

MAFF Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP99275

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q9ULX9
Other Accession	Q9ULX9
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	17760
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MAFF
Epitope Specificity	1-100/164
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the bZIP family. Maf subfamily. Contains 1 bZIP domain.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The protein encoded by this gene is a basic leucine zipper (bZIP) transcription factor that lacks a transactivation domain. It is known to bind the US-2 DNA element in the promoter of the oxytocin receptor (OTR) gene and most likely heterodimerizes with other leucine zipper-containing proteins to enhance expression of the OTR gene during term pregnancy. The encoded protein can also form homodimers, and since it lacks a transactivation domain, the homodimer may act as a repressor of transcription. This gene may also be involved in the cellular stress response. Multiple transcript variants encoding two different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2009]

Additional Information

Gene ID	23764
Other Names	U-MAF; hMafF; MAFF_HUMAN; MAFF; V-maf musculoaponeurotic fibrosarcoma oncogene homolog F; MAFF_MOUSE; MAF bZIP transcription factor F; v-maf avian musculoaponeurotic fibrosarcoma oncogene homolog F; Transcription factor MafF
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:500 0-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	MAFF
Function	Since they lack a putative transactivation domain, the small Mafs behave as transcriptional repressors when they dimerize among themselves (PubMed: 8932385). However, they seem to serve as transcriptional activators by dimerizing with other (usually larger) basic-zipper proteins, such as NFE2L1/NRF1, and recruiting them to specific DNA-binding sites. Interacts with the upstream promoter region of the oxytocin receptor gene (PubMed: 16549056 , PubMed: 8932385). May be a transcriptional enhancer in the up-regulation of the oxytocin receptor gene at parturition (PubMed: 10527846).
Cellular Location	Nucleus.
Tissue Location	Expressed in the term myometrium and kidney.

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