

## MAD2L1BP Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No.</b>	IPB4264
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human; Mouse; Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB; ELISA
<b>Dilution</b>	WB: 1:500-1:2000    ELISA: 1:10000
<b>Gene Name</b>	MAD2L1BP
<b>Protein Name</b>	MAD2L1-binding protein
<b>Human Gene Id</b>	9587
<b>Swiss-Prot</b>	Q15013
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 05% BSA and 002% sodium azide
<b>Source</b>	Rabbit
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage&amp;Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Subcellular Location</b>	Nucleus Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle During early mitosis, unevenly distributed throughout the nucleoplasm From metaphase to anaphase, concentrated on the spindle
<b>MW</b>	31052
<b>Background</b>	Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha) is a signaling molecule that interacts with one of two receptors on cells targeted for apoptosis The apoptotic signal is transduced inside these cells by cytoplasmic adaptor proteins The protein encoded by this gene is a death domain-containing adaptor protein that interacts with the death domain of TNF-alpha receptor 1 to activate mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) and propagate the apoptotic signal It is membrane-bound and expressed at a higher level in neoplastic cells than in normal cells Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described for this gene

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