



SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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MART-1 / Melan-A / MLANA (Melanoma Marker); Clone M2-7C10 & M2-9E3 (Concentrate)

Availability/Contents:	<u>Item #</u>	<u>Volume</u>
	RA0116-C.1	0.1 ml
	RA0116-C.5	0.5 ml
	RA0116-C1	1 ml


Description:

Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	Recombinant hMART-1 protein (M2-7C10; M2-9E3)
Clone:	M2-7C10 & M2-9E3
Isotype:	IgG2b, kappa
Entrez Gene ID:	2315 (Human)
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	9p24.1
Synonyms:	Antigen LB39-AA, Antigen SK29-AA, Melanoma antigen recognized by T-cells 1, MLAN-A, MLANA
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	20-22kDa (doublet)
Format:	200µg/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.
Specificity:	This monoclonal antibody recognizes a protein doublet of 20-22kDa, identified as MART-1 (Melanoma Antigen Recognized by T-cells 1) or Melan-A. This antibody 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.
Background:	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.
Species Reactivity:	Human, Mouse and Rat. Others not tested.
Positive Control:	SK-MEL-13 and SK-MEL-19 Melanoma cell lines, Melanomas.
Cellular Localization:	Cytoplasmic
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry: 1:50-1:100
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.

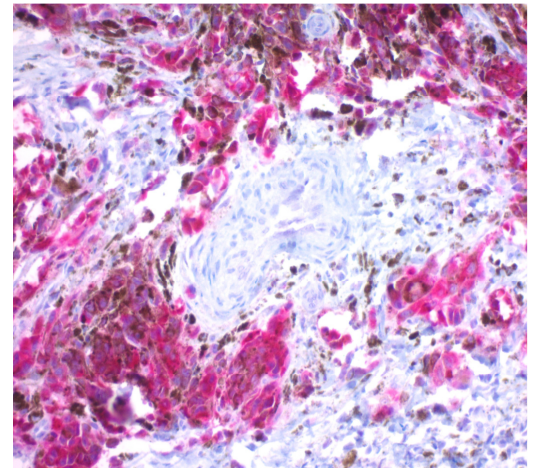
Storage: 2° C  8° C



ScyTek Laboratories, Inc.
 205 South 600 West
 Logan, UT 84321
 U.S.A.

CE

 Emergo Europe
 Prinsessegracht 20
 2514 AP The Hague, The Netherlands

Uses/Limitations: Not to be taken internally.
 For Research Use Only.
 This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.
 Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.
 Do not use past expiration date.
 Non-Sterile.



Human Melanoma stained using MART-1; Clones M2-7C10 & M2-9E3. Pretreatment with Citrate Plus (10x) HIER Solution for 5 minutes, PolyTek Anti-Mouse Polymerized Alk-Phos and Permanent Red Chromogen. Counterstained with Hematoxylin, Mayer's (Lillie's Modification).

Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com

Procedure:

1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Highly Recommended):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Citrate Plus (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
2. **Primary Antibody Incubation Time:** We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the "PolyTek Anti-Mouse Polymerized Alk-Phos" (ScyTek catalog# PAT, see IFU for instructions), combined with the "Permanent Red Kit (For Alkaline Phosphatase)" (ScyTek catalog# PRD, see IFU for instructions).


Precautions:

Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).
 Do not pipette by mouth.
 Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
 Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.
 This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.

References:

1. Marincola FM et al. 19:192-205 J Immunother 19:192-205 (1996).
2. Kawakami Y et al. J Immunol Methods 202:13-25 (1997).
3. Campoli et al. Mohs Micrographic Surgery for the Treatment of Cutaneous Melanoma. In: Mohs Micrographic Surgery. Nouri K (Editor) 211-223 (2012).
4. Ohsie et al. Tissue-Based Protein Biomarkers in Melanoma: Immunohistochemistry: (A) Diagnosis. In Diagnostic and Prognostic Biomarkers and Therapeutic Targets in Melanoma Current Clinical Pathology, Murphy MJ (Editor).159-176 (2012), 159-176.
5. Collins et al. J Cutan Pathol 39:637-643 (2012).
6. Hoashi et al. JBC 380:14006-14016 (2005).
7. Mihic-Probst et al. PLoS ONE 7: e33571 (2012).

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Instructions For Use
RA0116-C-IFU-RUO

Rev. Date: March 12, 2020


Revision: 3


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Warranty:

No products or “Instructions For Use (IFU)” are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.

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