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MLF1 Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP6716a

Specification

MLF1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P58340
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit Ig**
Calculated MW	**30627**
Antigen Region	**35-62**

MLF1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 4291

Other Names
Myeloid leukemia factor 1, Myelodysplasia-myeloid leukemia factor 1, MLF1

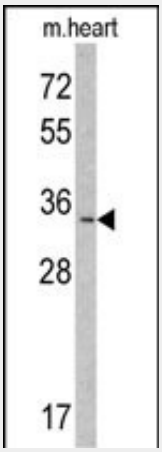
Target/Specificity
This MLF1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 35-62 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human MLF1.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000

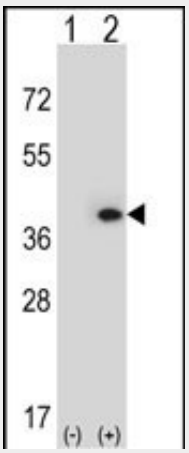
Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
MLF1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



Western blot analysis of MLF1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP6716a) in mouse heart tissue lysates (35ug/lane). MLF1 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Western blot analysis of MLF1 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal MLF1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP6716a). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the MLF1 gene.

MLF1 Antibody (N-term) - Background

MLF1 is involved in lineage commitment of primary hemopoietic progenitors by restricting erythroid formation and enhancing myeloid formation. The protein interferes with

MLF1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name MLF1

Function
Involved in lineage commitment of primary hemopoietic progenitors by restricting erythroid formation and enhancing myeloid formation. Interferes with erythropoietin-induced erythroid terminal differentiation by preventing cells from exiting the cell cycle through suppression of CDKN1B/p27Kip1 levels. Suppresses COP1 activity via CSN3 which activates p53 and induces cell cycle arrest. Binds DNA and affects the expression of a number of genes so may function as a transcription factor in the nucleus.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QWV4}. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QWV4}. Cell projection, cilium {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QWV4}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QWV4}. Note=Shuttles between the cytoplasm and nucleus. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QWV4}

Tissue Location
Most abundant in testis, ovary, skeletal muscle, heart, kidney and colon. Low expression in spleen, thymus and peripheral blood leukocytes

MLF1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

MLF1 Antibody (N-term) - References

Li,Z.F., J. Neurol. Sci. 264 (1-2), 77-86 (2008)
Yoneda-Kato,N., EMBO J. 24 (9), 1739-1749 (2005)