MID1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #30882

Package Size: #30882-1 50ul #30882-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

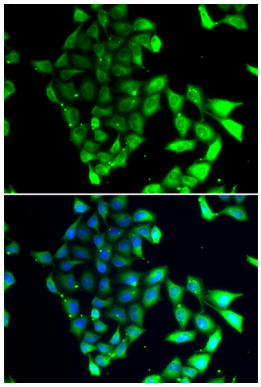
Description

Product Name	MID1 Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Applications	WB,IF
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Immunogen Description	Recombinant fusion protein of human MID1 (NP_000372.1).
Other Names	MID1; BBBG1; FXY; GBBB1; MIDIN; OGS1; OS; OSX; RNF59; TRIM18; XPRF; ZNFXY; midline 1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:O15344NCBI Gene ID:4281
Uniprot	O15344
GeneID	4281;
Calculated MW	75-85kDa
Formulation	Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.|Buffer: PBS with 50% glycerol, pH7.4.
Storage	Store at -20°C

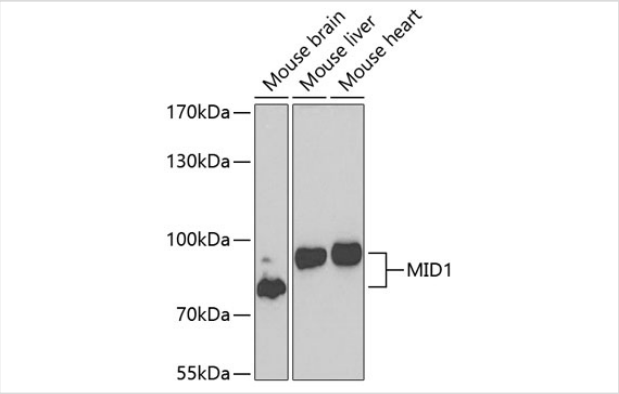
Application Details

WB□1:500 - 1:2000IF□1:50 - 1:100

Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of MCF-7 cells using MID1 .
Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using MID1 at 1:1000 dilution._Secondary antibody: HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) at 1:10000 dilution._Lysates/proteins: 25ug per lane._Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST._Detection: ECL Enhanced Kit (RM00021)._Exposure time: 90s.

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. Alternative promoter use, alternative splicing and alternative polyadenylation result in multiple transcript variants that have different tissue specificities.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only