

**Anti-MiTF Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO13506**Specification**

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**Anti-MiTF Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O75030</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

**Description**

Anti-MiTF Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB application. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

**Anti-MiTF Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 4286

**Other Names**

Microphthalmia-associated transcription factor, Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 32, bHLHe32, MITF {ECO:0000303|PubMed:8069297, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:7105}

**Calculated MW**

58795 MW KDa

**Application Details**

WB 1:500-1:2000

**Subcellular Localization**

Nucleus.

**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. Isoform Mdel is widely expressed in melanocytes, melanoma cell lines and tissues, but almost undetectable in non-melanoma cell lines..

**Contents**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

**Immunogen**

A synthesized peptide derived from human MiTF

**Purification**

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## Anti-MiTF Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** MITF {ECO:0000303|PubMed:8069297, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:7105}

### Function

Transcription factor that acts as a master regulator of melanocyte survival and differentiation as well as melanosome biogenesis (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10587587" target="\_blank">10587587</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22647378" target="\_blank">22647378</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27889061" target="\_blank">27889061</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9647758" target="\_blank">9647758</a>). Binds to M-boxes (5'-TCATGTG-3') and symmetrical DNA sequences (E-boxes) (5'-CACGTG-3') found in the promoter of pigmentation genes, such as tyrosinase (TYR) (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10587587" target="\_blank">10587587</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22647378" target="\_blank">22647378</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27889061" target="\_blank">27889061</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9647758" target="\_blank">9647758</a>). Involved in the cellular response to amino acid availability by acting downstream of MTOR: in the presence of nutrients, MITF phosphorylation by MTOR promotes its inactivation (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36608670" target="\_blank">36608670</a>). Upon starvation or lysosomal stress, inhibition of MTOR induces MITF dephosphorylation, resulting in transcription factor activity (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36608670" target="\_blank">36608670</a>). Plays an important role in melanocyte development by regulating the expression of tyrosinase (TYR) and tyrosinase-related protein 1 (TYRP1) (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10587587" target="\_blank">10587587</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22647378" target="\_blank">22647378</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27889061" target="\_blank">27889061</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9647758" target="\_blank">9647758</a>). 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 (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10587587" target="\_blank">10587587</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22647378" target="\_blank">22647378</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27889061" target="\_blank">27889061</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9647758" target="\_blank">9647758</a>).

### Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Lysosome membrane Note=When nutrients are present, recruited to the lysosomal membrane via association with GDP-bound RagC/RRAGC (or RagD/RRAGD): it is then phosphorylated by MTOR (PubMed:23401004, PubMed:36608670) Phosphorylation by MTOR promotes ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed:36608670). Conversely, inhibition of mTORC1, starvation and lysosomal disruption, promotes dephosphorylation and translocation to the nucleus (PubMed:36608670). Phosphorylation by MARK3/cTAK1 promotes association with 14-3-3/YWHA adapters and retention in the cytosol (PubMed:16822840).

### Tissue Location

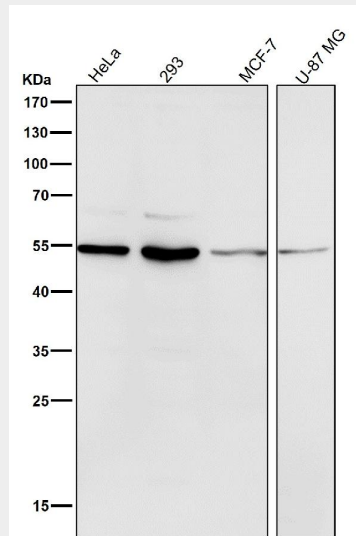
Expressed in melanocytes (at protein level). [Isoform C2]: Expressed in the kidney and retinal pigment epithelium. [Isoform H2]: Expressed in the kidney. [Isoform Mdel]: Expressed in melanocytes.

## Anti-MiTF Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

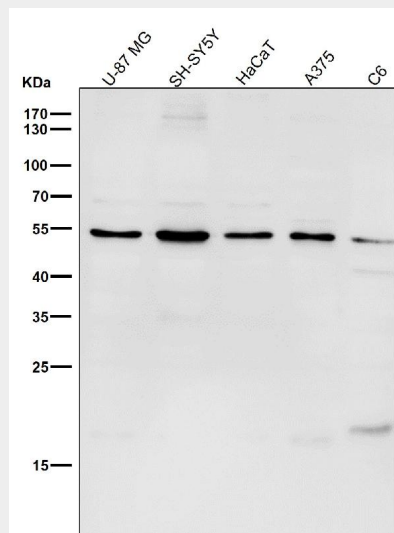
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

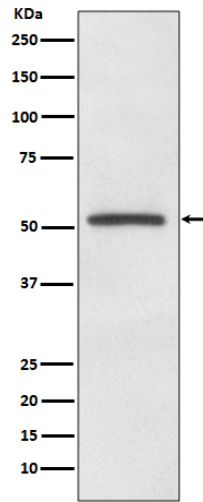
### Anti-MiTF Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



All lanes use the Antibody at 1:1K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



All lanes use the Antibody at 1:1K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



Western blot analysis of MiTF expression in A375 cell lysate.