黑素细胞特异性转运蛋白抗体

产品货号： mlR17583

英文名称： P protein

中文名称： 黑素细胞特异性转运蛋白抗体

别　　名： BEY; BEY1; BEY2; BOCA; D15S12; EYCL; EYCL2; EYCL3; eye color 2 (central brown); eye color 3 (brown); hair color 3 (brown); HCL3; Melanocyte-specific transporter protein; OCA2; oculocutaneous albinism II; oculocutaneous albinism II (pink-eye dilution homolog, mouse); P; P protein; P_HUMAN; PED; Pink eyed dilution protein homolog; Pink-eyed dilution protein homolog; SHEP1; total brown iris pigmentation.

研究领域： 肿瘤　细胞生物　信号转导　细胞类型标志物

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,

产品应用 ： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量 ： 93kDa

细胞定位 ： 细胞膜

性　　状 ： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度 ： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原 ： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human P protein:451-550/838 <Extracellular>

亚　　型 ： IgG

纯化方法 ： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液 ： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件 ： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 : This gene encodes the human homologue of the mouse p (pink-eyed dilution) gene. The encoded protein is believed to be an integral membrane protein involved in small molecule transport, specifically tyrosine - a precursor of melanin. Mutations in this gene result in type 2 oculocutaneous albinism. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:

Could be involved in the transport of tyrosine, the precursor to melanin synthesis, within the melanocyte. Regulates the pH of melanosome and the melanosome maturation. One of the components of the mammalian pigmentary system. Seems to regulate the post-translational processing of tyrosinase, which catalyzes the limiting reaction in melanin synthesis. May serve as a key control point at which ethnic skin color variation is determined. Major determinant of brown and/or blue eye color.

Subcellular Location:

Melanosome membrane.

DISEASE:

Defects in OCA2 are the cause of albinism oculocutaneous type 2 (OCA2) [MIM:203200]. An autosomal recessive disorder in which the biosynthesis of melanin pigment is reduced in skin, hair, and eyes. Although affected infants may appear at birth to have complete absence of melanin pigment, most patients acquire small amounts of pigment with age. Visual anomalies include decreased acuity and nystagmus. The phenotype is highly variable. The hair of affected individuals may turn darker with age, and pigmented nevi or freckles may be seen. African and African American individuals may have yellow hair and blue-gray or hazel irides. One phenotypic variant, 'brown OCA,' has been described in African and African American populations and is characterized by light brown hair and skin color and gray to tan irides.

Similarity:

Belongs to the CitM (TC 2.A.11) transporter family.

SWISS:

Q04671

Gene ID:

4948

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.