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Mouse Monoclonal Antibody MiTF conjugated to Sepharose Beads

CatalogNo: ANT8062-S

Size 200ul

Storage Store at 4 °C for frequent use

Description

This Antagene antibody is immobilized via covalent binding of primary amino groups to N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS)-activated sepharose beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation assays.

MiTF (ANTO006R) Rabbit mAb

Formulation: 50% slurry in PBS pH 7.2 with 0.01mg NaN3a3 preservative.

Host Species Reactivity Applications

Rabbit Human, Mouse, Rat, WB, IHC, IF, IP, ELISA

MW Isotype

S8kD (Calculated) IgG, Kappa
58kD (Observed)

### **Recommended Dilution Ratios**

IP

## **Basic Information**

**Clonality** Monoclonal

Clone Number ANT0006R

### Immunogen Information Specificity

#### Endogenous

Gene name MITF

**Protein Name** Microphthalmia-associated transcription factor

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	<u>4286</u> ;	<u>075030</u> ;
Mouse	<u>17342</u> ;	<u>Q08874</u> ;

Cellular Localization Nuclear

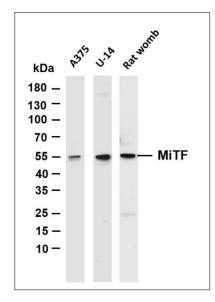
**Tissue specificity** Expressed in melanocytes (at protein level).; [Isoform A2]: Expressed in the retinal pigment epithelium, brain, and placenta (PubMed:9647758). Expressed in the kidney

(PubMed:9647758, PubMed:10578055).; [Isoform C2]: Expressed in the kidney and retinal pigment epithelium.; [Isoform H1]: Expressed in the kidney.; [Isoform H2]: Expressed in the kidney.; [Isoform M1]: Expressed in melanocytes.; [Isoform Mdel]: Expressed in

melanocytes.

**Function** 

Alternative products: The X2-type isoforms differ from the X1-type isoforms by the absence of a 6 residue insert, Disease: Defects in MITF are a cause of Waardenburg syndrome type 2 with ocular albinism (WS2-OA) [MIM:103470]. It is an ocular albinism with sensorineural deafness., Disease: Defects in MITF are the cause of Tietz syndrome [MIM:103500]. It is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by generalized hypopigmentation and profound, congenital, bilateral deafness. Penetrance is complete., Disease: Defects in MITF are the cause of Waardenburg syndrome type 2A (WS2A) [MIM:193510]. It is a dominant inherited disorder characterized by sensorineural hearing loss and patches of depigmentation. The features show variable expression and penetrance., Function: Transcription factor for tyrosinase and tyrosinase-related protein 1. Binds to a symmetrical DNA sequence (E-boxes) (5'-CACGTG-3') found in the tyrosinase promoter. Plays a critical role in the differentiation of various cell types as neural crestderived melanocytes, mast cells, osteoclasts and optic cup-derived retinal pigment epithelium., ANTM: Phosphorylation at Ser-405 significantly enhances the ability to bind the tyrosinase promoter., similarity: Belongs to the MiT/TFE family., similarity: Contains 1 basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) domain., subunit: Efficient DNA binding requires dimerization with another bHLH protein. Binds DNA in the form of homodimer or heterodimer with either TFE3, TFEB or TFEC., tissue specificity: Isoform M is exclusively expressed in melanocytes and melanoma cells. Isoform A and isoform H are widely expressed in many cell types including melanocytes and retinal pigment epithelium (RPE). Isoform C is expressed in many cell types including RPE but not in melanocyte-lineage cells.,

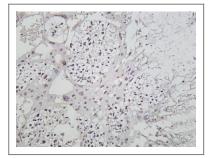


# **Validation**

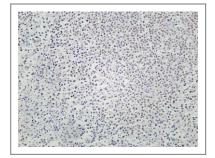
### **Data**

Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-MiTF (ANT0006R) antibody. The HRPconjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: A375 Lane 2: U-14 Lane 3: Rat womb Predicted band size:

58kDa Observed band size: 58kDa



Mouse placenta was stained with Anti-MiTF (ANTO006R) rabbit antibody



Human melanoma was stained with Anti-MiTF (ANT0006R) rabbit antibody

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