles (LRO), such as platelet dense granules and melanosomes (PubMed:32565547). In concert with the AP-3 complex, the BLOC-1 complex is required to target membrane protein cargos into vesicles assembled at cell bodies for delivery into neurites and nerve terminals. The BLOC-1 complex, in association with SNARE proteins, is also proposed to be involved in neurite extension. Plays a role in intracellular vesicle trafficking.

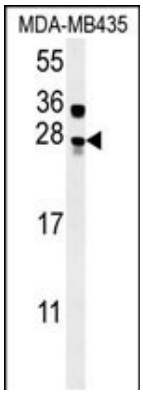
Background

This gene encodes a component of BLOC-1 (biogenesis of lysosome-related organelles complex 1). Components of this complex are involved in the biogenesis of organelles such as melanosomes and platelet-dense granules. A mouse model for Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome is mutated in the murine version of this gene. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Read-through transcription exists between this gene and the upstream EEF1E1 (eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 epsilon 1) gene, as well as with the downstream TXNDC5 (thioredoxin domain containing 5) gene.

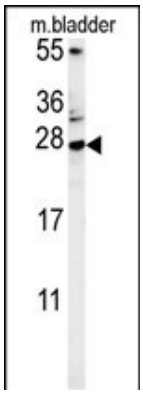
References

Morris, D.W., et al. Biol. Psychiatry 63(1):24-31(2008)
Oh, J.H., et al. Mamm. Genome 16(12):942-954(2005)
Starcevic, M., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 279(27):28393-28401(2004)
Li, W., et al. Nat. Genet. 35(1):84-89(2003)
Ciciotte, S.L., et al. Blood 101(11):4402-4407(2003)

Images

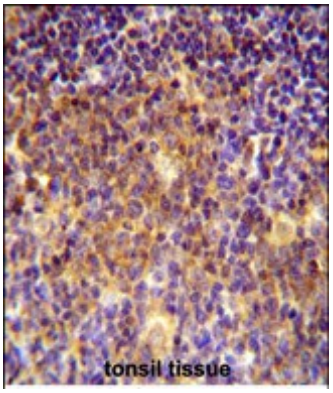


MUTED Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP10139c) western blot analysis in MDA-MB435 cell line lysates (15ug/lane).This demonstrates the MUTED antibody detected MUTED protein (arrow).



MUTED Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP10139c) western blot analysis in mouse bladder tissue lysates (15ug/lane).This demonstrates the MUTED antibody detected MUTED protein (arrow).

MUTED Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP10139c) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and



paraffin embedded human tonsil tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the MUTED Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.