SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation

- Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
- Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic

Product datasheet MONX10511

Mouse anti-Microphthalmia Transcription Factor (MITF), clone 34CA5 (monoclonal)

Clone no. 34CA5

MONXtra

Product name	Mouse anti-Microphthalmia Transcription Factor (MITF), clone 34CA5 (monoclonal)
Host	Mouse
Applications	IHC-P (1:10-1:20), IHC-fr
Species reactivity	human
Conjugate	-
Immunogen	Prokaryotic recombinant protein corresponding to 111 amino acids of the N-terminal region of the MITF-M molecule
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	34CA5
Size	1 ml
Concentration	n/a
Format	-
Storage buffer	Tissue culture supernatant with 15mM Sodium azide
Storage until expiry date	2-8°C

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

Mouse anti-Microphthalmia Transcription Factor (MITF), clone 34CA5 (monoclonal)

Clone no. 34CA5

MONXtra

Additional info

Microphthalmia transcription factor (MITF) gene product, a nuclear transcription factor of the basic-helix-loop-helix type, is thought to play a role in the regulation of genes encoding the enzymes necessary for melanogenesis. These include tyrosinase, TRP-1 and TRP-2. MITF is critical for the embryonic development and postnatal viability of melanocytes. The melanocyte-specific isoform of microphthalmia transcription factor MITF-M, is reported to be expressed in normal and malignant melanocytes. The other isoforms, MITF-A, MITF-C and MITF-H, differ structurally at the N-terminus from MITF-M.

References

1. Fang D and Setaluri V. Biochem. and Biophys. Research Comm. 256 (3): 657–6
2. King R et al. American Journal of Pathology. 155 (3): 731–738 (1999)
3. Amae S et al. Biochem.and Biophys.Research Comm. 247: 710–715 (1998)
4. Watanabe A et al. Nature Genetics. 18: 283–286 (1998)
5. -