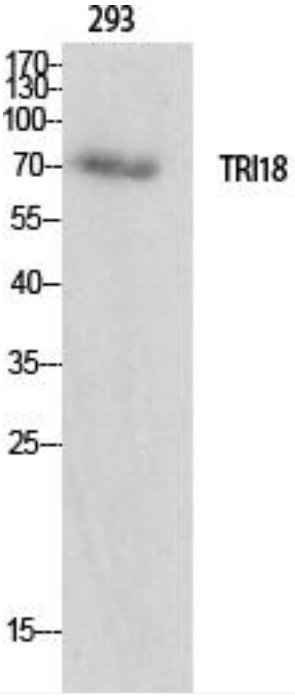
Midline-1 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-03959
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	MID1
Protein Name	Midline-1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TRI18. AA range:71-120
Specificity	Midline-1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Midline-1 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	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
Observed Band	75kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle . 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 Specificity	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.
Function	disease:Defects in MID1 are the cause of Opitz syndrome type I (OS-I) [MIM:300000]. OS-I is an X-linked recessive disorder characterized by hypertelorism, genital-urinary defects such as hypospadias in males and splayed labia in females, lip-palate-laryngotracheal clefts, imperforate anus, developmental delay and congenital heart defects. OS-I mutations produce proteins with a decreased affinity for microtubules.,function:May have E3 ubiquitin ligase activity which targets the catalytic subunit of protein phosphatase 2 for degradation.,induction:A retroviral element acts as an alternative tissue-specific promoter for this gene. The LTR of an HERV-E element enhances the expression

	in placenta and embryonic kidney.,PTM:Phosphorylated on serine and threonine residues.,similarity:Belongs to the TRIM/RBCC family.,similarity:Contains 1 B30.2/SPRY domain.,similarity:Contains 1 COS domain.,simil
Background	midline 1(MID1) Homo sapiens 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, t
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Midline-1 Monoclonal Antibody