

Midline-1 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP70943**Specification****Midline-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O15344
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

Midline-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 4281**Other Names**

MID1; FXY; RNF59; TRIM18; XPRF; Midline-1; Midin; Midline 1 RING finger protein; Putative transcription factor XPRF; RING finger protein 59; Tripartite motif-containing protein 18

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

Midline-1 Polyclonal Antibody - 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

Midline-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Midline-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Midline-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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.