

**MLANA Antibody**  
**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AO1952a****Specification****MLANA Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q16655</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	13.2kDa KDa

**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.

**MLANA Antibody - 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.

**MLANA Antibody - 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

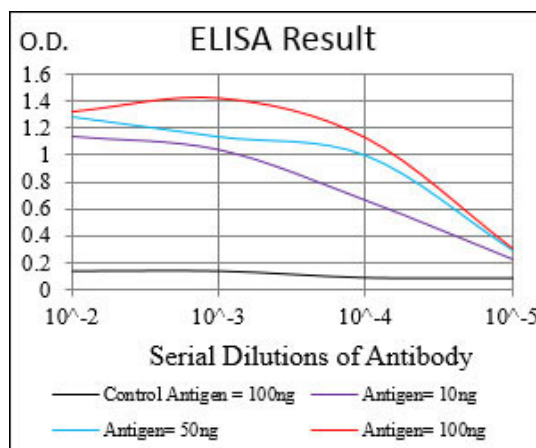
### Tissue Location

Expression is restricted to melanoma and melanocyte cell lines and retina

## MLANA Antibody - 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](#)



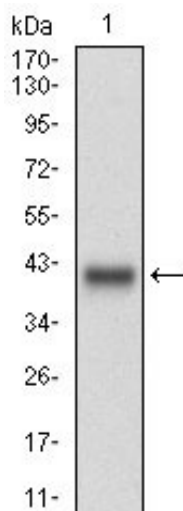


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using MLANA mAb against human MLANA (AA: 48-118) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 33.9 kDa)

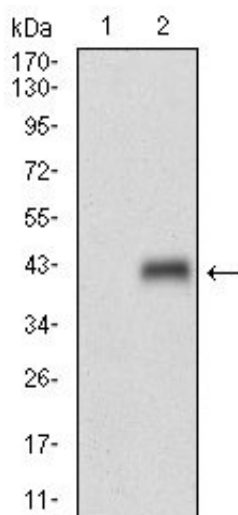


Figure 2: Western blot analysis using MLANA mAb against HEK293 (1) and MLANA (AA: 48-118)-hlgGfc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

### MLANA Antibody - 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. ; ;

### MLANA Antibody - References

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