

Rabbit PRAME Monoclonal Antibody | anti-PRAME antibody

PRAME, Rmab

CATALOG # AAA59316	HOST Rabbit	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

PRAME; Monoclonal Antibody; Rmab; anti-PRAME antibody

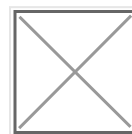
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG
Clone Number	RBT-PRAME
Form/Format	Concentrate or Prediluted
Sequence Length	509
Applicable Applications for anti-PRAME antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues of human PRAME protein.
Localization	Cytoplasmic, Nuclear
Control	Tonsil, Seminoma
Intended Use	This antibody is intended for use in Immunohistochemical applications on formalinfixxed paraffin-embedded tissues (FFPE), frozen tissue sections and cell preparations. Interpretation of results should be performed by a qualified medical professional.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2-8 degree C.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohiostchemistry)
IHC PRAME on a Testis Tissue



Dilution Info

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-PRAME antibody	Melanoma antigen preferentially expressed in tumors is a protein that in humans is encoded by the PRAME gene. This gene encodes an antigen that is predominantly expressed in human melanomas and that is recognized by cytolytic T lymphocytes. It is not expressed in normal tissues, except in testis. This expression pattern is like that of other CT antigens, such as MAGE, BAGE and GAGE. However, unlike these other CT antigens, this gene is also expressed in acute leukemias. PRAME overexpression in triple negative breast cancer has also been found to promote cancer cell motility through induction of the epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition. PRAME mRNA expression is well documented in cutaneous and ocular melanomas. One study concluded that diffuse nuclear immunoreactivity for PRAME was found in 87% of metastatic and 83.2% of primary melanomas. Among melanoma subtypes, PRAME was diffusely expressed in 94.4% of acral melanomas, 92.5% of superficial spreading melanomas, 90% of nodular melanomas, 88.6% of lentigo maligna melanomas, and 35% of desmoplastic melanomas. When in situ and nondesmoplastic invasive melanoma components were present, PRAME expression was seen in both. Most Melanocytic nevi (86.4%), were completely negative for PRAME. Immunoreactivity for PRAME was seen, albeit usually only in a minor subpopulation of lesional melanocytes, in 13.6% of cutaneous nevi, including dysplastic nevi, common acquired nevi, traumatized/recurrent nevi, and Spitz nevi. Rare isolated junctional melanocytes with immunoreactivity for PRAME were also seen in solar lentigines and benign nonlesional skin. This study suggests that immunohistochemical analysis for PRAME expression may be useful for identification purposes to support a suspected identification of melanoma. It may also be valuable for margin assessment of a known PRAME-positive melanoma, but its expression in nevi, solar lentigines, and benign nonlesional skin can represent a challenge.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	47678629
NCBI Official Full Name	PRAME

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/prame-antibody-clone-rbt-prame-immunohistochemistry-elisa/59316>