
Product Name: MLH1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**Catalog #: AMM80671**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Mouse monoclonal Antibody
Host	Mouse
Application	WB,IHC,ICC,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Monkey
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide.
Purification	Affinity Purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:200-1:1000,ICC 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	85kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	MLH1
Alternative Names	FCC2; COCA2; HNPCC
Gene ID	4292.0
SwissProt ID	P40692
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of MLH1 (aa381-483) expressed in E. Coli.

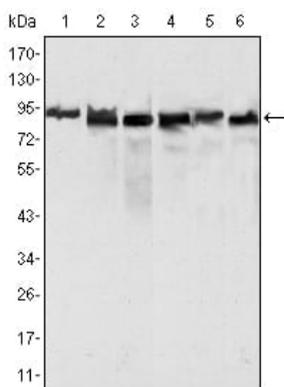
Background

DNA-mismatch repair (MMR), a conserved process that involves correcting errors made during DNA synthesis, is crucial to the maintenance of genomic integrity. Lack of a functional DNA-mismatch repair pathway is a common characteristic of several different types of human cancers, either due to an MMR gene mutation or promoter-methylation gene silencing. MLH1 is a

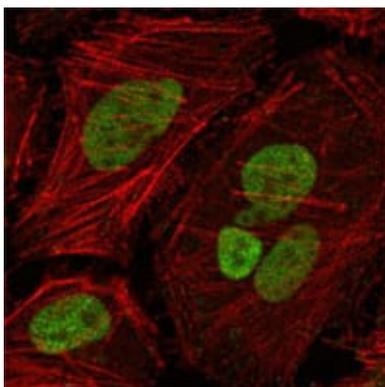
human homolog of the E. coli DNA mismatch repair gene mutL, consistent with the characteristic alterations in microsatellite sequences (RER+ phenotype) found in hereditary nonpolyposis colon cancer (HNPCC). MLH1 is an integral part of the protein complex responsible for mismatch repair expressed in lymphocytes, heart, colon, breast, lung, spleen, testis, prostate, thyroid and gall bladder, and is methylated in several ovarian tumors. Loss of MLH1 protein expression is associated with a mutated phenotype, microsatellite instability and a predisposition to cancer. In hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC), an autosomal dominant inherited cancer syndrome that signifies a high risk of colorectal and various other types of cancer, the MLH1 gene exhibits a pathogenic mutation. Inactivation of the MLH1 gene causes genome instability and predisposition to cancer. MLH1 also plays a role in meiotic recombination.

Research Area

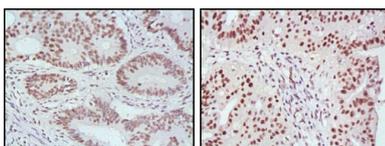
Image Data



Western blot analysis using MLH1 mouse mAb against HeLa (1), MCF-7 (2) and A549 (3), Jurkat (4), 2R75 (5) and COS (6) cell lysate.



Confocal Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using MLH1 mouse mAb (green), showing nuclear localization. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human rectum cancer (left) and ovarian cancer (right) tissues, showing nuclear localization with DAB staining using MLH1 mouse mAb.