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TFEB Antibody
Catalog # ASC11470

Specification

TFEB Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P, IF, E**
Primary Accession	P19484
Other Accession	NP_009093, 24307933
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Application Notes	**TFEB antibody can be used for detection of TFEB by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 2.5 µg/mL.**

TFEB Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**7942**

Target/Specificity
TFEB;

Reconstitution & Storage
TFEB antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions
TFEB Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TFEB Antibody - Protein Information

Name TFEB {ECO:0000303|PubMed:2115126, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:11753}

Function
Transcription factor that acts as a master regulator of lysosomal biogenesis, autophagy, lysosomal exocytosis, lipid catabolism, energy metabolism and immune response (PubMed:21617040, PubMed:22343943, PubMed:22576015, PubMed:22692423, PubMed:25720963, PubMed:30120233, PubMed:31672913, PubMed:32612235, PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32753672" target="_blank">32753672, PubMed:35662396, PubMed:36697823, PubMed:36749723, PubMed:37079666). 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 TFE3 or MITF (PubMed:1748288, PubMed:19556463, PubMed:29146937). Involved in the cellular response to amino acid availability by acting downstream of MTOR: in the presence of nutrients, TFEB phosphorylation by MTOR promotes its cytosolic retention and subsequent inactivation (PubMed:21617040, PubMed:22343943, PubMed:22576015, PubMed:22692423, PubMed:25720963, PubMed:32612235, PubMed:32753672, PubMed:35662396, PubMed:36697823). Upon starvation or lysosomal stress, inhibition of MTOR induces TFEB dephosphorylation, resulting in nuclear localization and transcription factor activity (PubMed:22343943, PubMed:22576015, PubMed:22692423, PubMed:25720963, PubMed:32612235, PubMed:32753672, PubMed:35662396, PubMed:36697823). 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:19556463, PubMed:22692423). Regulates lysosomal positioning in response to nutrient deprivation by promoting the expression of PIP4P1 (PubMed:29146937). Acts as a positive regulator of autophagy by promoting expression of genes involved in autophagy (PubMed:21617040, PubMed:22576015, PubMed:23434374, PubMed:27278822). In association with TFE3, 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 gamma-E3 box, a subset of E-boxes, present in the heavy- chain immunoglobulin enhancer (PubMed:2115126). Plays a role in the signal transduction processes required for normal vascularization of the placenta (By similarity). Involved in the immune response to infection by the bacteria S.aureus, S.typhimurium or S.enterica: infection promotes itaconate production, leading to alkylation, resulting in nuclear localization and transcription factor activity (PubMed:35662396). Itaconate-mediated alkylation activates TFEB- dependent lysosomal biogenesis, facilitating the bacteria clearance during the antibacterial innate immune response (PubMed:35662396). In association with ACSS2, promotes the expression of genes involved in lysosome biogenesis and

both autophagy upon glucose deprivation (PubMed:28552616).

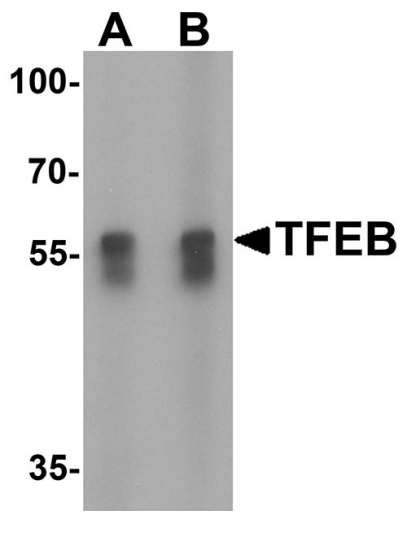
Cellular Location
Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Lysosome membrane. Note=Mainly present in the cytoplasm (PubMed:23434374, PubMed:33691586, PubMed:35662396). When nutrients are present, recruited to the lysosomal membrane via association with GDP-bound RagC/RRAGC (or RagD/RRAGD): it is then phosphorylated by MTOR (PubMed:23401004, PubMed:32612235, PubMed:36697823). Phosphorylation by MTOR prevents nuclear translocation and activity by promoting interaction with 14-3-3 proteins, such as YWHAZ (PubMed:22343943, PubMed:22692423, PubMed:23401004, PubMed:25720963, PubMed:32612235, PubMed:32753672, PubMed:35662396, PubMed:36697823, PubMed:37079666). Under aberrant lysosomal storage conditions, it translocates from the cytoplasm to the nucleus (PubMed:21617040, PubMed:22576015, PubMed:23434374, PubMed:25720963, PubMed:32753672). The translocation to the nucleus is regulated by ATP13A2 (PubMed:23434374, PubMed:27278822). Conversely, inhibition of mTORC1, starvation and lysosomal disruption, promotes dephosphorylation and translocation to the nucleus (PubMed:22343943, PubMed:22692423, PubMed:37079666). Exported from the nucleus in response to nutrient availability (PubMed:30120233). In macrophages, translocates into the nucleus upon live S.enterica infection (PubMed:27184844).

