

Anti-MC1 Receptor Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO10117

Specification

Anti-MC1 Receptor Picoband Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB |
| Primary Accession | Q01726 |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Format | Lyophilized |

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Melanocyte-stimulating hormone receptor(MC1R) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-MC1 Receptor Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4157

Other Names

Melanocyte-stimulating hormone receptor, MSH-R, Melanocortin receptor 1, MC1-R, MC1R, MSHR

Calculated MW

34706 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

Subcellular Localization

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity

Melanocytes and corticoadrenal tissue.

Protein Name

Melanocyte-stimulating hormone receptor

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Na₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human MC1 Receptor (290-317aa NAIIDPLIYAFHSQELRRTLKEVLTC_{SW}).

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-MC1 Receptor Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name MC1R

Synonyms MSHR

Function

Receptor for MSH (alpha, beta and gamma) and ACTH (PubMed:11442765, PubMed:11707265, PubMed:1325670, PubMed:1516719, PubMed:8463333). The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylate cyclase (PubMed:11707265, PubMed:1325670, PubMed:16463023, PubMed:19737927). Mediates melanogenesis, the production of eumelanin (black/brown) and phaeomelanin (red/yellow), via regulation of cAMP signaling in melanocytes (PubMed:31097585).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

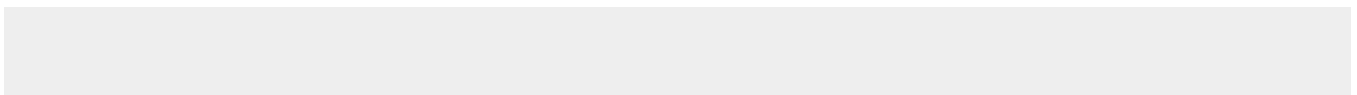
Tissue Location

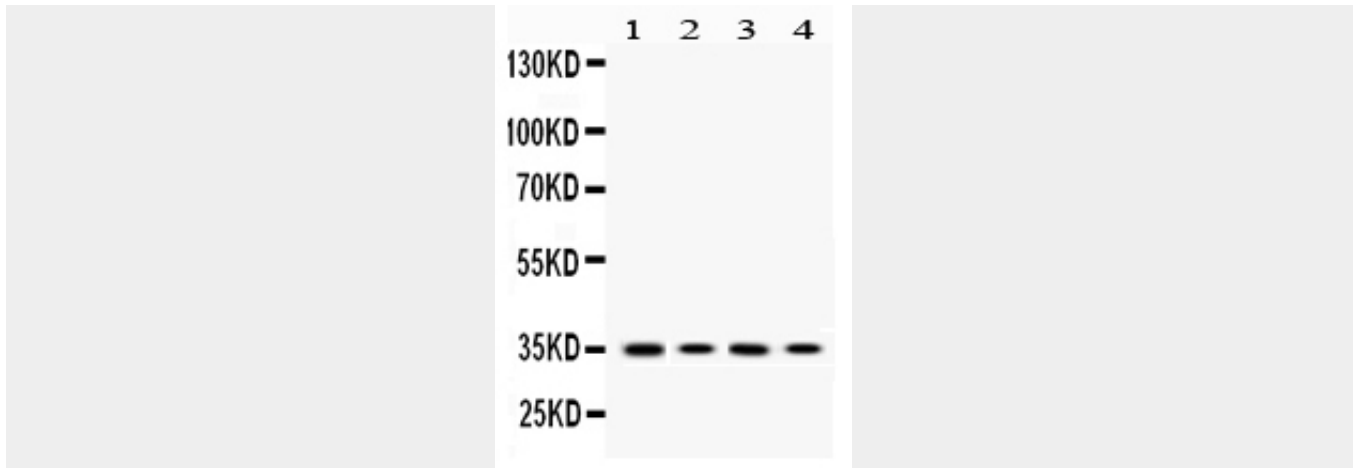
Expressed in melanocytes (PubMed:1325670, PubMed:31097585). Expressed in corticoadrenal tissue (PubMed:1325670)

Anti-MC1 Receptor Picoband Antibody - 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](#)

Anti-MC1 Receptor Picoband Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of MC1 Receptor expression in PC12 whole cell lysates (lane 1), HEPA1-6 whole cell lysates (lane 2), HELA whole cell lysates (lane 3) and A375 whole cell lysates (lane 4). MC1 Receptor at 35KD was detected using rabbit anti- MC1 Receptor Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog #ABO10117) at 0.5 μ g/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method .

Anti-MC1 Receptor Picoband Antibody - Background

The melanocortin 1 receptor (MC1R), mapped to 16q24.3, is also known as MSHR. 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. Over 30 variant alleles have been identified which correlate with skin and hair color, providing evidence that this gene is an important component in determining normal human pigment variation.