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MID1 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP13465b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	O15344
Other Accession	NP_001092094.1, NP_001180206.1, NP_000372.1, NP_001180207.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB33237
Calculated MW	75251
Antigen Region	575-603

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 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
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.

Protein Information

Name	MID1
Synonyms	FXY, RNF59, TRIM18, XPRF

Function	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that promotes the monoubiquitination of IGBP1, which results in deprotection of the catalytic subunit of protein phosphatase PP2A, and its subsequent degradation by polyubiquitination (PubMed:11685209, PubMed:22613722).
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

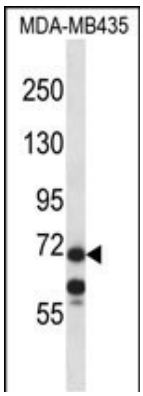
Background

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.

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) :

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).

Citations

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

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