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MLF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6716a

Specification

MLF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P58340

MLF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 4291

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

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP6716a was selected from the N-term region of human MLF1. 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.

MLF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name MLF1

MLF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

MLF1 is involved in lineage commitment of primary hemopoietic progenitors by restricting erythroid formation and enhancing myeloid formation. The protein interferes with erythopoietin-induced erythroid terminal differentiation by preventing cells from exiting the cell cycle through suppression of CDKN1B/p27Kip1 levels. It suppresses RFWD2/COP1 activity via CSN3 which activates p53 and induces cell cycle arrest. It binds DNA and affects the expression of a number of genes so may function as a transcription factor in the nucleus.

MLF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

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

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) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides