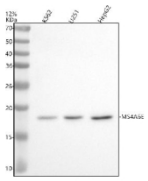
MS4A6E Antibody / Membrane spanning 4-domains subfamily A member 6E (FY12038)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY12038	Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 ug/ml	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-2 days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Lyophilized
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Buffer	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
UniProt	Q96DS6
Applications	Western Blot : 0.25-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This MS4A6E antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot analysis of MS4A6E using anti-MS4A6E antibody. Electrophoresis was performed on a 12% SDS-PAGE gel at 80V (Stacking gel) / 120V (Resolving gel) for 2 hours. Lane 1: human K562 whole cell lysates, Lane 2: human U251 whole cell lysates, Lane 3: human HepG2 whole cell lysates. After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-MS4A6E antibody at 0.5 ug/ml overnight at 4oC, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:5000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal was developed using an ECL Plus Western Blotting Substrate. The expected band size for MS4A6E is at 16 kDa.

Description

MS4A6E antibody detects Membrane spanning 4-domains subfamily A member 6E, encoded by the MS4A6E gene. MS4A6E is part of the MS4A protein family, which includes CD20, MS4A4A, and other membrane proteins involved in immune signaling and cellular communication. MS4A6E antibody provides researchers with a tool to study membrane

biology, immune function, and disease processes associated with the MS4A family.

Membrane spanning 4-domains subfamily A member 6E is a predicted transmembrane protein with four membrane-spanning segments, but its precise cellular role remains under investigation. Research using MS4A6E antibody has suggested that it localizes to the plasma membrane and endosomal compartments. Like other MS4A family proteins, it may participate in signal transduction, calcium flux, or membrane organization.

Studies with MS4A6E antibody have demonstrated expression in immune-related tissues and the central nervous system. Genome-wide association studies have linked variants in MS4A6E to Alzheimer disease risk, suggesting functional involvement in neuroinflammation and amyloid processing. These findings highlight MS4A6E as a potential modulator of neurodegeneration through immune and signaling pathways.

In addition to neurological disease, MS4A6E expression changes have been observed in cancers. Research using MS4A6E antibody has shown that altered expression correlates with tumor progression and immune evasion. This suggests that MS4A6E may influence the tumor microenvironment and serve as a biomarker for certain malignancies.

MS4A6E antibody is commonly applied in western blotting, immunohistochemistry, and immunofluorescence. Western blotting detects protein expression in brain and immune tissues, immunohistochemistry localizes expression in tissue sections, and immunofluorescence reveals subcellular distribution. These approaches make MS4A6E antibody valuable for research into both immune and neurological biology.

By providing validated MS4A6E antibody reagents, NSJ Bioreagents supports studies into membrane proteins, neurodegeneration, and immune regulation. Detection of Membrane spanning 4-domains subfamily A member 6E provides researchers with insight into how MS4A proteins contribute to health and disease.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the MS4A6E antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human MS4A6E was used as the immunogen for the MS4A6E antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the MS4A6E antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.