

原癌基因 cMAF 抗体

产品货号： mlR5977

英文名称： c-Maf

中文名称： 原癌基因 cMAF 抗体

别名： AS42 oncogene homolog; Avian musculoaponeurotic fibrosarcoma (MAF) protooncogene; Avian musculoaponeurotic fibrosarcoma (v maf); c maf proto oncogene; cMaf; c Maf; MAF; MAF2; MGC71685; Proto oncogene c Maf; v maf musculoaponeurotic fibrosarcoma oncogene homolog (avian); v maf musculoaponeurotic fibrosarcoma oncogene homolog; transcription factor Maf isoform a.

研究领域： 肿瘤 细胞生物 免疫学 染色质和核信号 转录调节因子

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量 : 41kDa

细胞定位 : 细胞核

性 状 : Lyophilized or Liquid

浓 度 : 1mg/ml

免 疫 原 : KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human c-Maf:341-403/403

亚 型 : IgG

纯化方法 : affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液 : 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件 : Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. 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.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 : The protein encoded by this gene is a DNA-binding, leucine zipper-containing transcription factor that acts as a homodimer or as a heterodimer. Depending on the binding site and binding partner, the encoded protein can be a transcriptional activator or repressor. This protein plays a role in the regulation of several cellular processes, including embryonic lens fiber cell development, increased T-cell susceptibility to apoptosis, and chondrocyte terminal differentiation. Defects in this gene are a cause of juvenile-onset pulverulent cataract as well as congenital cerulean cataract 4 (CCA4). Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2010].

Function:

Acts as a transcriptional activator or repressor. Involved in embryonic lens fiber cell development. Recruits the transcriptional coactivators CREBBP and/or EP300 to crystalline promoters leading to up-regulation of crystallin gene during lens fiber cell differentiation. Activates the expression of IL4 in T helper 2 (Th2) cells. Increases T-cell susceptibility to apoptosis by interacting with MYB and decreasing BCL2 expression. Together with PAX6, transactivates strongly the glucagon gene promoter through the G1 element. Activates transcription of the CD13 proximal promoter in endothelial cells. Represses transcription of the CD13 promoter in early stages of myelopoiesis by affecting the ETS1 and MYB cooperative interaction. Involved in the initial chondrocyte terminal differentiation and the disappearance of hypertrophic chondrocytes during endochondral bone development. Binds to the sequence 5'-[GT]G[GC]N[GT]NCTCAGNN-3' in the L7 promoter. Binds to the T-MARE (Maf response element) sites of lens-specific alpha- and beta-crystallin gene promoters. Binds element G1 on the glucagon promoter. Binds an AT-rich region adjacent to the TGC motif (atypical Maf response element) in the CD13 proximal promoter in endothelial cells (By similarity). When overexpressed, represses anti-oxidant response element (ARE)-mediated transcription. Involved either as an oncogene or as a tumor suppressor, depending on the cell context. Binds to the ARE sites of detoxifying enzyme gene promoters.

Subunit:

Homodimer or heterodimer with other bHLH-Zip transcription factors. Binds DNA as a homodimer or as a heterodimer. Heterotetramer of two MAF and two USF2. Interacts with PAX6; the interaction is direct. Interacts with MYB; interaction takes place weakly in normal T-cells and increases in T-cells following stimulation through the TCR engagement. Interacts with MYB; the ternary complex formed with MYB and the CD13 promoter is regulated in response to differentiating signals. Interacts with USF2; the interaction inhibits its DNA-binding activity on the L7 promoter. Interacts with CREBBP, EP300 and ETS1.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in endothelial cells.

Post-translational modifications:

Ubiquitinated, leading to its degradation by the proteasome. Ubiquitination is triggered by glucocorticoids.

Phosphorylated by GSK3 and MAPK13 on serine and threonine residues (Probable). The phosphorylation status can serve to either stimulate or inhibit transcription.

DISEASE:

Note=A chromosomal aberration involving MAF is found in some forms of multiple myeloma (MM). Translocation t(14;16)(q32.3;q23) with an IgH locus.

Defects in MAF are the cause of cataract pulverulent juvenile-onset MAF-related (CAPJOM) [MIM:610202]. A form of cataract with nuclear or cortical pulverulent opacities. Pulverulent cataracts are characterized by a dust-like, 'pulverised' appearance of the opacities which can be found in any part of the lens. The phenotype shows significant intra- and interfamilial variation, both in the distribution of the cataract and the degree of opacification. Some patients with cataract pulverulent juvenile-onset can present microcornea and bilateral iris colobomas in addition to cataract.

Defects in MAF are the cause of cataract congenital cerulean type 4 (CCA4) [MIM:610202]. A cerulean form of congenital cataract. Cerulean cataracts are characterized by peripheral bluish and white opacifications organized in concentric layers with occasional central lesions arranged radially. The opacities are observed in the superficial layers of the fetal nucleus as well as the adult nucleus of the lens. Involvement is usually bilateral. Visual acuity is only mildly reduced in childhood. In adulthood, the opacifications may progress, making lens extraction necessary. Histologically the lesions are described as fusiform cavities between lens fibers which contain a deeply staining granular material. Although the lesions may take on various colors, a dull blue is the most common appearance and is responsible for the designation cerulean cataract.

Similarity:

Belongs to the bZIP family. Maf subfamily.

Contains 1 bZIP domain

SWISS:

O75444

Gene ID:

4094

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

产品图片

