

**MART-1 / Melan-A / MLANA (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone SPM555 ]**  
**Catalog # AH10458**

### Specification

**MART-1 / Melan-A / MLANA (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q16655</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">2315, 154069</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Calculated MW	20-22kDa (doublet) KDa

**MART-1 / Melan-A / MLANA (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and 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

**Application Note**

<span class ="dilution\_WB">WB~~1:1000</span><br /><span class ="dilution\_IHC-P">IHC-P~~N/A</span><br /><span class ="dilution\_IF">IF~~1:50~200</span><br /><span class ="dilution\_FC">FC~~1:10~50</span>

**Format**

200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

**Storage**

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

**Precautions**

MART-1 / Melan-A / MLANA (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**MART-1 / Melan-A / MLANA (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - 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. Melosome. 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

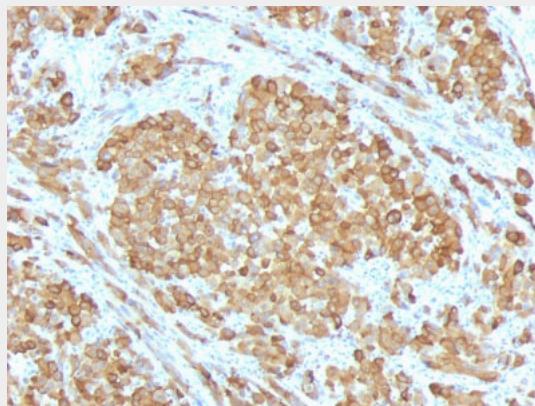
**Tissue Location**

Expression is restricted to melanoma and melanocyte cell lines and retina

**MART-1 / Melan-A / MLANA (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](#)

**MART-1 / Melan-A / MLANA (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images**

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Melanoma stained with Melan-A Monoclonal Antibody (SPM555).

**MART-1 / Melan-A / MLANA (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background**

This antibody recognizes a protein doublet of 20-22kDa, identified as MART-1 (Melanoma Antigen Recognized by T cells 1) or Melan-A. MART-1 is a newly identified melanocyte differentiation antigen recognized by autologous cytotoxic T lymphocytes. Seven other melanoma associated antigens

recognized by autologous cytotoxic T cells include MAGE-1, MAGE-3, tyrosinase, gp100, gp75, BAGE-1, and GAGE-1. Subcellular fractionation shows that MART-1 is present in melanosomes and endoplasmic reticulum. This MAb labels melanomas and other tumors showing melanocytic differentiation. It is also a useful positive-marker for angiomyolipomas. It does not stain tumor cells of epithelial, lymphoid, glial, or mesenchymal origin.

**MART-1 / Melan-A / MLANA (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References**

Chen Y-T, et. al. Proc Natl Acad Sci, USA, 1996, 93:5915-19