TFEB 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

TFEB Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of TFEB in A549 cell lysate with TFEB antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.

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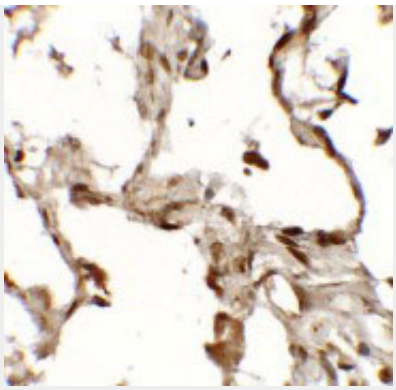
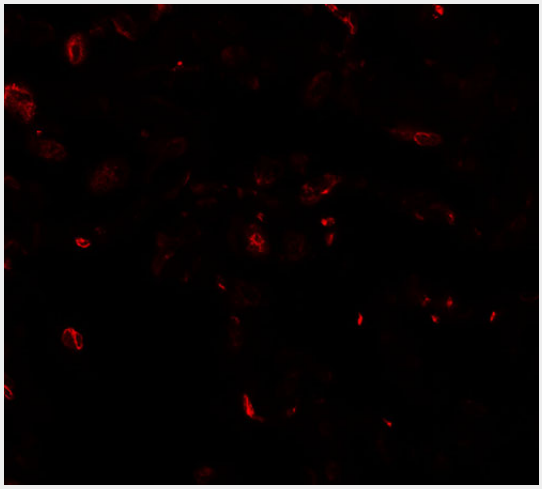


Immunohistochemistry of TFEB (NT) in human lung tissue with TFEB (NT) antibody at 2.5 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of TFEB in human lung tissue with TFEB antibody at 20 µg/mL.

TFEB Antibody - Background

TFEB Antibody: The Transcription factor EB (TFEB) is a member in the basic helix-loop-helix leucine zipper superfamily of transcription factors that is translocated in a subset of renal tumors. Recent studies have shown that lysosomal biogenesis is regulated by TFEB, which is in turn regulated by the mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) complex 1. Other evidence suggests that TFEB coordinates the major steps of the autophagic pathway by driving the expression of autophagy and lysosomal genes.

TFEB Antibody - References

Carr CS and Sharp PA. A helix-loop-helix protein related to the immunoglobulin E box-binding proteins. Mol. Cell Biol. 1990; 10:4384-8.
Davis IJ, Hsi BL, Arroyo JD, et al. Cloning of an alpha-TFEB fusion in renal tumors harboring the t(6;11)(p21;q13) chromosome translocation. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 2003; 100:6051-6.
Sardiello M, Palmieri M, di Ronza A, et al. A gene network regulating lysosomal biogenesis and function. Science 2009; 325:473-7.
Pena-Llopis S, Vega-Rubin-de-Celis S, Schwartz JC, et al. Regulation of TFEB and V-ATPases my mTORC1. EMBO J. 2011; 30:3242-58