

Anti-TFAM (Transcription Factor A, mitochondrial) Antibody

Our Anti-TFAM (Transcription Factor A, mitochondrial) primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is rabb
Catalog # AN1578

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P40630
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	27988

Additional Information

Gene ID	21780
Other Names	Transcription factor 6-like 1 antibody, Mitochondrial transcription factor 1 antibody, mitochondrial transcription factor A antibody, MtTF1 antibody, mtTFA antibody, TCF 6 antibody, TCF-6 antibody, TCF6 antibody, TCF6L1 antibody, TCF6L2 antibody, TCF6L3 antibody, TFAM antibody, TFAM_HUMAN antibody, Transcription factor 6 antibody, Transcription factor 6 like 2 (mitochondrial transcription factor) antibody, Transcription factor 6 like 2 antibody, Transcription factor 6-like 2 antibody, transcription factor 6-like 3 antibody, Transcription factor A mitochondrial antibody, Transcription factor A mitochondrial antibody, Transcription factor A mitochondrial precursor antibody
Target/Specificity	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).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
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	Anti-TFAM (Transcription Factor A, mitochondrial) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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).

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