

MAD1 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT2617

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse

Applications

- IF, ELISA

MW

- 83kD (Calculated)

Isotype

- IgG

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IF 1:200-1:1000

ELISA 1:10000

Not yet tested in other applications

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

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.

Target Information

Gene name MAD1L1

Protein Name Mitotic spindle assembly checkpoint protein MAD1

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	8379 ;	Q9Y6D9 ;
Mouse		Q9WTX8 ;

Cellular Localization

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 anaphase (PubMed:22351768). . ; [Isoform 3]: Cytoplasm .

Tissue specificity

[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).

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 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 TPR.,tissue specificity:Expressed weakly at G0/G1 and highly at late S and G2/M phase.,

| Validation Data

| Contact information

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MAD1 Rabbit pAb

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