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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

MC1R (Human) Recombinant Protein (P01)

Catalog Number: H00004157-P01

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Human MC1R full-length ORF (NP_002377.3, 1 a.a. - 317 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST tag at N-terminal.

Sequence:

MAVQGSQRRLGSLNSTPTAIPQLGLAANQTGARCLE
VSISDGLFSLGLVSLVENALVVATIAKNRNLHSPMYCF
ICCLALSDLLVSGSNVLETAVILLLEAGALVARAAVLQQ
LDNVIDVITCSSMLSSLCFLGAIIVDRYISIFYALRYHST
VTLPRARRAVAAIIVVASVVFSTLFIAYYDHVAVLLCLV
FFLAMLVLMVLYVHMLARACQHAQGIARLHKRQRPV
HQGFLKGAVTLTILGIFFLCWGPFFLHLTLIVLCP
PTCGCIFKNFNLFLALIIICNAIIDPLIYAFHSQELRRTLKE
VLTCWSW

Host: Wheat Germ (in vitro)

Theoretical MW (kDa): 61.1

Applications: AP, Array, ELISA, WB-Re
(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at
<http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Preparation Method: [in vitro wheat germ expression system](#)

Purification: Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow

Storage Buffer: 50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.

Storage Instruction: Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 4157

Gene Symbol: MC1R

Gene Alias: MGC14337, MSH-R, SHEP2

Gene Summary: 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. [provided by RefSeq]