
Positive Control Lysate for Human Milk Fat Globule Membrane Protein (HMFG1) Ab-1

Human Cells-24 Lysate

Cat. #MS-512-PCL (250µg in 0.1 ml) (Ready-To-Use for Western Blotting)

Please note this data sheet has been changed effective December 19, 2011

Specificity and Comments:

Human cells-24 has a high level expression of human milk fat globule membrane protein (HMFG1). **NEOMARKERS'** Ab-1 shows a strong band at 40-45kDa on this positive control cell lysate. HMFG1, a 40-45kDa protein is present on normal human breast epithelial cells and cell lines derived from breast carcinomas, as well as the outer surface of the human milk fat globule. HMFG1 is considered as a differentiation marker. It is useful as specific breast epithelial marker and can also provide a tool to study the role of the cell surface in normal and neoplastic mammary development.

Supplied As:

250µg of total protein cell lysate in 0.1ml of 1X PAGE-sample buffer containing DTT.

Known Applications:

- Western Blotting (Use **NEOMARKERS'** Ab-1)
[Load 20ul of the positive control cell lysate onto one lane of mini-gel.]

Storage and Stability:

Store vial below 0°C. When stored below 0°C, this lysate is stable for 12 months.

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. NeoMarkers 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. 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.

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