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Mad-1 Antibody



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Applications: WB	Reactivity: H M R	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 22	Source: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #Q05195	Entrez-Gene Id: 4084	
Product Usage Information	Ap	plication			Dilution		
	We	stern Blotting		1:1000			
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.					
Specificity / Sen		Mad-1 Antibody detects endogenous levels of Mad-1 . It does not cross-react with other Mad family members at physiological levels.					
Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding carboxy terminus region of Mad-1. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatics.				, ,			
Background	of co basi origi	Members of the Myc/Max/Mad network function as transcriptional regulators with roles in various aspects of cell behavior, including proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis (1). These proteins share a common basic-helix-loop-helix leucine zipper (bHLH-ZIP) motif required for dimerization and DNA-binding. Max was originally discovered based on its ability to associate with c-Myc and found to be required for the ability of Myc to bind DNA and activate transcription (2). Subsequently, Max has been viewed as a central					

of cell behavior, including proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis (1). These proteins share a common basic-helix-loop-helix leucine zipper (bHLH-ZIP) motif required for dimerization and DNA-binding. Max was originally discovered based on its ability to associate with c-Myc and found to be required for the ability of Myc to bind DNA and activate transcription (2). Subsequently, Max has been viewed as a central component of the transcriptional network, forming homodimers as well as heterodimers with other members of the Myc and Mad families (1). The association between Max and either Myc or Mad can have opposing effects on transcriptional regulation and cell behavior (1). The Mad family consists of four related proteins; Mad1, Mad2 (Mxi1), Mad3, and Mad4, and the more distantly related members of the bHLH-ZIP family, Mnt and Mga. Like Myc, the Mad proteins are tightly regulated with short half-lives. In general, Mad family members interfere with Myc-mediated processes, such as proliferation, transformation, and prevention of apoptosis by inhibiting transcription (3,4).

Background References

- 1. Baudino, T.A. and Cleveland, J.L. (2001) Mol Cell Biol 21, 691-702.
- 2. Blackwood, E.M. and Eisenman, R.N. (1991) Science 251, 1211-7.
- 3. Henriksson, M. and Lüscher, B. (1996) Adv Cancer Res 68, 109-82.
- 4. Grandori, C. et al. (2000) Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol 16, 653-99.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

WB: Western Blotting

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse

GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected

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