

# MUL1 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP12811b

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q969V5</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q4R7G8</a> , <a href="#">NP_078820.2</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Predicted</b>	Monkey
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clone Names</b>	RB32336
<b>Calculated MW</b>	39800
<b>Antigen Region</b>	272-301

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	79594
<b>Other Names</b>	Mitochondrial ubiquitin ligase activator of NFKB 1, 632-, E3 SUMO-protein ligase MUL1, E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase MUL1, Growth inhibition and death E3 ligase, Mitochondrial-anchored protein ligase, MAPL, Putative NF-kappa-B-activating protein 266, RING finger protein 218, MUL1, C1orf166, GIDE, MAPL, MULAN, RNF218
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	This MUL1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 272-301 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human MUL1.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
<b>Format</b>	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.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Precautions</b>	MUL1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	MUL1
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<b>Synonyms</b>	C1orf166, GIDE, MAPL, MULAN, RNF218
<b>Function</b>	Exhibits weak E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity (PubMed: <a href="#">18591963</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">19407830</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">22410793</a> ). E3 ubiquitin ligases accept ubiquitin from an E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme in the form of a thioester and then directly transfer the ubiquitin to targeted substrates (PubMed: <a href="#">18591963</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">19407830</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">22410793</a> ). Can ubiquitinate AKT1 preferentially at 'Lys-284' involving 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination and seems to be involved in regulation of Akt signaling by targeting phosphorylated Akt to proteasomal degradation (PubMed: <a href="#">22410793</a> ). Mediates polyubiquitination of cytoplasmic TP53 at 'Lys-24' which targets TP53 for proteasomal degradation, thus reducing TP53 levels in the cytoplasm and mitochondrion (PubMed: <a href="#">21597459</a> ). Proposed to preferentially act as a SUMO E3 ligase at physiological concentrations (PubMed: <a href="#">19407830</a> ). Plays a role in the control of mitochondrial morphology by promoting mitochondrial fragmentation, and influences mitochondrial localization (PubMed: <a href="#">18207745</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">18213395</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">19407830</a> ). Likely to promote mitochondrial fission through negatively regulating the mitochondrial fusion proteins MFN1 and MFN2, acting in a pathway that is parallel to the PRKN/PINK1 regulatory pathway (PubMed: <a href="#">24898855</a> ). May also be involved in the sumoylation of the membrane fission protein DNM1L (PubMed: <a href="#">18207745</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">19407830</a> ). Inhibits cell growth (PubMed: <a href="#">18591963</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">22410793</a> ). When overexpressed, activates JNK through MAP3K7/TAK1 and induces caspase-dependent apoptosis (PubMed: <a href="#">23399697</a> ). Involved in the modulation of innate immune defense against viruses by inhibiting RIGI-dependent antiviral response (PubMed: <a href="#">23399697</a> ). Can mediate RIGI sumoylation and disrupt its polyubiquitination (PubMed: <a href="#">23399697</a> ).
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Mitochondrion outer membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Peroxisome. Note=Transported in mitochondrion- derived vesicles from the mitochondrion to the peroxisome
<b>Tissue Location</b>	Widely expressed with highest levels in the heart, skeletal muscle, placenta, kidney and liver. Barely detectable in colon and thymus.

## Background

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E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that plays a role in the control of mitochondrial morphology. Promotes mitochondrial fragmentation and influences mitochondrial localization. Inhibits cell growth. When overexpressed, activates JNK through MAP3K7/TAK1 and induces caspase-dependent apoptosis. E3 ubiquitin ligases accept ubiquitin from an E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme in the form of a thioester and then directly transfer the ubiquitin to targeted substrates.

## References

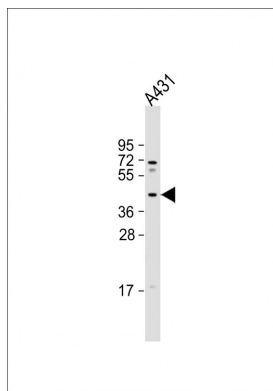
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 Braschi, E., et al. EMBO Rep. 10(7):748-754(2009)  
 Venkatesan, K., et al. Nat. Methods 6(1):83-90(2009)  
 Zhang, B., et al. Cell Res. 18(9):900-910(2008)  
 Zhang, H., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 366(4):898-904(2008)

## Images

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Anti-MUL1 Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution + A431  
 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.  
 Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase



conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 40 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

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