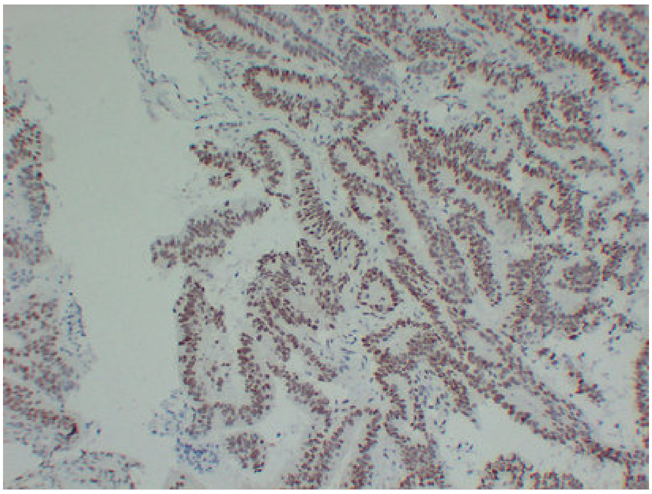
MutL Protein Homolog 1(MLH1) (ABT-MLH1) mouse mAb

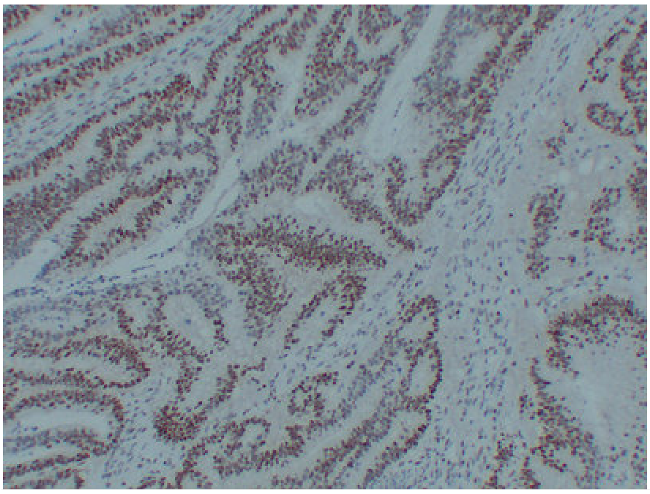
Catalog No	BYab-15225
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IHC;IF
Gene Name	MLH1 COCA2
Protein Name	DNA mismatch repair protein Mlh1 (MutL protein homolog 1)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human MutL Protein Homolog 1(MLH1)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of human MutL Protein Homolog 1(MLH1). Heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) Citrate buffer of pH6.0 was highly recommended as antigen repair method in paraffin
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG1, Kappa
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:100-500，WB 1:500-2000，IF 1:500-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . Chromosome . Recruited to chromatin in a MCM9-dependent manner. .
Tissue Specificity	Colon, lymphocytes, breast, lung, spleen, testis, prostate, thyroid, gall bladder and heart.
Function	disease:Defects in MLH1 are a cause of Muir-Torre syndrome (MTS) [MIM:158320]. MTS is a rare autosomal dominant disorder characterized by sebaceous neoplasms and visceral malignancy.,disease:Defects in MLH1 are a cause of susceptibility to endometrial cancer [MIM:608089].,disease:Defects in MLH1 are a cause of Turcot syndrome [MIM:276300]; also called mismatch repair cancer syndrome (MMRCS). Turcot syndrome is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by malignant tumors of the brain associated with multiple colorectal adenomas. Skin features include sebaceous cysts, hyperpigmented and cafe au

	lait spots.,disease:Defects in MLH1 are the cause of hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer type 2 (HNPCC2) [MIM:609310]. Mutations in more than one gene locus can be involved alone or in combination in the production of the HNPCC phenotype (also called Lynch syndrome). Most families with cl
Background	This gene was identified as a locus frequently mutated in hereditary nonpolyposis colon cancer (HNPCC). It is a human homolog of the E. coli DNA mismatch repair gene mutL, consistent with the characteristic alterations in microsatellite sequences (RER+phenotype) found in HNPCC. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. Additional transcript variants have been described, but their full-length natures have not been determined.[provided by RefSeq, Nov 2009],
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.

