

MAGEA4 Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP6166a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	P43358
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB2196
Calculated MW	34899
Antigen Region	9-38

Additional Information

Gene ID	4103
Other Names	Melanoma-associated antigen 4, Cancer/testis antigen 14, CT14, MAGE-4 antigen, MAGE-41 antigen, MAGE-X2 antigen, MAGEA4, MAGE4
Target/Specificity	This MAGEA4 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 9-38 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human MAGEA4.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	MAGEA4 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	MAGEA4
Synonyms	MAGE4
Function	Regulates cell proliferation through the inhibition of cell cycle arrest at the G1 phase (PubMed: 22842486). Also negatively regulates p53-mediated

apoptosis (PubMed:[22842486](#)).

Tissue Location

Expressed in many tumors of several types, such as melanoma, head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, lung carcinoma and breast carcinoma, but not in normal tissues except for testes and placenta

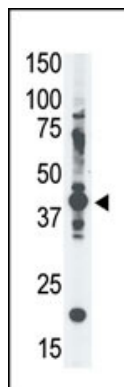
Background

MAGEA4 is a member of the MAGEA gene family. The members of this family encode proteins with 50 to 80% sequence identity to each other. The promoters and first exons of the MAGEA genes show considerable variability, suggesting that the existence of this gene family enables the same function to be expressed under different transcriptional controls. The MAGEA genes are clustered at chromosomal location Xq28. They have been implicated in some hereditary disorders, such as dyskeratosis congenita.

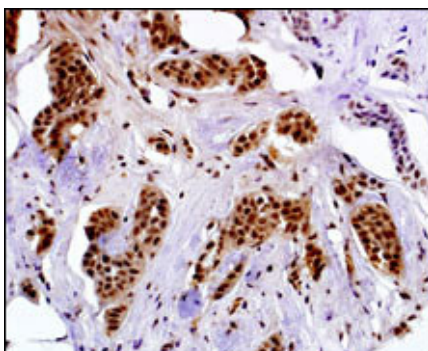
References

Nagao, T., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(12):10668-10674 (2003).
Resnick, M.B., et al., Int. J. Cancer 101(2):190-195 (2002).
Imai, Y., et al., Gene 160(2):287-290 (1995).
Rogner, U.C., et al., Genomics 29(3):725-731 (1995).
De Plaen, E., et al., Immunogenetics 40(5):360-369 (1994).

Images

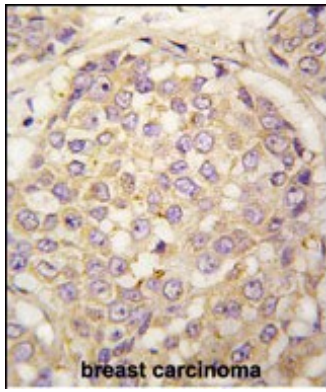


The anti-MAGE-A4 Pab (Cat. #AP6166a) is used in Western blot to detect MAGE-A4 in A375 cell lysate.



Immunostaining of paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma with MAGE-A4 antibody Cat# AP6166a (1:50 dilution), followed by reacting with biotin-conjugated secondary antibody, ABC solution and developing with DAB. Cancerous cells show nuclear staining of MAGE-A4. Magnification: 40X. Data courtesy of Dr. Mi Hou, Karolinska Institutet and University Hospital, Sweden.

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue reacted with MAGEA4 antibody (N-term) (Cat.#AP6166a), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Citations

- [Quantitative Analysis of Differential Proteome Expression in Bladder Cancer vs. Normal Bladder Cells Using SILAC Method.](#)

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.