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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

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Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
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MLH1 (h3): 293T Lysate: sc-158736

BACKGROUND

DNA-mismatch repair (MMR) is an essential process in maintaining genetic stability. Lack of a functional DNA-mismatch repair pathway is a common characteristic of several different types of human cancers, either due to an MMR gene mutation or promoter methylation gene silencing. MLH1 is an integral part of the protein complex responsible for mismatch repair that is expressed in lymphocytes, heart, colon, breast, lung, spleen, testis, prostate, thyroid and gall bladder and is methylated in several ovarian tumors. Loss of MLH1 protein expression is associated with a mutated phenotype, microsatellite instability and a predisposition to cancer. In hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC), an autosomal dominant inherited cancer syndrome that signifies a high risk of colorectal and various other types of cancer, the MLH1 gene exhibits a pathogenic mutation. Certain cancer cell lines, including leukemia CCRF-CEM, colon HCT 116 and KM12, and ovarian cancers SK-OV-3 and IGROV-1, show complete deficiency of MLH1, while MLH1 is expressed in 60% of melanomas, 70% of noninvasive squamous cell carcinomas and 30% of invasive squamous cell carcinomas.

REFERENCES

1. Taverna, P., et al. 2000. Characterization of MLH1 and MSH2 DNA mismatch repair proteins in cell lines of the NCI anticancer drug screen. *Cancer Chemother. Pharmacol.* 46: 507-516.
2. Jarvinen, H.J., et al. 2000. Surveillance on mutation carriers of DNA mismatch repair genes. *Ann. Chir. Gynaecol.* 89: 207-210.
3. Korabiowska, M., et al. 2000. Analysis of the DNA mismatch repair proteins expression in malignant melanomas. *Anticancer Res.* 20: 4499-4505.
4. Giarnieri, E., et al. 2000. MSH2, MLH1, Fhit, p53, Bcl-2, and Bax expression in invasive and *in situ* squamous cell carcinoma of the uterine cervix. *Clin. Cancer Res.* 6: 3600-3606.
5. Korabiowska, M., et al. 2001. Relation between DNA ploidy status and the expression of the DNA-mismatch repair genes MLH1 and MSH2 in cytological specimens of melanoma lymph node and liver metastases. *Diagn. Cytopathol.* 24: 157-162.
6. Hardman, R.A., et al. 2001. Involvement of mammalian MLH1 in the apoptotic response to peroxide-induced oxidative stress. *Cancer Res.* 61: 1392-1397.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: MLH1 (human) mapping to 3p22.2.

PRODUCT

MLH1 (h3): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human MLH1 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

MLH1 (h3): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive MLH1 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.