

MAD1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT2617
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	IF;ELISA
Target :	MAD1
Fields :	>>Cell cycle;>>Oocyte meiosis;>>Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation;>>Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection;>>Viral carcinogenesis
Gene Name :	MAD1L1
Protein Name :	Mitotic spindle assembly checkpoint protein MAD1
Human Gene Id :	8379
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q9Y6D9
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q9WTX8
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MAD1. AA range:394-443
Specificity :	MAD1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MAD1 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight : 83kD

Cell Pathway : Cell_Cycle_G1S;Cell_Cycle_G2M_DNA;

Background : MAD1L1 is a component of the mitotic spindle-assembly checkpoint that prevents the onset of anaphase until all chromosome are properly aligned at the metaphase plate. MAD1L1 functions as a homodimer and interacts with MAD2L1. MAD1L1 may play a role in cell cycle control and tumor suppression. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2015],

Function : disease:Defects in MAD1L1 are involved in the development and/or progression of various types of cancer.,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.,induction:Increased by TP53.,PTM:Phosphorylated; by BUB1. Become hyperphosphorylated in late S through M phases or after mitotic spindle damage. Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,similarity:Belongs to the MAD1 family.,subcellular location: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.,subunit:Homodimer. Heterodimerizes with MAD2L1 in or

Subcellular Location : Nucleus . Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore . Nucleus envelope . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole . Co-localizes with TPR at the nucleus envelope during interphase and throughout the cell cycle (PubMed:22351768, PubMed:18981471). 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 (PubMed:9546394). Localizes to kinetochores during prometaphase (PubMed:22351768, PubMed:29162720). Does not localize to kinetochores during metaphase (PubMed:29162720). Colocalizes with NEK2 at the kinetochore (PubMed:14978040). Colocalizes with IK at spindle poles during metaphase and ana

Expression : [Isoform 1]: Expressed in hepatocellular carcinomas and hepatoma cell lines (at protein level). ; [Isoform 3]: Expressed in hepatocellular carcinomas and hepatoma cell lines (at protein level).

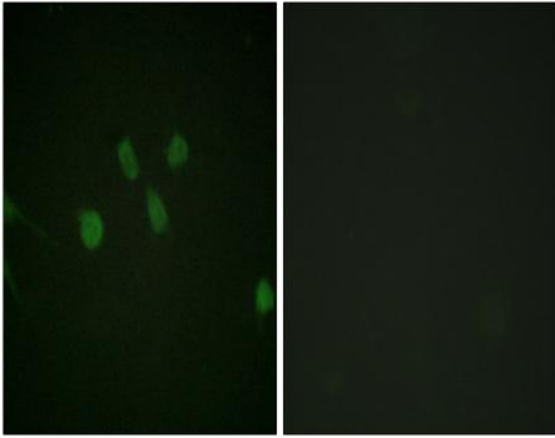
Sort : 9327

No4 : 1

Host : Rabbit

Modifications : Unmodified

Products Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells, using MAD1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.