

Immunotag™ MAD1 (phospho Ser428) Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITP1007
Product Description	Immunotag™ MAD1 (phospho Ser428) Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	MAD1 (Ser428)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MAD1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser428. AA range:394-443
Specificity	Phospho-MAD1 (S428) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MAD1 protein only when phosphorylated at S428.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	MAD1L1
Accession No.	Q9Y6D9 Q9WTX8
Alternate Names	MAD1L1; MAD1; TXBP181; Mitotic spindle assembly checkpoint protein MAD1; Mitotic arrest deficient 1-like protein 1; MAD1-like protein 1; Mitotic checkpoint MAD1 protein homolog; HsMAD1; hMAD1; Tax-binding protein 181

Antibody Specification

Description	MAD1 mitotic arrest deficient like 1(MAD1L1) Homo sapiens MAD1L1 is a component of the mitotic spindle-assembly checkpoint that prevents the onset of anaphase until all chromosome are properly aligned at the metaphase plate. MAD1L1 functions as a homodimer and interacts with MAD2L1. MAD1L1 may play a role in cell cycle control and tumor suppression. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2015],
Cell Pathway/ Category	Cell_Cycle_G1S,Cell_Cycle_G2M_DNA,
Protein Expression	Epithelium,Pancreas,Testis,
Subcellular Localization	kinetochore,condensed chromosome kinetochore,spindle pole,nucleus,nuclear pore,cytoplasm,centrosome,spindle,cytosol,actin cytoskeleton,mitotic spindle,
Protein Function	disease:Defects in MAD1L1 are involved in the development and/or progression of various types of cancer.,function:Component of the spindle-assembly checkpoint that prevents the onset of anaphase until all chromosomes are properly aligned at the metaphase plate. May recruit MAD2L1 to unattached kinetochores. Has a role in the correct positioning of the septum. Required for anchoring MAD2L1 to the nuclear periphery.,induction:Increased by TP53.,PTM:Phosphorylated; by BUB1. Become hyperphosphorylated in late S through M phases or after mitotic spindle damage. Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,similarity:Belongs to the MAD1 family.,subcellular location:From the beginning to the end of mitosis, it is seen to move from a diffusely nuclear distribution to the centrosome, to the spindle midzone and finally to the midbody.,subunit:Homodimer. Heterodimerizes with MAD2L1 in order to form a tetrameric MAD1L1-MAD2L1 core complex. Perturbation of the original MAD1L1-MAD2L1 structure by the spindle checkpoint may decrease MAD2L1 affinity for MAD1L1. CDC20 can compete with MAD1L1 for MAD2L1 binding, until the attachment and/or tension dampen the checkpoint signal, preventing further release of MAD2L1 on to CDC20. Also able to interact with the BUB1/BUB3 complex and the viral Tax protein. Interacts with TPR.,tissue specificity:Expressed weakly at G0/G1 and highly at late S and G2/M phase.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.