

## **Transcription Factor E3 Rabbit mAb**

**Catalog # AP76169** 

## **Specification**

## **Transcription Factor E3 Rabbit mAb - Product Information**

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, ICC
P19532
Human, Mouse
Rabbit
Monoclonal Antibody
61521

## Transcription Factor E3 Rabbit mAb - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 7030

Calculated MW

Other Names

TFE3

Dilution
WB~~1/500-1/1000
IHC-P~~N/A
IHC-F~~N/A
ICC~~N/A

Format Liquid

### Transcription Factor E3 Rabbit mAb - Protein Information

Name TFE3 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9393982, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:11752}

#### **Function**

Transcription factor that acts as a master regulator of lysosomal biogenesis and immune response (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2338243" target="\_blank">2338243</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24448649" target="\_blank">24448649</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29146937" target="\_blank">29146937</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30733432" target="\_blank">30733432</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31672913" target="\_blank">31672913</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37079666" target="\_blank">37079666</a>). Specifically recognizes and binds E-box sequences (5'-CANNTG-3'); efficient DNA-binding requires dimerization with itself or with another MiT/TFE family member such as TFEB or MITF (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24448649" target="\_blank">24448649</a>). Involved in the cellular response to amino acid availability by acting downstream of MTOR: in the presence of nutrients, TFE3 phosphorylation by MTOR promotes its inactivation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24448649" target="\_blank">24448649</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2913" target="\_blank">31672913</a><a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36608670" target="\_blank">316729



starvation or lysosomal stress, inhibition of MTOR induces TFE3 dephosphorylation, resulting in transcription factor activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24448649" target=" blank">24448649</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31672913" target=" blank">31672913</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36608670" target="blank">36608670</a>). Specifically recognizes and binds the CLEAR-box sequence (5'-GTCACGTGAC-3') present in the regulatory region of many lysosomal genes, leading to activate their expression, thereby playing a central role in expression of lysosomal genes (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24448649" target=" blank">24448649</a>). Maintains the pluripotent state of embryonic stem cells by promoting the expression of genes such as ESRRB; mTOR- dependent TFE3 cytosolic retention and inactivation promotes exit from pluripotency (By similarity). Required to maintain the naive pluripotent state of hematopoietic stem cell; mTOR-dependent cytoplasmic retention of TFE3 promotes the exit of hematopoietic stem cell from pluripotency (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30733432" target=" blank">30733432</a>). TFE3 activity is also involved in the inhibition of neuronal progenitor differentiation (By similarity). Acts as a positive regulator of browning of adipose tissue by promoting expression of target genes; mTOR-dependent phosphorylation promotes cytoplasmic retention of TFE3 and inhibits browning of adipose tissue (By similarity). In association with TFEB, activates the expression of CD40L in T-cells, thereby playing a role in T-cell- dependent antibody responses in activated CD4(+) T-cells and thymus- dependent humoral immunity (By similarity). Specifically recognizes the MUE3 box, a subset of E-boxes, present in the immunoglobulin enhancer (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2338243" target=" blank">2338243</a>). It also binds very well to a USF/MLTF site (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2338243" target=" blank">2338243</a>). Promotes TGF-beta-induced transcription of COL1A2; via its interaction with TSC22D1 at E-boxes in the gene proximal promoter (By similarity). May regulate lysosomal positioning in response to nutrient deprivation by promoting the expression of PIP4P1 (PubMed: <a

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus. Lysosome membrane. Note=When nutrients are present, recruited to the lysosomal membrane via association with GDP-bound RagC/RRAGC (or RagD/RRAGD): it is then phosphorylated by MTOR (PubMed:24448649, PubMed:37079666). Phosphorylation by MTOR prevents nuclear translocation and promotes ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed:22692423, PubMed:30733432, PubMed:36608670, PubMed:37079666) Conversely, inhibition of mTORC1, starvation and lysosomal disruption, promotes dephosphorylation and translocation to the nucleus (PubMed:22692423, PubMed:30733432, PubMed:37079666)

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29146937" target=" blank">29146937</a>).

#### **Tissue Location**

Ubiquitous in fetal and adult tissues.

#### **Transcription Factor E3 Rabbit mAb - Protocols**

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# Transcription Factor E3 Rabbit mAb - Images



