

MC1R Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C38533



Package Size: #C38533-AF350 100ul #C38533-AF405 100ul #C38533-AF488 100ul
 #C38533-AF555 100ul #C38533-AF594 100ul #C38533-AF647 100ul
 #C38533-AF680 100ul #C38533-AF750 100ul #C38533-Biotin 100ul

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Description

Product Name	MC1R Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography.
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	MC1R Antibody detects endogenous levels of total MC1R.
Immunogen Description	A synthesized peptide derived from human MSHR, corresponding to a region within C-terminal amino acids.
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	CMM5; MSH-R; SHEP2; MC1-R; MC1R; Melanocortin 1 receptor; Melanocortin 1 receptor (alpha melanocyte stimulating hormone receptor); Melanocortin receptor 1; Melanocyte-stimulating hormone receptor; Melanotropin receptor; MSH-R; MSHR; MSHR_HUMAN
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q01726NCBI Gene ID:4157
Uniprot	Q01726
GeneID	4157;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	35
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Background

This intronless gene encodes the receptor protein for melanocyte-stimulating hormone (MSH). The encoded protein, a seven pass transmembrane G protein coupled receptor, controls melanogenesis. Two types of melanin exist: red pheomelanin and black eumelanin. Gene mutations that lead to a loss in function are associated with increased pheomelanin production, which leads to lighter skin and hair color. Eumelanin is photoprotective but pheomelanin may contribute to UV-induced skin damage by generating free radicals upon UV radiation. Binding of MSH to its receptor activates the receptor and stimulates eumelanin synthesis. This receptor is a major determining factor in sun sensitivity and is a genetic risk factor for melanoma and non-melanoma skin cancer.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only