SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-MAD1 antibody

Catalog Number: SL1595R

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	MAD1
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MAD1: 101-200/718
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 ELISA=1:5000-10000 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	(predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Cow, Horse)
Predicted MW.:	83kDa
Subcellular Location:	The nucleus
Background:	spindle microtubules. The checkpoint works by inhibiting the activity of the anaphase promoting complex, thereby preventing the degradation of several cell cycle regulators. Like other spindle checkpoint mutants, MAD1 loss-of-function mutants are sensitive to benomyl and cannot delay cell division in response to spindle depolymerization. Mad1p becomes hyperphosphorylated upon spindle depolymerization. **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. Binds to the TERT promoter and represses telomerase expression, possibly by interfering with MYC binding.

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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	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 NEK2. Interacts with TPR; the interactions occurs in a microtubule-independent manner. **Subcellular Location:** Nucleus. Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Note=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. Co-localizes with NEK2 at the kinetochore. **Tissue Specificity:** Expressed weakly at G0/G1 and highly at late S and G2/M phase. **Post-translational modifications:** Phosphorylated; by BUB1. Become hyperphosphorylated in late S through M phases or after mitotic spindle damage. DISEASE: Note=Defects in MAD1L1 are involved in the development and/or progression of various types of cancer. **Similarity:** Belongs to the MAD1 family. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 8379 Human Omim: 602686 Human **SwissProt:** Q9Y6D9 Human **Unigene:** 654838 Human

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