

**AM32140SU-N****Monoclonal Antibody to Melanoma Marker - Supernatant**

<b>Quantity:</b>	1 ml
<b>Background:</b>	Malignant melanoma is a malignant neoplasm of melanocytes, arising de novo or from a pre-existing benign nevus, which occurs most often in the skin but may also involve other sites. Malignant melanoma underlies the majority of skin cancer-related deaths. Melanoma originates in melanocytes, the cells which produce the pigment melanin, which colors human skin, hair, and eyes and is heavily concentrated in most moles. Epidemiologic studies suggest that exposure to ultraviolet radiation is one of the major contributors to the development of melanoma. The four most common types of melanoma in the skin are superficial spreading melanomas, which evolve from a precursor lesion (usually a dysplastic nevus); nodular melanomas, the most aggressive form; acral lentiginous melanomas, which are seen on the palms, soles and under the nails; and Lentigo malignas, which consist of malignant cells but do not show invasive growth.
<b>Host / Isotype:</b>	Mouse / IgG1
<b>Clone:</b>	2g12
<b>Format:</b>	<b>State:</b> Tissue Culture Supernatant <b>Preservatives:</b> 0.09% Sodium Azide
<b>Applications:</b>	<b>Immunoblotting</b> <b>Immunocytochemistry techniques.</b> <i>Working Dilution:</i> starting at 1/10. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
<b>Specificity:</b>	This antibody will react with the 240-270 kDa membrane antigen and is an important marker for melanoma studies.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>General Readings:</b>	1. van Duinen SG, Ruiters DJ, Hageman P, Vennegoor C, Dickersin GR, Scheffer E, et al. Immunohistochemical and histochemical tools in the diagnosis of amelanotic melanoma. <i>Cancer</i> . 1984 Apr 1;53(7):1566-73. PubMed PMID: 6365305. 2. Bonetti F, Colombari R, Manfrin E, Zamboni G, Martignoni G, Mombello A, et al. Breast carcinoma with positive results for melanoma marker (HMB-45). HMB-45 immunoreactivity in normal and neoplastic breast. <i>Am J Clin Pathol</i> . 1989 Oct;92(4):491-5. PubMed PMID: 2552794. 3. Lin CS. Melanoma marker and breast carcinoma. <i>Am J Clin Pathol</i> . 1990 Nov;94(5):669-70. PubMed PMID: 2288610. 4. Fernando SS, Johnson S, Bäte J. Immunohistochemical analysis of cutaneous malignant melanoma: comparison of S-100 protein, HMB-45 monoclonal antibody and NK1/C3 monoclonal antibody. <i>Pathology</i> . 1994 Jan;26(1):16-9. PubMed PMID: 8165017. 5. Salazar-Onfray F, López M, Lundqvist A, Aguirre A, Escobar A, Serrano A, et al.

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6. Stoitchkov K, Letellier S, Garnier JP, Bousquet B, Tsankov N, Morel P, et al. Evaluation of the serum L-dopa/L-tyrosine ratio as a melanoma marker. *Melanoma Res*. 2003 Dec;13(6):587-93. PubMed PMID: 14646622.
  7. Guerquin-Kern, J.L., Hillion, F., Madelmont, J.C., Labarre, P., Papon, J. and Croisy, A. 2004. Ultra-structural cell distribution of the melanoma marker iodobenzamide: improved potentiality of SIMS imaging in life sciences. *Biomed. Eng. Online* 3: 10.
  8. Balch CM, Cascinelli N. Sentinel-node biopsy in melanoma. *N Engl J Med*. 2006 Sep 28;355(13):1370-1. PubMed PMID: 17005955.
  9. Dunbar, R., Findlay, M. and Stevens, G. 2006. Melanoma control: few answers, many questions. *N.Z. Med. J.* 119: U2172.