

**MICA1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
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**Catalog # AP93536****Specification****MICA1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q8TDZ2</a>
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	117875

**MICA1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 64780**Other Names**

[F-actin]-monooxygenase MICAL1, 1.14.13.225, 1.6.3.1, Molecule interacting with CasL protein 1, MICAL-1, NEDD9-interacting protein with calponin homology and LIM domains, MICAL1, MICAL, NICAL

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000  
IHC~~1:100~500

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**MICA1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** MICAL1**Synonyms** MICAL, NICAL**Function**

Monooxygenase that promotes depolymerization of F-actin by mediating oxidation of specific methionine residues on actin to form methionine-sulfoxide, resulting in actin filament disassembly and preventing repolymerization (PubMed:<[a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29343822" target="\\_blank">29343822](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29343822)</a>). In the absence of actin, it also functions as a NADPH oxidase producing H(2)O(2) (PubMed:<[a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21864500" target="\\_blank">21864500](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21864500)</a>, PubMed:<[a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26845023" target="\\_blank">26845023](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26845023)</a>, PubMed:<[a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29343822" target="\\_blank">29343822](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29343822)</a>). Acts as a cytoskeletal regulator that connects NEDD9 to intermediate filaments. Also acts as a negative regulator of apoptosis via its interaction with STK38 and STK38L; acts by antagonizing STK38 and STK38L activation by MST1/STK4. Involved in regulation of lamina-specific connectivity in the nervous system such as the development of lamina-restricted hippocampal connections. Through redox regulation of the actin cytoskeleton

controls the intracellular distribution of secretory vesicles containing L1/neurofascin/NgCAM family proteins in neurons, thereby regulating their cell surface levels (By similarity). May act as Rab effector protein and play a role in vesicle trafficking. Promotes endosomal tubule extension by associating with RAB8 (RAB8A or RAB8B), RAB10 and GRAF (GRAF1/ARHGAP26 or GRAF2/ARHGAP10) on the endosomal membrane which may connect GRAFs to Rabs, thereby participating in neosynthesized Rab8-Rab10-Rab11-dependent protein export (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32344433" target="\_blank">32344433</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Endosome membrane. Midbody Note=Accumulates transiently at the abscission site before abscission occurs. Colocalized with GRAF1/ARHGAP26 and GRAF2/ARHGAP10, RAB8A, RAB8B and RAB10 on endosomal tubules (PubMed:32344433)

#### Tissue Location

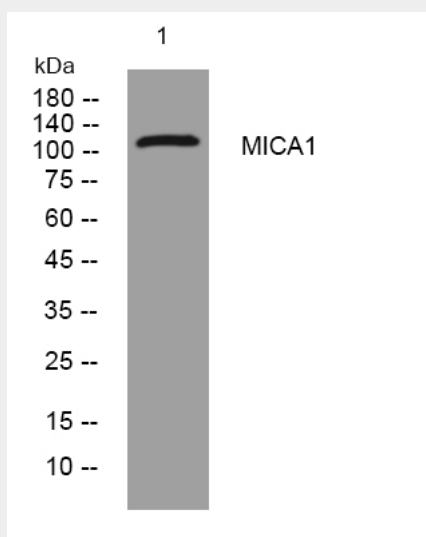
Expressed in the thymus, lung, spleen, kidney, testis and hematopoietic cells.

### MICA1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

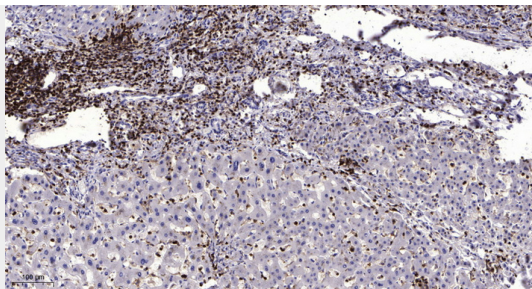
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### MICA1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).

#### **MICA1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

This gene encodes an enzyme that oxidizes methionine residues on actin, thereby promoting depolymerization of actin filaments. This protein interacts with and regulates signalling by NEDD9/CAS-L (neural precursor cell expressed, developmentally down-regulated 9). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015],