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Anti-TFEB Antibody

Catalog # AP51671

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF/IC
Primary Accession	P19484
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Bovine, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	52865

Additional Information

Gene ID	7942
Other Names	BHLHE35; Transcription factor EB; Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 35; bHLHe35
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the N-term region of human TFEB. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000) IHC~~1:100~500 IF/IC~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.01% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	TFEB {ECO:0000303|PubMed:2115126, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:11753}
Function	Transcription factor that acts as a master regulator of lysosomal biogenesis, autophagy, lysosomal exocytosis, lipid catabolism, energy metabolism and immune response (PubMed:21617040, PubMed:22343943, PubMed:22576015, PubMed:22692423, PubMed:25720963, PubMed:30120233, PubMed:31672913, PubMed:32612235, PubMed:32753672, PubMed:35662396, PubMed:36697823, PubMed:36749723, PubMed:37079666). Specifically recognizes and binds E-box sequences (5'-CANNTG-3'); efficient DNA-binding requires dimerization with itself or with another MiT/TFE family member such as TFE3 or MITF (PubMed:1748288, PubMed:19556463, PubMed:29146937). Involved in the cellular response to amino acid availability by acting downstream of MTOR: in the presence of nutrients, TFEB phosphorylation by MTOR promotes its cytosolic retention and subsequent inactivation (PubMed:21617040, PubMed:22343943, PubMed:22576015, PubMed:22692423, PubMed:25720963, PubMed:32612235, PubMed:32753672,

PubMed:35662396, PubMed:36697823). Upon starvation or lysosomal stress, inhibition of MTOR induces TFEB dephosphorylation, resulting in nuclear localization and transcription factor activity (PubMed:22343943, PubMed:22576015, PubMed:22692423, PubMed:25720963, PubMed:32612235, PubMed:32753672, PubMed:35662396, PubMed:36697823). Specifically recognizes and binds the CLEAR-box sequence (5'-GTCACGTGAC-3') present in the regulatory region of many lysosomal genes, leading to activate their expression, thereby playing a central role in expression of lysosomal genes (PubMed:19556463, PubMed:22692423). Regulates lysosomal positioning in response to nutrient deprivation by promoting the expression of PIP4P1 (PubMed:29146937). Acts as a positive regulator of autophagy by promoting expression of genes involved in autophagy (PubMed:21617040, PubMed:22576015, PubMed:23434374, PubMed:27278822). In association with TFE3, activates the expression of CD40L in T-cells, thereby playing a role in T-cell-dependent antibody responses in activated CD4(+) T-cells and thymus-dependent humoral immunity (By similarity). Specifically recognizes the gamma-E3 box, a subset of E-boxes, present in the heavy- chain immunoglobulin enhancer (PubMed:2115126). Plays a role in the signal transduction processes required for normal vascularization of the placenta (By similarity). Involved in the immune response to infection by the bacteria S.aureus, S.typhimurium or S.enterica: infection promotes itaconate production, leading to alkylation, resulting in nuclear localization and transcription factor activity (PubMed:35662396). Itaconate-mediated alkylation activates TFEB- dependent lysosomal biogenesis, facilitating the bacteria clearance during the antibacterial innate immune response (PubMed:35662396). In association with ACSS2, promotes the expression of genes involved in lysosome biogenesis and both autophagy upon glucose deprivation (PubMed:28552616).

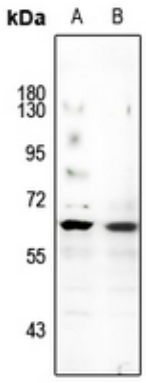
Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Lysosome membrane. Note=Mainly present in the cytoplasm (PubMed:23434374, PubMed:33691586, PubMed:35662396). 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:32612235, PubMed:36697823). Phosphorylation by MTOR prevents nuclear translocation and activity by promoting interaction with 14-3-3 proteins, such as YWHAZ (PubMed:22343943, PubMed:22692423, PubMed:23401004, PubMed:25720963, PubMed:32612235, PubMed:32753672, PubMed:35662396, PubMed:36697823, PubMed:37079666). Under aberrant lysosomal storage conditions, it translocates from the cytoplasm to the nucleus (PubMed:21617040, PubMed:22576015, PubMed:23434374, PubMed:25720963, PubMed:32753672). The translocation to the nucleus is regulated by ATP13A2 (PubMed:23434374, PubMed:27278822). Conversely, inhibition of mTORC1, starvation and lysosomal disruption, promotes dephosphorylation and translocation to the nucleus (PubMed:22343943, PubMed:22692423, PubMed:37079666). Exported from the nucleus in response to nutrient availability (PubMed:30120233). In macrophages, translocates into the nucleus upon live S.enterica infection (PubMed:27184844).

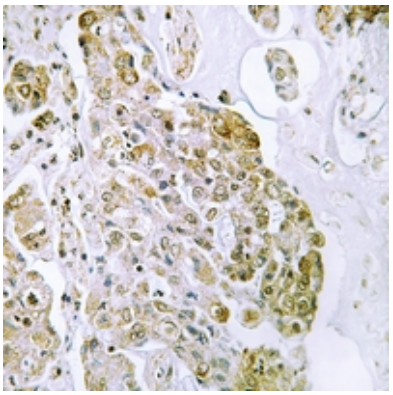
References

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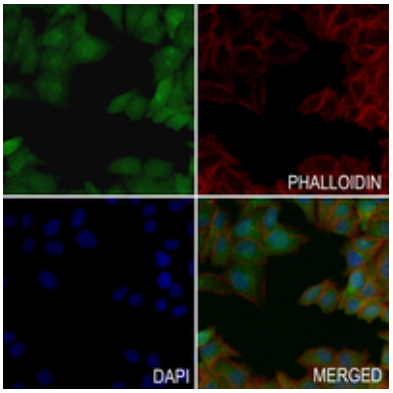
Images



Western blot analysis of TFEB expression in Myla2059 (A), A549 (B) whole cell lysates. (Predicted band size: 52 kD; Observed band size: 65 kD)



Immunohistochemical analysis of TFEB staining in human lung cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of TFEB staining in MCF7 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a hidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a AF488-conjugated secondary antibody (green) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. Phalloidin - AF594 was used to stain Actin filaments (red). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

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