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KD-Validated Anti-MITF Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Mouse monoclonal antibody
Catalog # AGI1787

Product Information

Application	WB, ICC
Primary Accession	O75030
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG1 kappa
Clone Names	24GB2905
Calculated MW	58795
Gene Name	MITF
Aliases	MITF; Melanocyte Inducing Transcription Factor; BHLHe32; Microphthalmia-Associated Transcription Factor; MI; Melanogenesis Associated Transcription Factor; Class E Basic Helix-Loop-Helix Protein 32; WS2A; WS2; Microphtalmia-Associated Transcription Factor; Homolog Of Mouse Microphthalmia; Waardenburg Syndrome, Type 2A; BHLHE32; COMMAD; MITF-A; CMM8
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human MITF

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}

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:10587587, PubMed:22647378, PubMed:27889061, PubMed:9647758). 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:10587587, PubMed:22647378, PubMed:27889061, PubMed:9647758). 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:36608670). Upon starvation or lysosomal stress, inhibition of MTOR induces MITF dephosphorylation, resulting in transcription factor activity (PubMed:36608670). Plays an important role in melanocyte development by regulating the expression of tyrosinase (TYR) and tyrosinase-related protein 1 (TYRP1) (PubMed:10587587, PubMed:22647378, PubMed:27889061,

PubMed:9647758). 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:10587587, PubMed:22647378, PubMed:27889061, PubMed:9647758).

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.

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