

# MiTF Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75720

#### **Product Information**

**Application** WB **Primary Accession** 075030

**Reactivity** Human, Hamster

**Host** Rabbit

**Clonality** Monoclonal Antibody

Calculated MW 58795

### **Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 4286

Other Names MITF

**Dilution** WB~~1/500-1/1000

Format Liquid

#### **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

PubMed:<u>2264/3/8</u>, PubMed:<u>2/889061</u>, PubMed:<u>964//58</u>). Binds to M-boxe (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:<u>36608670</u>). 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,

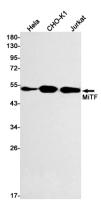
recruited to the lysosomal membrane via association with GDP-bound RagC/RRAGC (or RagD/RRAGD): it is then phosphorylated by MTOR

(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.

## **Images**



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