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Rabbit Anti-MRFAP1L1 antibody

SL17755R

Product Name:	MRFAP1L1
Chinese Name:	Tlymphocyte活化蛋白样蛋白MRFAP1L1抗体
Alias:	MORF4 family-associated protein 1-like 1; MR1L1_HUMAN; MRFAP1L1; PP784. RBP1_HUMAN
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	15kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MRFAP1L1:31-100/127
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The members of the mortality factor family include mortality factor 4 (MORF4), MORF4L1 (also known as MRG15) and MORF4-related gene X (MRGX). The human MORF4 gene maps to chromosome 4q33-q34.1. MORF4 induces a senescent-like phenotype in complementation group B immortal cell lines. MORF4 family-associated protein 1 (MRFAP1), also known as GAM14 or PGR1, is a 127 amino acid member of the MORF4 family-associated protein family. Localized to nucleus and cytoplasm,

MRFAP1 colocalizes with MORF4L1 to the cell nuclei. Its association with MORF4L1 and Rb1 suggests that MRFAP1 may play a role in transcription regulation. The gene encoding human MRFAP1 maps to chromosome 4p16.1.

Function:
Can activate specifically hydrolysis of GTP bound to RAC1 and CDC42, but not RALA. Mediates ATP-dependent transport of S-(2,4-dinitrophenyl)-glutathione (DNP-SG) and doxorubicin (DOX)and is the major ATP-dependent transporter of glutathione conjugates of electrophiles (GS-E) and DOX in erythrocytes. Can catalyze transport of glutathione conjugates and xenobiotics, and may contribute to the multidrug resistance phenomenon. Serves as a scaffold protein that brings together proteins forming an endocytotic complex during interphase and also with CDK1 to switch off endocytosis, One of its substrates would be EPN1/Epsin.

Subunit:
Interacts with the GTP-bound form of RALA, RALB, CDC42 and RAC1. Interacts with REPS1 and REPS2 and this does not affect the Ral-binding activity. Interacts with DAB2IP. Interacts with catalytically active CCNB1 and CDK1 during mitosis. Interacts with EPN1, NUMB and TFAP2A during interphase and mitosis.

Subcellular Location:
Membrane

Tissue Specificity:
Expressed ubiquitously but at low levels.Shows a strong expression in the erythrocytes.

Similarity:
Belongs to the MORF4 family-associated protein family.

SWISS:
Q96HT8

Gene ID:
114932

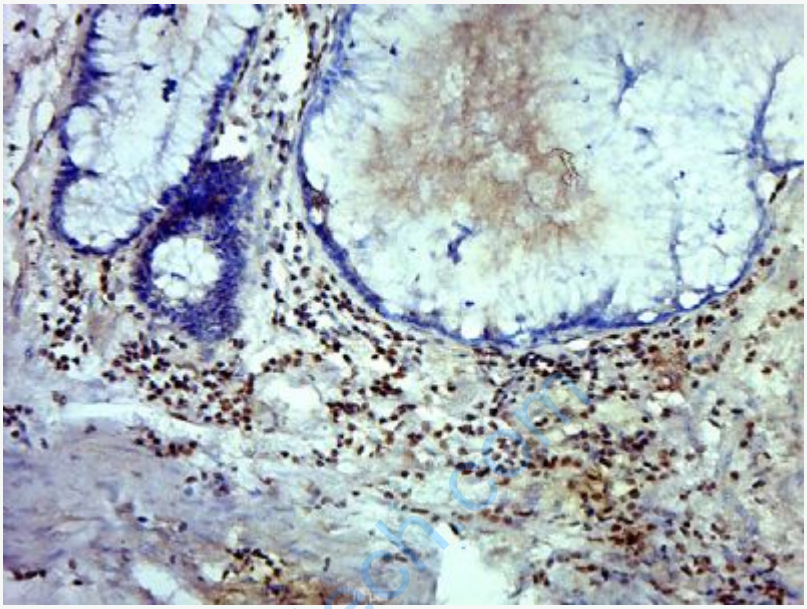
Database links:

Entrez Gene: 114932 Human

SwissProt: Q96HT8 Human

Unigene: 593159 Human

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human,

	therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	 Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human colon carcinoma); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (MRFAP1L1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL17755R) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.