

## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	MLF1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	MLF1
<b>Alternative Names</b>	MLF1; Myeloid leukemia factor 1; Myelodysplasia-myeloid leukemia factor 1
<b>Gene ID</b>	4291.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P58340.Synthesized peptide derived from MLF1 . at AA range: 130-210

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500-2000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	30kD

## Background

myeloid leukemia factor 1(MLF1) Homo sapiens This gene encodes an oncoprotein which is thought to play a role in the phenotypic determination of hemopoetic cells. Translocations between this gene and nucleophosmin have been associated

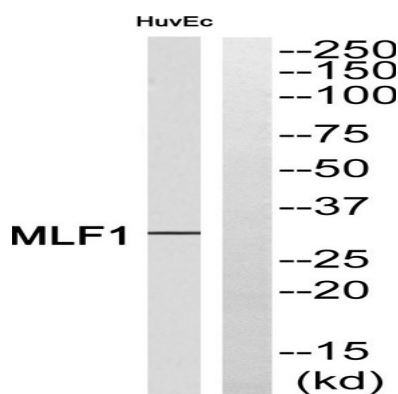
**Product Name: MLF1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: APRab13944**



with myelodysplastic syndrome and acute myeloid leukemia. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2010],disease:A chromosomal aberration involving MLF1 is a cause of myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS). Translocation t(3;5)(q25.1;q34) with NPM1/NPM.,function:Involved in lineage commitment of primary hemopoietic progenitors by restricting erythroid formation and enhancing myeloid formation. Interferes with erythropoietin-induced erythroid terminal differentiation by preventing cells from exiting the cell cycle through suppression of CDKN1B/p27Kip1 levels. Suppresses RFW2/COP1 activity via CSN3 which activates p53 and induces cell cycle arrest. Binds DNA and affects the expression of a number of genes so may function as a transcription factor in the nucleus.,PTM:Phosphorylation is required for binding to YWHAZ.,similarity:Belongs to the MLF family.,subcellular location:In non-hematopoietic cells, resides primarily in the cytoplasm with some punctate nuclear localization. Shuttles between the cytoplasm and nucleus. In hematopoietic cells, located preferentially in the nucleus. Found in the nucleolus when fused to NPM.,subunit:Interacts with MLF1IP. Also interacts with NRBP1/MADM, YWHAZ/14-3-3-zeta and HNRPUL2/MANP. NRBP1 recruits a serine kinase which phosphorylates both itself and MLF1. Phosphorylated MLF1 then binds to YWHAZ and is retained in the cytoplasm. Retained in the nucleus by binding to HNRPUL2. Binds to COPS3/CSN3 which is required for suppression of RFW2 and activation of p53.,tissue specificity:Most abundant in testis, ovary, skeletal muscle, heart, kidney and colon. Low expression in spleen, thymus and peripheral blood leukocytes.,

**Research Area**

**Image Data**



Western blot analysis of MLF1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the MLF1 peptide.

**Note**

For research use only.