

MART-1/Melan-A, human recombinant protein

Melanoma antigen recognized by T-cells 1, Protein Melan-A, Antigen SK29-AA, Antigen LB39-AA

Catalog # PBV10425r

Specification

MART-1/Melan-A, human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession [Q16655](#)
Calculated MW **18.0 kDa** KDa

MART-1/Melan-A, human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID **2315**
Gene Symbol **MART-1**

Other Names

Melanoma antigen recognized by T-cells 1, Protein Melan-A, Antigen SK29-AA, Antigen LB39-AA

Gene Source **Human**
Source **E. coli**
Assay&Purity **SDS-PAGE; ≥98%**
Assay2&Purity2 **HPLC; ≥98%**
Recombinant **Yes**

Application Notes

Reconstitute in H₂O to a concentration 0.1-1 mg/ml. The solution can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Format

Lyophilized protein

Storage

-20°C; Sterile filtered and lyophilized with no additives

MART-1/Melan-A, human recombinant protein - 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](#)

MART-1/Melan-A, human recombinant protein - Images

MART-1/Melan-A, human recombinant protein - Background

MART-1 (also known as Melan-A) is a melanocyte differentiation antigen recognized by autologous cytotoxic T lymphocytes. Six other melanoma associated antigens recognized by autologous cytotoxic T cells include MAGE-1, Tyrosinase, gp100, gp75, BAGE-1, and GAGE-1. SubCellular fractionation shows that MART-1 is present in melanosomes and endoplasmic reticulum. Human MART-1 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

MART-1/Melan-A, human recombinant protein - References

- Kawakami Y., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 91:3515-3519(1994).
Coulie P.G., et al. J. Exp. Med. 180:35-42(1994).
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Ebert L., et al. Submitted (MAY-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Humphray S.J., et al. Nature 429:369-374(2004).