



# MC1-R Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-13403
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB
Gene Name	MC1R
Protein Name	Melanocyte-stimulating hormone receptor
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MSHR. AA range:268-317
Specificity	MC1-R Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MC1-R protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	MC1R; MSHR; Melanocyte-stimulating hormone receptor; MSH-R; Melanocortin receptor 1; MC1-R
Observed Band	35kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in melanocytes (PubMed:1325670, PubMed:31097585). Expressed in corticoadrenal tissue (PubMed:1325670).
Function	domain:The highly acidic C-terminal region may bind cations such as calcium.,function:Receptor for MSH (alpha, beta and gamma) and ACTH. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylate cyclase.,function:Tubulin is the major constituent of microtubules. It binds two moles of GTP, one at an exchangeable site on the beta chain and one at a non-exchangeable site on the alpha-chain.,polymorphism:Genetic variations in MC1R are associated with variation in skin/hair/eye pigmentation type 2 (SHEP2) [MIM:266300]. Hair, eye and skin pigmentation are among the most visible examples of human phenotypic variation, with a broad normal range that is subject to substantial geographic stratification. In the case of skin, individuals tend

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to have lighter pigmentation with increasing distance from the equator. By contrast, the majority of variation in human eye and hair color

## 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. Over 30 variant alleles have been identified which correlate with skin and hair color, providing evidence that this gene is an important component in de

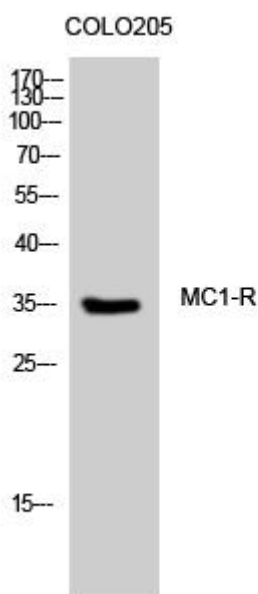
## matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

## Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using MC1-R Monoclonal Antibody

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