

## MITF (Microphthalmia Transcription Factor) clone 34CA5

### Instructions for Use

**Specification:**

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.

**Availability:**

Catalog No.	Contents	Volume
ILM1056-C01	Microphthalmia Transcription Factor	0,1 ml concentrate
ILM1056-C05	Microphthalmia Transcription Factor	0,5 ml concentrate
ILM1056-C1	Microphthalmia Transcription Factor	1,0 ml concentrate

**Intended use:** For Research Use Only

**Reactivity:** Human

**Clone:** 34CA5

**Species of origin:** Mouse

**Isotype:** IgG1, kappa

**Control Tissue:** Malignant melanoma

**Staining:** Nuclear

**Immunogen:** Prokaryotic recombinant protein corresponding to 111 amino acids of the N-terminal region of the MITF-M molecule

**Presentation:** Liquid tissue culture supernatant containing 15mM sodium azide

**Application and suggested dilutions:**

Pretreatment: Heat induced epitope retrieval in 10 mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, or in 50 mM Tris buffer pH9.5, for 20 minutes is required for IHC staining on formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections.

- Immunohistochemical staining of cryostat tissue sections (dilution up to 1:20-1:40)
- Immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue section (dilution up to 1:20-1:40)

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

**Note:** Dilution of the antibody in 10% normal goat serum followed by a goat anti-mouse secondary antibody-based detection is recommended.

**Storage & Stability:** Store at 2-8 °C. Do not use after expiration date printed on the vial.

**References:**

- 1) Fang D and Setaluri V. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications. 256 (3):657-663 (1999).
- 2) King R, Weilbaeher K N, McGill G, et al.. American Journal of Pathology. 155 (3): 731-738 (1999)
- 3) Amea S, Fuse N, Yasumoto K-I, et al. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications. 247: 710-715 (1998).
- 4) Watanabe A, Takeda K, Ploplis B, et al. Nature Genetics. 18: 283-286 (1998).

