

MID1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP13465b**Specification**

MID1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [O15344](#)**MID1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 4281**Other Names**

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase Midline-1, 632-, Midin, Putative transcription factor XPRF, RING finger protein 59, RING finger protein Midline-1, Tripartite motif-containing protein 18, MID1, FXY, RNF59, TRIM18, XPRF

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13465b was selected from the C-term region of MID1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MID1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** MID1**Synonyms** FXY, RNF59, TRIM18, XPRF**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.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Note=Microtubule-associated. It is associated with microtubules throughout the cell cycle, co-localizing with cytoplasmic fibers in interphase and with the mitotic spindle and midbodies during mitosis and cytokinesis

Tissue Location

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

MID1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

MID1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images**MID1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the tripartite motif (TRIM) family, also known as the 'RING-Bbox-coiled coil' (RBCC) subgroup of RING finger proteins. The TRIM motif includes three zinc-binding domains, a RING, a B-box type 1 and a B-box type 2, and a coiled-coil region. This protein forms homodimers which associate with microtubules in the cytoplasm. The protein is likely involved in the formation of multiprotein structures acting as anchor points to microtubules. Mutations in this gene have been associated with the X-linked form of Opitz syndrome, which is characterized by midline abnormalities such as cleft lip, laryngeal cleft, heart defects, hypospadias, and agenesis of the corpus callosum. This gene was also the first example of a gene subject to X inactivation in human while escaping it in mouse. Multiple different transcript variants are generated by alternate splicing; however, the full-length nature of some of the variants has not been determined.

MID1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Need, A.C., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 18(23):4650-4661(2009) Treutlein, J., et al. Arch. Gen. Psychiatry 66(7):773-784(2009) Styrkarsdottir, U., et al. Nat. Genet. 41(1):15-17(2009) Scapoli, L., et al. Eur. J. Oral Sci. 116(6):507-511(2008) Aranda-Orgilles, B., et al. PLoS ONE 3 (10), E3507 (2008) :