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MID1 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP13465b

Specification

MID1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	O15344
Other Accession	NP_001092094.1, NP_001180206.1, NP_000372.1, NP_001180207.1
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Antigen Region	**575-603**

MID1 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 4281

Other Names
E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase Midline-1, 632-, Midin, Putative transcription factor XPRF, RING finger protein 59, RING finger protein Midline-1, Tripartite motif-containing protein 18, MID1, FXY, RNF59, TRIM18, XPRF

Target/Specificity
This MID1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 575-603 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human MID1.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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
MID1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MID1 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name MID1

Synonyms FXY, RNF59, TRIM18, XPRF

Function Has E3 ubiquitin ligase activity towards IGBP1, promoting its monoubiquitination, which results in deprotection of the catalytic subunit of protein phosphatase PP2A, and its subsequent degradation by polyubiquitination.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Note=Microtubule-associated. It is associated with microtubules throughout the cell cycle, co-localizing with cytoplasmic fibers in interphase and with the mitotic spindle and midbodies during mitosis and cytokinesis

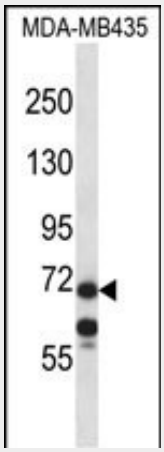
Tissue Location
In the fetus, highest expression found in kidney, followed by brain and lung. Expressed at low levels in fetal liver. In the adult, most abundant in heart, placenta and brain

MID1 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

MID1 Antibody (C-term) - Images



MID1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP13465b) western blot analysis in MDA-MB435 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the MID1 antibody detected the MID1 protein (arrow).

MID1 Antibody (C-term) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the tripartite motif (TRIM) family, also known as the 'RING-B box-coiled coil' (RBCC) subgroup of RING finger proteins. The TRIM motif includes three zinc-binding domains, a RING, a B-box type 1

and a B-box type 2, and a coiled-coil region. This protein forms homodimers which associate with microtubules in the cytoplasm. The protein is likely involved in the formation of multiprotein structures acting as anchor points to microtubules. Mutations in this gene have been associated with the X-linked form of Opitz syndrome, which is characterized by midline abnormalities such as cleft lip, laryngeal cleft, heart defects, hypospadias, and agenesis of the corpus callosum. This gene was also the first example of a gene subject to X inactivation in human while escaping it in mouse. Multiple different transcript variants are generated by alternate splicing; however, the full-length nature of some of the variants has not been determined.

MID1 Antibody (C-term) - References

Need, A.C., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 18(23):4650-4661(2009)
Treutlein, J., et al. Arch. Gen. Psychiatry 66(7):773-784(2009)
Styrkarsdottir, U., et al. Nat. Genet. 41(1):15-17(2009)
Scapoli, L., et al. Eur. J. Oral Sci. 116(6):507-511(2008)
Aranda-Orgilles, B., et al. PLoS ONE 3 (10), E3507 (2008) :

MID1 Antibody (C-term) - Citations

- MID1-PP2A complex functions as new insights in human lung adenocarcinoma.