

# Summary

| Production Name | MiTF (3C16) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody |  |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Description     | Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody             |  |
| Host            | Rabbit                                 |  |
| Application     | WB                                     |  |
| Reactivity      | Human, Mouse, Rat                      |  |
|                 |  |  |

## Performance

| Conjugation  | Unconjugated   |
|--------------|--|
| Modification | Unmodified   |
| lsotype      | IgG  |
| Clonality    | Monoclonal   |
| Form         | Liquid   |
| Storage      | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.                     |
| Buffer       | Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% New type preservative N and 0.05% BSA. |
| Purification | Affinity purification  |

# Immunogen

| Gene Name         | MITF   |  |
|-------------------|--|--|
| Alternative Names | Microphthalmia-associated transcription factor; Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein |  |
|                   | 32; bHLHe32; MITF; BHLHE32;  |  |
| Gene ID           | 4286.0   |  |
| SwissProt ID      | O75030.Recombinant protein of human MiTF   |  |

# Application

| Dilution Ratio   | WB: 1:1000-1:2000 |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Molecular Weight | 59kDa             |

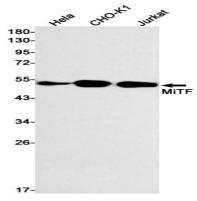


## Background

Microphthalmia-associated transcription factor (MITF) is a basic helix-loop-helix leucine zipper transcription factor that is most widely known for its roles in melanocyte, ophthalmic, and osteoclast development. Plays a critical role in the differentiation of various cell types as neural crest-derived melanocytes, mast cells, osteoclasts and optic cup-derived retinal pigment epithelium. Transcription factor that regulates the expression of genes with essential roles in cell differentiation, proliferation and survival. Binds to M-boxes (5'-TCATGTG-3') and symmetrical DNA sequences (E-boxes) (5'-CACGTG-3') found in the promoters of target genes, such as BCL2 and tyrosinase (TYR). Plays an important role in melanocyte development by regulating the expression of tyrosinase (TYR) and tyrosinase-related protein 1 (TYRP1). Plays a critical role in the differentiation of various cell types, such as neural crest-derived melanocytes, mast cells, osteoclasts and optic cup-derived retinal pigment epithelium.

### **Research Area**

**Image Data** 



Western blot detection of MiTF in Hela, CHO-K1, Jurkat cell lysates using MiTF antibody(1:500 diluted).

### Note

For research use only.