

# ATF2(S322)Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)  
Catalog # AP22482a

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P15336</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit Ig
<b>Clone Names</b>	R04353NP

## Additional Information

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<b>Other Names</b>	Cyclic AMP-dependent transcription factor ATF-2, cAMP-dependent transcription factor ATF-2, Activating transcription factor 2, Cyclic AMP-responsive element-binding protein 2, CREB-2, cAMP-responsive element-binding protein 2, HB16, cAMP response element-binding protein CRE-BP1, ATF2, CREB2, CREBP1
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	This ATF2(S322) antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between amino acids from the human region of human ATF2(S322).
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~1:1000 E~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
<b>Format</b>	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
<b>Storage</b>	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Precautions</b>	ATF2(S322)Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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### Background

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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 (PubMed:[10821277](#)). 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.

## References

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Bailey J.,et al.J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab. 87:1717-1728(2002).

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Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.