

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

Q9Y6D9

Q9WTX8

Human Gene Id: 8379

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

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)

1/3



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

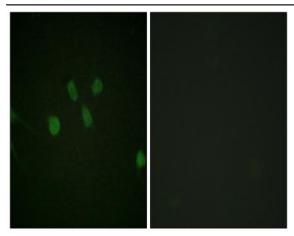
IK at spindle poles during metaphase and ana

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).

Products Images



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