

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

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| Catalog No : | YM6124 |
| Reactivity : | Human; |
| Applications : | IHC;ELISA |
| Target : | MLH1 |
| Fields : | >>Platinum drug resistance;>>Mismatch repair;>>Fanconi anemia pathway;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Colorectal cancer;>>Endometrial cancer;>>Gastric cancer |
| Gene Name : | MLH1 COCA2 |
| Protein Name : | DNA mismatch repair protein Mlh1 (MutL protein homolog 1) |
| Human Gene Id : | 4292 |
| Human Swiss Prot No : | P40692 |
| Immunogen : | Synthesized peptide derived from human MutL Protein Homolog 1(MLH1) AA range: 400-500 |
| Specificity : | This antibody detects endogenous levels of MLH1 protein. |
| Formulation : | PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA |
| Source : | Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG1, kappa |
| Dilution : | IHC 1:50-100. ELISA 1:500-5000 |
| Purification : | The antibody was affinity-purified from ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. |
| Storage Stability : | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C) |
| Molecularweight : | 84kD |

Observed Band : 84kD

Cell Pathway : Mismatch repair;Pathways in cancer;Colorectal cancer;Endometrial cancer;

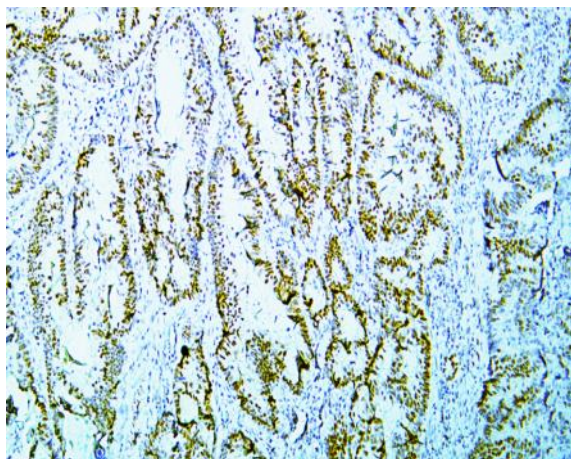
Background : This gene was identified as a locus frequently mutated in hereditary nonpolyposis colon cancer (HNPCC). It is a human homolog of the E. coli DNA mismatch repair gene mutL, consistent with the characteristic alterations in microsatellite sequences (RER+phenotype) found in HNPCC. Alternative 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],

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

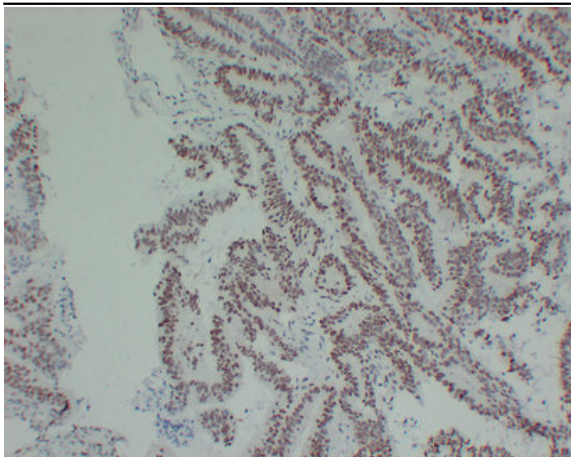
Subcellular Location : Nuclear

Expression : Colon, lymphocytes, breast, lung, spleen, testis, prostate, thyroid, gall bladder and heart.

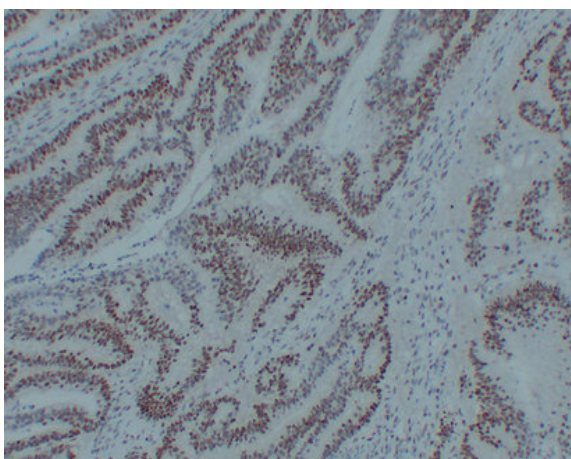
Products Images



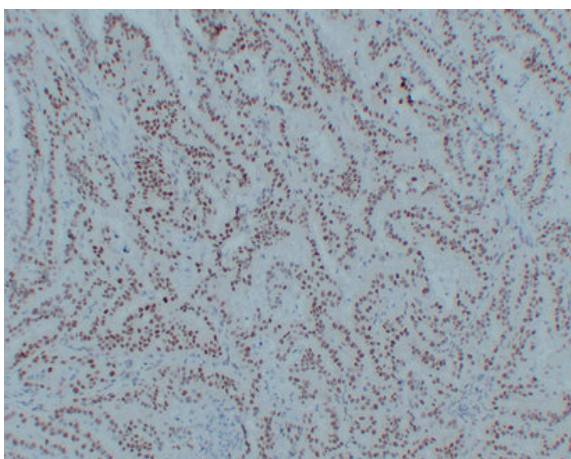
Human rectal carcinoma tissue was stained with Anti-MLH1 (ABT-MLH1) Antibody



