MAD2L1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00004085-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human MAD2L1 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human MAD2L1 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human MAD2L1 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — MAD2L1

Entrez GeneID	4085
GeneBank Accession#	MAD2L1
Gene Name	MAD2L1
Gene Alias	HSMAD2, MAD2
Gene Description	MAD2 mitotic arrest deficient-like 1 (yeast)
Omim ID	601467
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	MAD2L1 is a component of the mitotic spindle assembly checkpoint that prevents the onset of an aphase until all chromosomes are properly aligned at the metaphase plate. MAD2L1 is related to the MAD2L2 gene located on chromosome 1. A MAD2 pseudogene has been mapped to chrom osome 14. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	MAD2 (mitotic arrest deficient, yeast, homolog)-like 1|MAD2-like 1|MAD2-like protein 1|mitotic ar rest deficient, yeast, homolog-like 1

Pathway

- Cell cycle

Disease

- Alcoholism
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Carcinoma
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Lung Neoplasms