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MID1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M06)

Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant MID1.
Catalog # AT2869a

Specification

MID1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M06) - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	O15344
Other Accession	BC053626
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG2b Kappa**
Calculated MW	**75251**

MID1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M06) - 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
MID1 (AAH53626, 441 a.a. ~ 540 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.

Dilution
WB~~1:500~1000

Format
Clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2 .

Storage
Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Precautions
MID1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M06) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MID1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M06) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides

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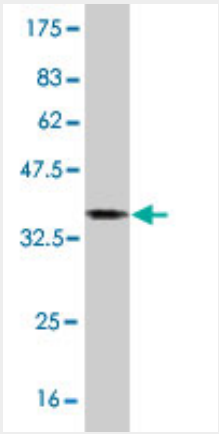
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

MID1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M06) - Images



Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein.Western Blot detection against Immunogen (36.63 KDa) .

MID1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M06) - 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 (monoclonal) (M06) - References

1.Control of mTORC1 signaling by the Opitz syndrome protein MID1.Liu E, Knutzen CA, Krauss S, Schweiger S, Chiang GG.Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2011 May 24;108(21):8680-5. Epub 2011 May 9.