

**Tyrosinase-Related Protein-1 (TYRP-1) (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide**

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone TYRP1/807 ]  
Catalog # AH12482

**Specification****Tyrosinase-Related Protein-1 (TYRP-1) (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information**

Application	IHC, IF, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P17643</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">7306</a> , <a href="#">270279</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG2a, kappa
Calculated MW	75kDa kDa

**Tyrosinase-Related Protein-1 (TYRP-1) (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 7306

**Other Names**

5, 6-dihydroxyindole-2-carboxylic acid oxidase, DHICA oxidase, 1.14.18.-, Catalase B, Glycoprotein 75, Melanoma antigen gp75, Tyrosinase-related protein 1, TRP, TRP-1, TRP1, TYRP1, CAS2, TYRP, TYRRP

**Application Note**

IHC~~1:100~500  
IF~~1:50~200  
FC~~1:10~50

**Storage**

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

**Precautions**

Tyrosinase-Related Protein-1 (TYRP-1) (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Tyrosinase-Related Protein-1 (TYRP-1) (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information**

Name TYRP1 ([HGNC:12450](#))

**Function**

Plays a role in melanin biosynthesis (PubMed: [16704458](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16704458), PubMed: [22556244](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22556244), PubMed: [23504663](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23504663)). Catalyzes

the oxidation of 5,6- dihydroxyindole-2-carboxylic acid (DHICA) into indole-5,6-quinone-2-carboxylic acid in the presence of bound Cu(2+) ions, but not in the presence of Zn(2+) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28661582" target="\_blank">28661582</a>). May regulate or influence the type of melanin synthesized (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16704458" target="\_blank">16704458</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22556244" target="\_blank">22556244</a>). Also to a lower extent, capable of hydroxylating tyrosine and producing melanin (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

Melanosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P07147}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P07147}. Note=Located to mature stage III and IV melanosomes and apposed endosomal tubular membranes. Transported to pigmented melanosomes by the BLOC-1 complex. Proper trafficking to melanosome is regulated by SGSM2, ANKRD27, RAB9A, RAB32 and RAB38 {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P07147}

#### Tissue Location

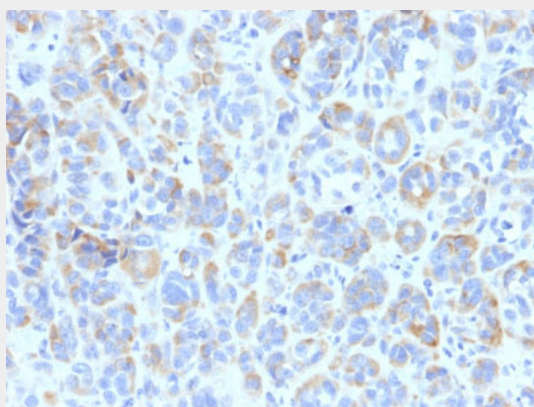
Pigment cells.

### Tyrosinase-Related Protein-1 (TYRP-1) (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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Tyrosinase-Related Protein-1 (TYRP-1) (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Melanoma stained with TYRP1 Monoclonal Antibody (TYRP1/807)

### Tyrosinase-Related Protein-1 (TYRP-1) (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

It reacts with a 75kDa melanocyte-specific gene product, identified as Tyrosinase-related protein-1

(TRP-1). It is involved in melanin synthesis. TRP1 is present on the melanosomal membranes of melanoma, normal melanocytes and nevi. Recent evidence suggests that TRP-1 is involved in maintaining stability of tyrosinase protein and modulating its catalytic activity. TRP-1 is also involved in maintenance of melanosome ultrastructure and affects melanocyte proliferation and cell death.

**Tyrosinase-Related Protein-1 (TYRP-1) (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References**

Orlow, S.J., et al. 1994. High-molecular-weight forms of tyrosinase and the tyrosinase-related proteins: evidence for a melanogenic complex. J. Invest. Dermatol. 103: 196-201. |