3050 Spruce Street
Saint Louis, Missouri 63103 USA
Telephone 800-325-5832 • (314) 771-5765
Fax (314) 286-7828
email: techserv@sial.com
sigma-aldrich.com

ProductInformation

Anti-MAFF (C-Terminal)
produced in rabbit, IgG fraction of antiserum

Catalog Number **M8194**

Product Description

Anti-MAFF (C-terminal) is developed in rabbit using a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 147-163 of human MAFF, conjugated to KLH via an N-terminal added lysine residue, as immunogen. The immunizing peptide does not cross-react with other members of the family. Whole antiserum is fractionated and then further purified by ion-exchange chromatography to provide the IgG fraction of antiserum that is essentially free of other rabbit serum proteins.

Anti-MAFF (C-terminal) specifically recognizes MAFF. Applications include immunoblotting (18 kDa) and immunoprecipitation. Staining of the MAFF band in immunoblotting is specifically inhibited by the immunizing peptide.

The *maf* oncogene was identified by structural analysis of the AS42 avian transforming retrovirus genome.[1] The Maf family is divided into two subclasses, large Mafs (vMaf, cMaf, MafB, and Nrl) and small Mafs (MafF, MafK, and MafG).[2, 3] Both subclasses contain leucine-zipper motifs, which allow homodimerization as well as heterodimerization with a variety of other bZip transcription factors, including alternative members of the Maf family.[4] Large Mafs also contain an acidic transactivation domain absent in the small Maf proteins. Although they do not possess inherent transactivation activity, small Maf proteins can act as positive regulators of transcription by targeting transcriptionally active dimerization partners to specific DNA regulatory elements. Conversely, small Mafs can act also as negative regulators of transcription by recruiting transcriptional repressors or by forming homodimers that can then displace active dimers.[4, 5]

Human MafF was isolated in a yeast one-hybrid system from a human myometrium cDNA library.[6] Human MAFF encodes a 164 amino acid protein. Like other small MAFF proteins, it contains an extended leucine zipper structure and lacks an N-terminal transactivating domain.[7] The three small Maf proteins have been implicated in a number of physiological processes, including development, differentiation, haematopoiesis and stress response. Interestingly, these three proteins regulate the stress response via different mechanisms.[5]

Reagent

Supplied as a solution in 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, containing 15 mM sodium azide.

Precautions and Disclaimer

Due to the sodium azide content, a material safety data sheet (MSDS) for this product has been sent to the attention of the safety officer of your institution. Consult the MSDS for information regarding hazardous and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

For continuous use, store at 2-8 °C for up to one month. For extended storage, freeze in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing, or storage in "frost-free" freezers, is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use. Working dilutions should be discarded if not used within 12 hours.

Product Profile

Immunoblotting: a working dilution of 1:2,000-1:4,000 is recommended using whole extracts of the A431 cell line.

Immunoprecipitation: 2-4 µL immunopreciptiates MAFF from A431 cell lysates.

Recommendation: For immunoblotting, dilute the antibody in phosphate buffered saline containing 3% non-fat dry milk and 0.05 % Tween® 20.

Note: In order to obtain the best results using various techniques and preparations, we recommend determining the optimal working dilutions by titration.

References

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4. Igarashi, K., et al., *Nature*, **367**, 568-572 (1994).
5. Moran, J.A., et al., *Biochem. J*., **361**, 371-377 (2002).
6. Inoue, T., et al., *J. Biol. Chem*., **269**, 32451-32456 (1994).
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