环指蛋白 59 抗体

产品货号： mlR9380

英文名称： RNF59/MID1

中文名称： 环指蛋白 59 抗体

别　名： BBBG 1; BBBG1; Finger on X and Y mouse homolog of antibody; FXY; GBBB 1; GBBB1; MID 1; MID-1; Mid1; Midin; Midline 1 (Opitz/BBB syndrome); Midline 1; Midline 1 ring finger; Midline 1 RING finger protein; Midline-1; Midline1; OGS 1; OGS1; OS antibody; OSX; Putative transcription factor XPRF; RING finger protein 59; RNF 59; RNF59; TRI18; TRI18_HUMAN; TRIM 18; TRIM18; Tripartite motif containing protein 18; Tripartite motif protein TRIM18; Tripartite motif-containing protein 18; XPRF; Zinc finger X and Y antibody; ZNFXY.

研究领域： 细胞生物　免疫学　锌指蛋白

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应　： Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Horse, Sheep,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:50-200 （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： 75kDa

细胞定位： 细胞浆

性　　状： **L**yophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MID1/Midline-1/RNF59:171-270/667

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： Midline-1 (Tripartite motif-containing protein 18, Putative transcription factor XPRF, RING finger protein 59) is a 667 amino acid protein encoded by the human gene MID1. Midline-1 belongs to the TRIM/RBCC family and contains two B box-type zinc fingers, one B30.2/SPRY domain, one COS domain, one fibronectin type-III domain and one RING-type zinc finger. Midline-1 is believed to have E3 ubiquitin ligase activity which targets the catalytic subunit of protein phosphatase 2 for degradation. It is a cytoplasmic protein found as a homodimer or heterodimer with Midline-2. It also interacts with IGBP1 (Lymphocyte signaling protein A4). Defects in MID1 are the cause of Opitz syndrome type I (OS-I). OS-I is an X-linked recessive disorder characterized by hypertelorism, genital-urinary defects such as hypospadias in males and splayed labia in females, lip-palate-laryngotracheal clefts, imperforate anus, developmental delay and congenital heart defects. OS-I mutations produce proteins with a decreased affinity for microtubules.

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.

Subunit:

Homodimer or heterodimer with MID2. Interacts with IGBP1.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm.

Tissue Specificity:

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.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated on serine and threonine residues.

DISEASE:

Defects in MID1 are the cause of Opitz GBBB syndrome 1 (OGS1) [MIM:300000]. A congenital midline malformation syndrome characterized by hypertelorism, genital-urinary defects such as hypospadias in males and splayed labia in females, lip-palate-laryngotracheal clefts, imperforate anus, developmental delay and congenital heart defects. Note=MID1 mutations produce proteins with a decreased affinity for microtubules.

Similarity:

Belongs to the TRIM/RBCC family.

Contains 2 B box-type zinc fingers.

Contains 1 B30.2/SPRY domain.

Contains 1 COS domain.

Contains 1 fibronectin type-III domain. [SIMILARITY] Contains 1 RING-type zinc finger.

SWISS:

O15344

Gene ID:

4281

Important Note:

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

产品图片