

gp100 / Melanosome / PMEL17 / SILV (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone HMB45 + PMEL/783]
Catalog # AH12312

Specification

gp100 / Melanosome / PMEL17 / SILV (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide
- Product Information

Application	,2,3,4,
Primary Accession	P40967
Other Accession	6490 , 95972
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG's
Calculated MW	90-100kDa KDa

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- Additional Information

Gene ID 6490

Other Names

Melanocyte protein PMEL, ME20-M, ME20M, Melanocyte protein Pmel 17, Melanocytes lineage-specific antigen GP100, Melanoma-associated ME20 antigen, P1, P100, Premelanosome protein, Silver locus protein homolog, M-alpha, 95 kDa melanocyte-specific secreted glycoprotein, P26, Secreted melanoma-associated ME20 antigen, ME20-S, ME20S, M-beta, PMEL, D12S53E, PMEL17, SILV

Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions

gp100 / Melanosome / PMEL17 / SILV (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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- Protein Information

Name PMEL

Synonyms D12S53E, PMEL17, SILV

Function

Forms physiological amyloids that play a central role in melanosome morphogenesis and pigmentation. The maturation of unpigmented premelanosomes from stage I to II is marked by assembly of processed amyloidogenic fragments into parallel fibrillar sheets, which elongate the vesicle into a striated ellipsoidal shape. In pigmented stage III and IV melanosomes, the amyloid matrix serves as a platform where eumelanin precursors accumulate at high local concentrations

for pigment formation. May prevent pigmentation-associated toxicity by sequestering toxic reaction intermediates of eumelanin biosynthesis pathway.

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus, cis-Golgi network membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome, multivesicular body. Melanosome Extracellular vesicle. Secreted. Note=Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV (PubMed:17081065) Localizes predominantly to intraluminal vesicles (ILVs) within multivesicular bodies. Associates with ILVs found within the lumen of premelanosomes and melanosomes and particularly in compartments that serve as precursors to the striated stage II premelanosomes (PubMed:11694580, PubMed:12643545). Sorted to stage I melanosomes following its processing in the ER and cis-Golgi (PubMed:15096515) Transiently expressed at the cell surface before targeting to early melanosomes (PubMed:16760433, PubMed:30988362). Colocalizes with BACE2 in stage I and II melanosomes (PubMed:23754390). Colocalizes with CD63 and APOE at exosomes and in intraluminal vesicles within multivesicular endosomes (PubMed:21962903, PubMed:26387950)

Tissue Location

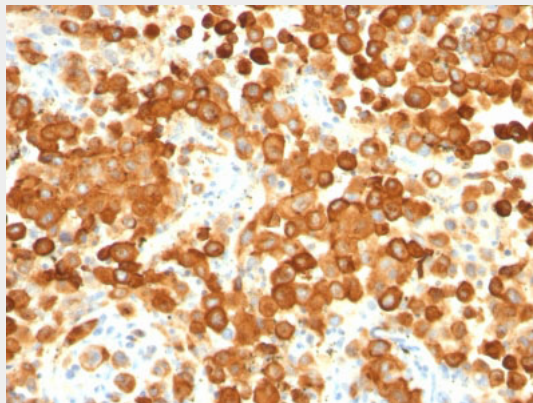
Normally expressed at low levels in quiescent adult melanocytes but overexpressed by proliferating neonatal melanocytes and during tumor growth. Overexpressed in melanomas. Some expression was found in dysplastic nevi.

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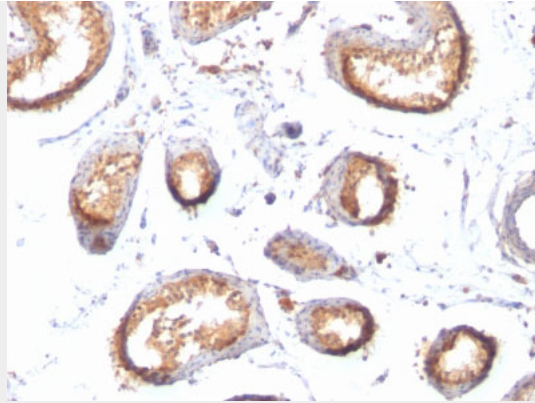
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

gp100 / Melanosome / PMEL17 / SILV (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Melanoma stained with gp100 / Melanosome Monoclonal Antibody (HMB45 + PMEL/783).



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Testis stained with gp100 / Melanosome Monoclonal Antibody (HMB45 + PMEL/783).

gp100 / Melanosome / PMEL17 / SILV (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

By immunohistochemistry, it specifically recognizes a protein in melanocytes and melanomas. This MAb reacts with junctional and blue nevus cells and variably with fetal and neonatal melanocytes. Intradermal nevi, normal adult melanocytes, and non-melanocytic cells are negative. It does not stain tumor cells of epithelial, lymphoid, glial, or mesenchymal origin. Metastatic amelanotic melanoma can often be confused with a variety of poorly differentiated carcinomas, large cell lymphomas, and sarcomas using H & E stains alone. It is also difficult to differentiate melanoma from spindle cell carcinomas and various types of mesenchymal neoplasms. This MAb stains fetal and neonatal melanocytes, junctional and blue nevus cells, and malignant melanoma. This MAb also stains Angiomyolipoma (PEComa).

gp100 / Melanosome / PMEL17 / SILV (Melanoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Gown AM, et. al. American Journal of Pathology, 1986, 123(2):195-203