MITF Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT2769

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse

Applications
- WB,IHC,IF,ELISA

MW
- 52kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000
IHC 1:100-1:300
IF 1:200-1:1000
ELISA 1:10000
Not yet tested in other applications.

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MITF. AA range:151-200
Specificity	MITF Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MITF protein.

Target Information

Gene name MITF

Protein Name Microphthalmia-associated transcription factor

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	4286;	O75030;
Mouse	17342;	Q08874;

Cellular Localization Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Found exclusively in the nucleus upon phosphorylation. .

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 crest-derived melanocytes, mast cells, osteoclasts and optic cup-derived retinal pigment epithelium.,PTM: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

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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