

**TFAM (Transcription Factor A, mitochondrial) Antibody**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AN1293****Specification**

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**TFAM (Transcription Factor A, mitochondrial) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q00059</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	29097

**TFAM (Transcription Factor A, mitochondrial) Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID	7019
Gene Name	TFAM
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	
Native recombinant human TFAM protein with c-terminal 6-his tag	

**Dilution**

WB~~ 1:2000

**Format**

Neat Serum

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

TFAM (Transcription Factor A, mitochondrial) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Shipping**

Blue Ice

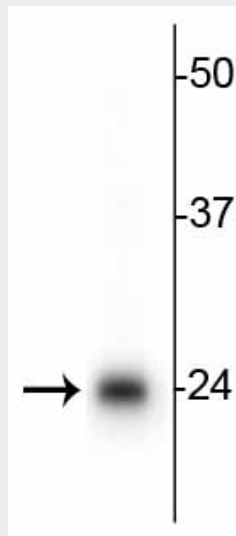
**TFAM (Transcription Factor A, mitochondrial) Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)

- [Cell Culture](#)

## **TFAM (Transcription Factor A, mitochondrial) Antibody - Images**



Western blot of HeLa lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~24 kDa TFAM protein.

## **TFAM (Transcription Factor A, mitochondrial) Antibody - Background**

Mitochondrial Transcription Factor A (TFAM) is a key activator of mitochondrial (mt) DNA transcription as well as a participant in mitochondrial genome replication. mtDNA is highly susceptible to oxidative stress leading to mitochondrial dysfunction. Overexpression of TFAM has been implicated in the amelioration of age dependent impairment of brain functions through the prevention of oxidative stress and mitochondrial dysfunction in microglia (Hayashi et al., 2008). More recently, TFAM overexpression has been shown to potentially reduce oxidative stress in motor neurons and delay onset of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) in ALS model mice (Morimoto et al., 2012).