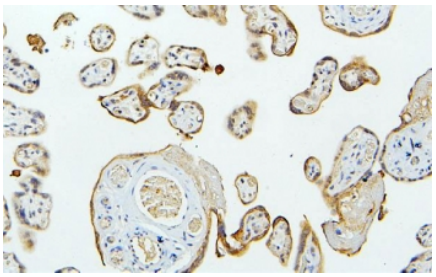
MID1 Antibody (RQ5341)

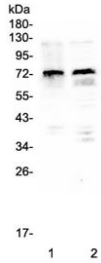
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ5341	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

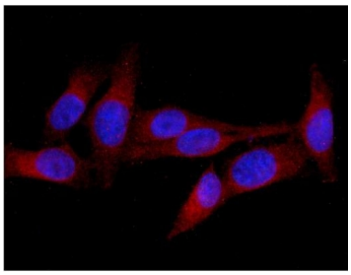
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose and 0.025% sodium azide
UniProt	O15344
Applications	Western blot: 0.5-1ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml Immunofluorescence (FFPE): 2-4ug/ml Flow cytometry: 1-3ug/million cells Direct ELISA: 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This MID1 antibody is available for research use only.



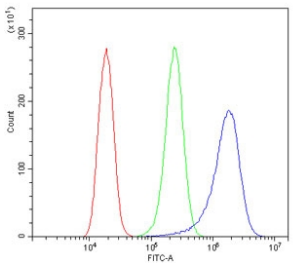
IHC staining of FFPE human placenta with MID1 antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH6, 10mM citrate buffer, for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



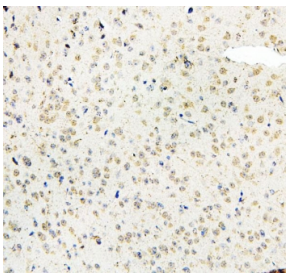
Western blot testing of human 1) HeLa and 2) HEK293 cell lysate with MID1 antibody. Predicted molecular weight ~75 kDa.



Immunofluorescent staining of FFPE human U-2 OS cells with MID1 antibody (red) and DAPI nuclear stain (blue). HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min.



Flow cytometry testing of human A431 cells with MID1 antibody at 1ug/million cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue= MID1 antibody.



IHC staining of FFPE mouse brain with MID1 antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH6, 10mM citrate buffer, for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.

Description

Midline-1 is a protein found in humans that is encoded by the MID1 gene. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the tripartite motif (TRIM) family, also known as the 'RING-B box-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. Alternative promoter use, alternative splicing and alternative polyadenylation result in multiple transcript variants that have different tissue specificities.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the MID1 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Amino acids N226-Q278 from the human protein were used as the immunogen for the MID1 antibody.

Storage

Store the MID1 antibody at -20oC.

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