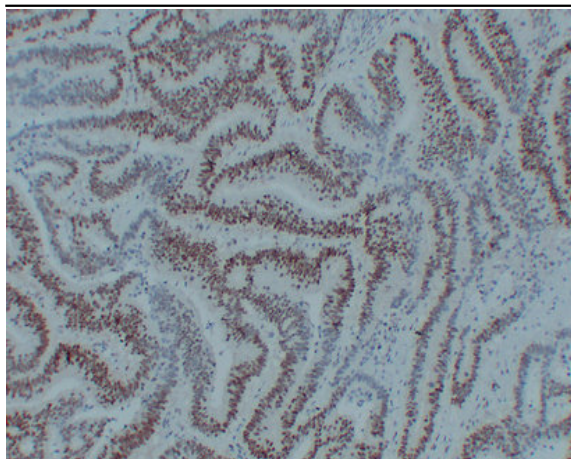
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Colon carcinoma. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Citric acid ,pH6.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



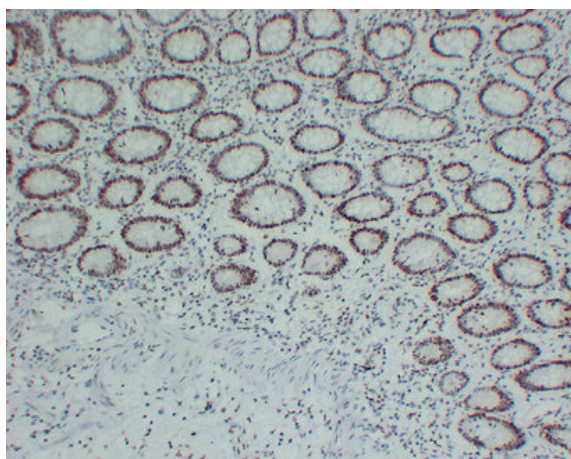
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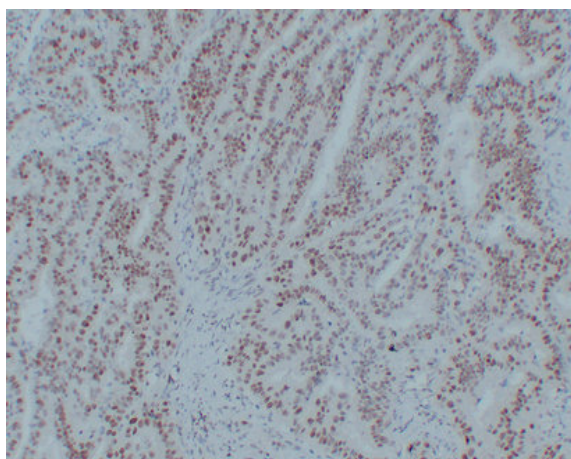
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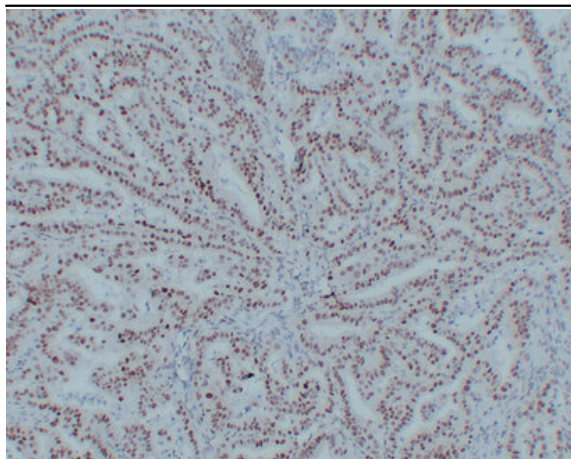
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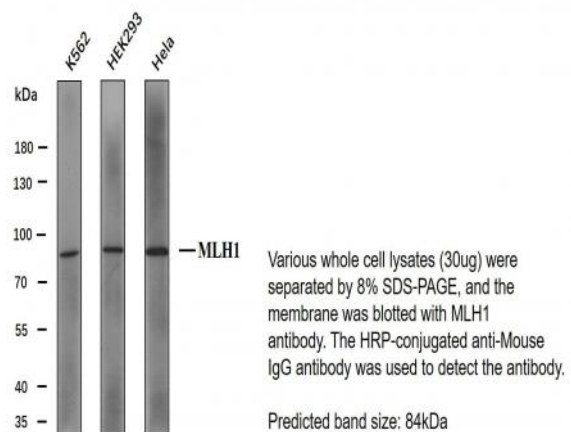
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Western blot analysis of MLH1Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.