

Rabbit anti-Human MTAP Monoclonal Antibody | anti-MTAP antibody

MTAP (RBT-MTAP)

CATALOG # AAA59383	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human
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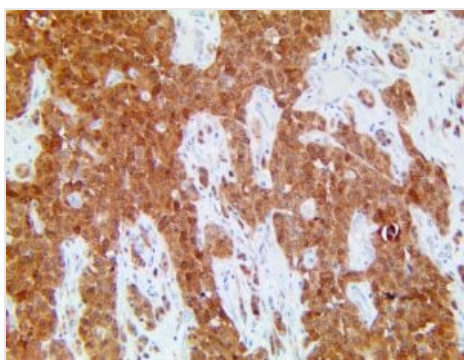
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

MTAP; Monoclonal Antibody; MTAP (RBT-MTAP); mtap; anti-mtap; m-tap; anti-m-tap; The S-methyl-5?-thioadenosine phosphorylase; methylthioadenosine phosphorylase; MeSAdo phosphorylase; MSAP; MTA phosphorylase; MTAPase; S methyl 5 thioadenosine phosphorylase; anti-MTAP antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG
Clone Number	RBT-MTAP
Form/Format	Paraffin, Frozen MTAP is a rabbit monoclonal antibody derived from cell culture supernatant that is concentrated, dialyzed, filter sterilized and diluted in buffer pH7.5, containing BSA and sodium azide as a preservative.
Immunogen	Recombinant human MTAP protein.
Control	Breast, Colon, Prostate, Testis, Transitional Cell Carcinoma, T Cell Lymphoblastic Lymphoma
Localization	Cytoplasmic, Nuclear
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2-8 degree C (Control Slides: Store at 20-25 degree C)

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

MTAP Antibody Immunohistochemistry on an FFPE Melanoma Tissue

Antibody Type	Dilution	Volume/Qty
Prediluted	Ready-To-Use	3.0 ml
Prediluted	Ready-To-Use	7.0 ml
Prediluted	Ready-To-Use	15.0 ml
Concentrated	1:50-1:200	0.1 ml
Concentrated	1:50-1:200	0.5 ml
Concentrated	1:50-1:200	1.0 ml
Control Slides		5

Dilution Info

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-MTAP antibody	The S-methyl-5?-thioadenosine phosphorylase (MTAP) metabolizes methylthioadenosine (MTA), a byproduct of polyamine synthesis and regulator of protein methylation, to salvage adenine and methionine residues for reuse in many pathways affecting cell proliferation, signaling, and apoptosis. The MTAP gene, located at 9p12.3, is co-deleted with CDKN2A (encodes p16 tumor-suppressor) in several types of cancer and is abundant in all normal tissues but is deficient in various tumors. IHC has been found to be an accurate and useful test method for detecting MTAP deficiency in NSCLC, and the frequency of MTAP deficiency was found to be relatively high. Accumulated MTA can upregulate transcription factors, activate ERK pathways in Melanoma and MAPK in Liver Cancer causing invasive and metastasizing tumors, and disrupt function of secretory cells in tissues like the prostate. Disrupted DNA methylation affects epigenetic factors and can lead to dedifferentiated stem-like cancer cells in Glioblastoma, although these cells can suffer purine starvation without a functioning salvage pathway. Overexpression of MTAP is also associated with increased proliferation and epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition in Colorectal Carcinoma. A study has found that a combination of MTAP antibody or BAP1 antibody loss detected by IHC can likely detect malignant pleural mesothelioma (MPM) with good sensitivity and 100% specificity, and serve as a useful ancillary IHC for discriminating MPM from reactive mesothelial hyperplasia (RMH).
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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/mtap-antibody-clone-rbt-mtap-elisa/59383>