

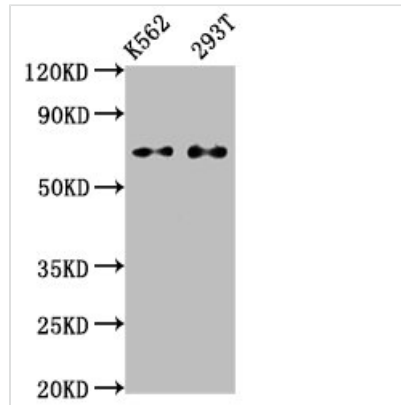


# ATF2 Antibody

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-RA002270A0HU
<b>Abbreviation</b>	Cyclic AMP-dependent transcription factor ATF-2
<b>Storage</b>	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	P15336
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human ATF2
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Tested Applications</b>	ELISA, WB, IHC; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:5000, IHC:1:50-1:200
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>Transcriptional activator which regulates the transcription of various genes, including those involved in anti-apoptosis, cell growth, and DNA damage response. Dependent on its binding partner, binds to CRE (cAMP response element) consensus sequences (5'-TGACGTCA-3') or to AP-1 (activator protein 1) consensus sequences (5'-TGACTCA-3'). In the nucleus, contributes to global transcription and the DNA damage response, in addition to specific transcriptional activities that are related to cell development, proliferation and death. In the cytoplasm, interacts with and perturbs HK1- and VDAC1-containing complexes at the mitochondrial outer membrane, thereby impairing mitochondrial membrane potential, inducing mitochondrial leakage and promoting cell death. The phosphorylated form (mediated by ATM) plays a role in the DNA damage response and is involved in the ionizing radiation (IR)-induced S phase checkpoint control and in the recruitment of the MRN complex into the IR-induced foci (IRIF). Exhibits histone acetyltransferase (HAT) activity which specifically acetylates histones H2B and H4 in vitro. In concert with CUL3 and RBX1, promotes the degradation of KAT5 thereby attenuating its ability to acetylate and activate ATM. Can elicit oncogenic or tumor suppressor activities depending on the tissue or cell type.</p>
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Conjugate</b>	Non-conjugated
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
<b>Purification Method</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Antibody
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Research Area</b>	Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling
<b>Gene Names</b>	ATF2
<b>Accession NO.</b>	3D12



## Image



### Western Blot

Positive WB detected in: K562 whole cell lysate, 293T whole cell lysate

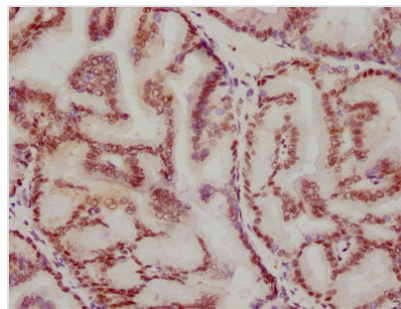
All lanes: ATF2 antibody at 1.2μg/ml

### Secondary

Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution

Predicted band size: 55, 36, 24, 49, 53, 14, 25, 16 KDa

Observed band size: 60 KDa



IHC image of CSB-RA002270A0HU diluted at 1:115.5 and staining in paraffin-embedded human prostate tissue performed on a Leica Bond<sup>TM</sup> system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a biotinylated secondary antibody and visualized using an HRP conjugated SP system.

## Description

The human ATF2 DNA gene is cloned into the vector and then transfected into the cell line for in vitro expression, finally getting the recombinant monoclonal antibody against ATF2 through purification from the tissue culture supernatant (TCS). This ATF2 antibody is matched isotype control by the rabbit IgG. It can react with human ATF2 protein. And it has undergone affinity-chromatography purification and been tested for use in ELISA, WB, and IHC applications.

ATF2 is a sequence-specific DNA-binding protein belonging to the bZIP family of proteins. Like c-Jun and c-Fos, ATF2 responds to stress-related stimuli and may thereby influence cell proliferation, inflammation, apoptosis, oncogenesis, neurological development and function, and skeletal remodeling.