

MAGE-1 Ab-4 (Clone MA454)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Cat. #MS-1067-P0, -P1, or -P (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Purified with BSA and Azide)

Cat. #MS-1067-P1ABX or -PABX (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml) (Purified without BSA and Azide)

Cat. #MS-1067-B0, -B1, or -B (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Biotin-labeled Ab with BSA and Azide)

Cat. #MS-1067-R7 (7.0ml) (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemistry)

Cat. #MS-1067-PCS (5 Slides) (Positive Control for Histology)

Cat. #MS-1067-PCL (0.1ml) (Positive Control for Western Blot)

Please note this data sheet has been changed effective December 9, 2011

Description: Human malignant neoplasms carry rejection antigens that are recognized by the patients' autologous, tumor directed and specific, cytolytic, CD8+ T lymphocyte clones (CTL). An important group of antigens is coded by the MAGE family of genes. It was identified that melanomas and primary glial brain tumors express common melanoma associated antigens (MAAs). Because MAGE-1 is expressed on a significant proportion of human neoplasms of various histological types (melanoma, brain tumors of glial origin, neuroblastoma, non-small cell lung cancer, breast, gastric, colorectal, ovarian, renal cell carcinomas) and not on normal tissues, the encoded antigen may serve as a marker of early detection and target for cancer immunotherapy

Mol. Wt. of Antigen: 42-46kDa

Species Reactivity: Human, Dog and Rat. Others-not known.

Clone Designation: MA454

Ig Isotype / Light Chain: IgG₁ / κ

Immunogen: Partially purified, full length recombinant human MAGE-1 protein.

Applications and Suggested Dilutions:

- Immunofluorescence
- Western Blotting (0.5-1.0µg/ml for 2hrs at RT)
- Immunohistology (Formalin/paraffin only)
(Use Ab at 1:12.5-25 for 60 min at RT using UltraVision LP Detection Systems)
- * (Staining of formalin-fixed tissues REQUIRES boiling tissue sections in 1mM EDTA, pH 8.0, (Lab Vision Cat. #AP-9004), for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.)
- * Please note the biotin-labeled format is validated by Western Blotting only

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

Positive Control: Colo32 cells Germ cells in testis.

Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic

Supplied As:

200µg/ml of antibody purified from ascites fluid by Protein G chromatography. Prepared in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.2% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide. Also available without

BSA and azide at 1mg/ml, or Prediluted antibody which is ready-to-use for staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

Storage and Stability:

Ab with sodium azide is stable for 24 months when stored at 2-8°C. Antibody WITHOUT sodium azide is stable for 36 months when stored at below 0°C.

Key References:

1. Chen YT et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 95 ; 92: 8125-9.
2. Jungbluth AA et al. Br J Cancer 2000 Aug; 83(4): 493-7.

Limitations and Warranty:

Our products are intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY and are not approved for clinical diagnosis, drug use or therapeutic procedures. No products are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our data sheets and website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. Lab Vision is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products.

Material Safety Data:

This product is not licensed or approved for administration to humans or to animals other than the experimental animals. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed when handling this material. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of this material have not been thoroughly investigated. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. The material contains 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this material as indicated above. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has issued a bulletin citing the potential explosion hazard due to the reaction of sodium azide with copper, lead, brass, or solder in the plumbing systems. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid in acidic conditions and should be discarded in a large volume of running water to avoid deposits forming in metal drainage pipes.

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