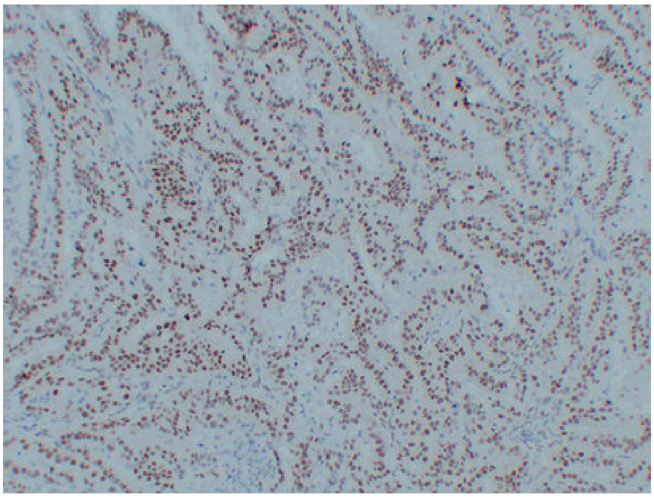
Products Images



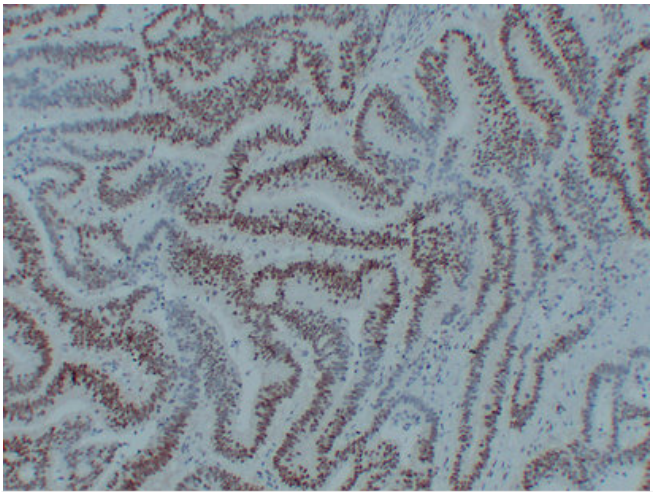
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Colon carcinoma. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Citric acid ,pH6.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



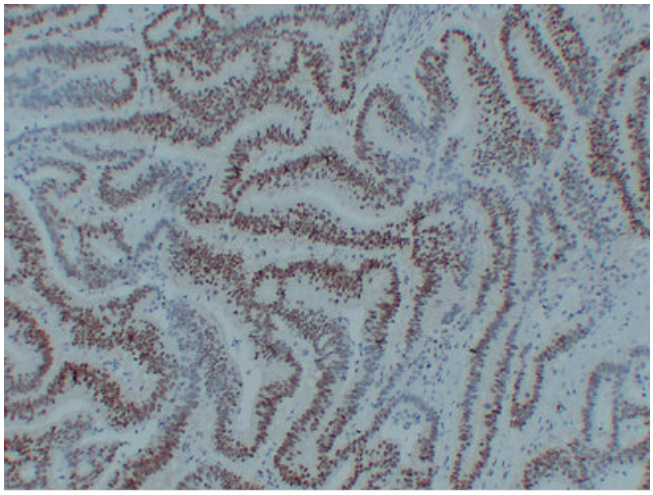
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Colon carcinoma. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Citric acid ,pH6.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Colon carcinoma. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Citric acid ,pH6.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Colon carcinoma. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Citric acid ,pH6.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Colon carcinoma. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Citric acid ,pH6.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).