

## MC1R Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-15765

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### Description

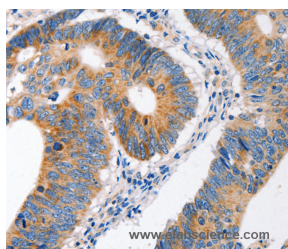
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic peptide of human MC1R
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, PH7.4

### Applications

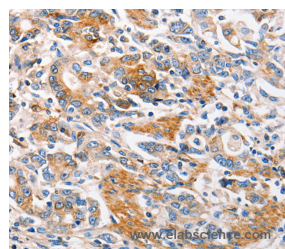
### Recommended Dilution

**IHC** 1:50-1:200

### Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer tissue using MC1R Polyclonal Antibody at dilution 1:100



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human gastric cancer tissue using MC1R Polyclonal Antibody at dilution 1:100

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### 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 determining normal human pigment variation.

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