有丝分裂抑制缺陷蛋白 1 抗体

产品货号： mlR1595

英文名称： MAD1

中文名称： 有丝分裂抑制缺陷蛋白 1 抗体

别　　名： mitosis arrest deficiency 1; hMAD1; HsMAD1; MAD1L1; Mitotic arrest deficient 1; Mitotic checkpoint MAD1 protein homolog; Mitotic spindle assembly checkpoint protein MAD1; PIG9; Tax binding protein 181; TP53I9 ; Tumor protein p53 inducible protein 9; TXBP181; MD1L1_HUMAN.

研究领域： 肿瘤　细胞生物　染色质和核信号　信号转导　细胞周期蛋白　转录调节因子

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Cow, Horse,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 83kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MAD1:101-200/718

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： spindle microtubules. The checkpoint works by inhibiting the activity of the anaphase promoting complex, thereby preventing the degradation of several cell cycle regulators. Like other spindle checkpoint mutants, MAD1 loss-of-function mutants are sensitive to benomyl and cannot delay cell division in response to spindle depolymerization. Mad1p becomes hyperphosphorylated upon spindle depolymerization.

Function:

Component of the spindle-assembly checkpoint that prevents the onset of anaphase until all chromosomes are properly aligned at the metaphase plate. May recruit MAD2L1 to unattached kinetochores. Has a role in the correct positioning of the septum. Required for anchoring MAD2L1 to the nuclear periphery. Binds to the TERT promoter and represses telomerase expression, possibly by interfering with MYC binding.

Subunit:

Homodimer. Heterodimerizes with MAD2L1 in order to form a tetrameric MAD1L1-MAD2L1 core complex. Perturbation of the original MAD1L1-MAD2L1 structure by the spindle checkpoint may decrease MAD2L1 affinity for MAD1L1. CDC20 can compete with MAD1L1 for MAD2L1 binding, until the attachment and/or tension dampen the checkpoint signal, preventing further release of MAD2L1 on to CDC20. Also able to interact with the BUB1/BUB3 complex and the viral Tax protein. Interacts with NEK2. Interacts with TPR; the interactions occurs in a microtubule-independent manner.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus. Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Note=From the beginning to the end of mitosis, it is seen to move from a diffusely nuclear distribution to the centrosome, to the spindle midzone and finally to the midbody. Co-localizes with NEK2 at the kinetochore.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed weakly at G0/G1 and highly at late S and G2/M phase.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated; by BUB1. Become hyperphosphorylated in late S through M phases or after mitotic spindle damage.

DISEASE:

Note=Defects in MAD1L1 are involved in the development and/or progression of various types of cancer.

Similarity:

Belongs to the MAD1 family.

SWISS:

Q9Y6D9

Gene ID:

8379

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.