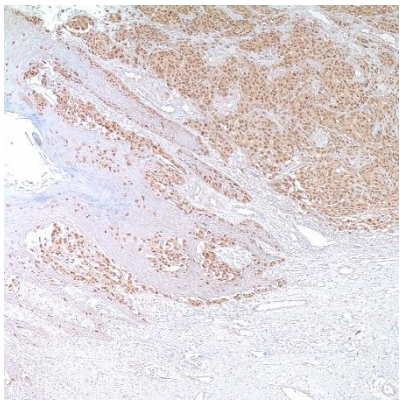
MITF (Microphthalmia Transcription Factor) clone 34CA5

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 1:25-1:50)
- Immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue section (dilution up to 1:25-1:50)

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, Weilbaecher 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).