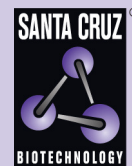


c-Maf (M-153): sc-7866



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Members of the Maf family of basic region/leucine zipper (bZIP) transcription factors affect transcription in either a positive or negative fashion, depending on their particular protein partner and the context of the target promoter. c-Maf (Maf-2) and the closely related family members, neural retina leucine zipper (Nrl), L-Maf and Krm1/MafB (Maf-1), all bind to T-MARE sites and have been implicated in a wide variety of developmental and physiologic roles. The three small Maf family proteins (MafF, MafG and MafK) are components of NF-E2 that function as heterodimers with the large tissue-restricted subunit of NF-E2, called p45, and they are implicated in the transcriptional regulation of many erythroid-specific genes. MafB is expressed in a wide variety of tissues and encodes a protein containing a typical bZIP motif in its carboxy-terminal region. As a transcriptional activator, MafB plays a pivotal role in regulating lineage-specific gene expression during hematopoiesis by repressing Ets-1-mediated transcription of key erythroid-specific genes in myeloid cells. c-Maf interacts with the c-Myb DNA binding domain and forms Myb-Maf complexes, which, in turn, mediate the cooperative interactions between c-Myb and Ets-1 during early myeloid cell differentiation.

SOURCE

c-Maf (M-153) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 19-171 mapping at the N-terminus of c-Maf of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Available as TransCruz reagent for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications, sc-7866 X, 200 µg/0.1 ml.

APPLICATIONS

c-Maf (M-153) is recommended for detection of c-Maf and, to a lesser extent, MafA and MafB of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000); may cross-react with Nrl.

c-Maf (M-153) X TransCruz antibody is recommended for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications.

Molecular Weight of c-Maf: 50 kDa.

Positive Controls: MafB (h2): 293T Lysate: sc-114754 or K-562 whole cell lysate: sc-2203.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

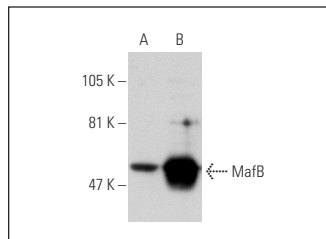
PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

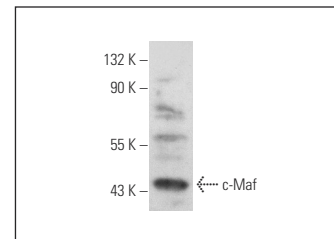
STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

DATA



c-Maf (M-153): sc-7866. Western blot analysis of MafB expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and human MafB transfected: sc-114754 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.



c-Maf (M-153): sc-7866. Western blot analysis of c-Maf expression in K-562 whole cell lysate.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Dhakshinamoorthy, S., et al. 2002. c-Maf negatively regulates ARE-mediated detoxifying enzyme genes expression and anti-oxidant induction. *Oncogene* 21: 5301-5312.
2. Kataoka, K., et al. 2002. MafA is a glucose-regulated and pancreatic β -cell-specific transcriptional activator for the insulin gene. *J. Biol. Chem.* 277: 49903-49910.
3. Yagi, R., et al. 2002. The IL-4 production capability of different strains of naive CD4⁺ T cells controls the direction of the T(h) cell response. *Int. Immunol.* 14: 1-11.
4. Shao, C., et al. 2010. Regulation of CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein homologous protein (CHOP) expression by interleukin-1 β in pancreatic β cells. *J. Biol. Chem.* 285: 19710-19719.
5. Morari, J., et al. 2010. The role of proliferator-activated receptor γ coactivator-1 α in the fatty-acid-dependent transcriptional control of interleukin-10 in hepatic cells of rodents. *Metab. Clin. Exp.* 59: 215-223.
6. Dioum, E.M., et al. 2011. A small molecule differentiation inducer increases insulin production by pancreatic β cells. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 108: 20713-20718.
7. Barros, M.H., et al. 2013. Macrophage polarisation: an immunohistochemical approach for identifying M1 and M2 macrophages. *PLoS ONE* 8: e80908.
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