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TFEB Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP72796

Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P **Primary Accession** P19484

Reactivity Human, Mouse

HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalCalculated MW52865

Additional Information

Gene ID 7942

Other Names TFEB; BHLHE35; Transcription factor EB; Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein

35; bHLHe35

Dilution WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300.

ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A

Format Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium

azide.

Storage Conditions -20°C

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:<u>21617040</u>, PubMed:<u>22343943</u>, PubMed:<u>22576015</u>, PubMed:<u>22692423</u>, PubMed:<u>25720963</u>, PubMed:<u>30120233</u>, PubMed:<u>31672913</u>, PubMed:<u>32612235</u>, PubMed:<u>32753672</u>, PubMed:<u>35662396</u>, PubMed:<u>36697823</u>,

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:<u>22343943</u>, PubMed:<u>22576015</u>, PubMed:<u>22692423</u>, PubMed:<u>25720963</u>, PubMed:<u>32612235</u>, PubMed:<u>32753672</u>,

PubMed:<u>35662396</u>, PubMed:<u>36697823</u>). 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:<u>32612235</u>, PubMed:<u>32753672</u>, PubMed:<u>35662396</u>, 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: <u>28552616</u>).

Cellular Location

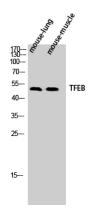
Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Lysosome membrane. Note=Mainly present in the cytoplasm (PubMed:23434374, PubMed:33691586, PubMed:35662396). When nutrients are present, recruited to the lysosomal membrane via association with GDP-bound RagC/RRAGC (or RagD/RRAGD): it is then phosphorylated by MTOR (PubMed:23401004, 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).

Background

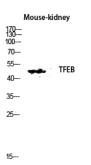
Transcription factor that specifically recognizes and binds E-box sequences (5'-CANNTG-3'). Efficient DNA-binding requires dimerization with itself or with another MiT/TFE family member such as TFE3 or MITF. In association with TFE3, activates the expression of CD40L in T-cells, thereby playing a role in T-cell-dependent antibody responses in activated CD4(+) T-cells and thymus-dependent humoral immunity. 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. It thereby plays a central role in expression of lysosomal genes. Acts as a positive regulator of autophagy by promoting expression of genes involved in autophagy. Specifically recognizes the gamma-E3 box, a subset of E-boxes, present in the

heavy-chain immunoglobulin enhancer. Plays a role in the signal transduction processes required for normal vascularization of the placenta.

Images



Western Blot analysis of mouse-lung mouse-muscle cells using TFEB Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500



Western blot analysis of Mouse-kidney lysis using TFEB antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:500

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.