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MID1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP13465b

Specification

MID1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession O15344

MID1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - 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
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13465b was selected from the C-term region of MID1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MID1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name MID1

Synonyms FXY, RNF59, TRIM18, XPRF

Function
Has E3 ubiquitin ligase activity towards IGBP1, promoting its monoubiquitination, which results in deprotection of the catalytic subunit of protein phosphatase PP2A, and its subsequent degradation by polyubiquitination.

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

MID1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

MID1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

MID1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of thetripartite motif (TRIM) family, also known as the 'RING-Bbox-coiled coil' (RBCC) subgroup of RING finger proteins. The TRIMmotif includes three zinc-binding domains, a RING, a B-box type 1and a B-box type 2, and a coiled-coil region. This protein formshomodimers which associate with microtubules in the cytoplasm. Theprotein is likely involved in the formation of multiproteinstructures acting as anchor points to microtubules. Mutations inthis gene have been associated with the X-linked form of Opitzsyndrome, which is characterized by midline abnormalities such ascleft lip, laryngeal cleft, heart defects, hypospadias, andagenesis of the corpus callosum. This gene was also the firstexample of a gene subject to X inactivation in human while escapingit in mouse. Multiple different transcript variants are generatedby alternate splicing; however, the full-length nature of some ofthe variants has not been determined.

MID1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - 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) :