

AATF Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP50944

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q9NY61
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	63133

Additional Information

Gene ID	26574
Other Names	Protein AATF, Apoptosis-antagonizing transcription factor, Rb-binding protein Che-1, AATF, CHE1, DED
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the N-term region of human AATF. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~ 1:1000
Format	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	AATF (HGNC:19235)
Synonyms	CHE1, DED
Function	Part of the small subunit (SSU) processome, first precursor of the small eukaryotic ribosomal subunit. During the assembly of the SSU processome in the nucleolus, many ribosome biogenesis factors, an RNA chaperone and ribosomal proteins associate with the nascent pre- rRNA and work in concert to generate RNA folding, modifications, rearrangements and cleavage as well as targeted degradation of pre- ribosomal RNA by the RNA exosome (PubMed: 34516797). May function as a general inhibitor of the histone deacetylase HDAC1. Binding to the pocket region of RB1 may displace HDAC1 from RB1/E2F complexes, leading to activation of E2F target genes and cell cycle progression. Conversely, displacement of HDAC1 from SP1 bound to the CDKN1A promoter leads to increased expression of this CDK inhibitor and blocks cell cycle progression. Also antagonizes PAWR mediated induction of aberrant amyloid peptide production in Alzheimer disease (presenile and

senile dementia), although the molecular basis for this phenomenon has not been described to date.

Cellular Location

Nucleus, nucleolus

Tissue Location

Ubiquitously expressed. Expressed at high levels in brain, heart, kidney, placenta and thymus

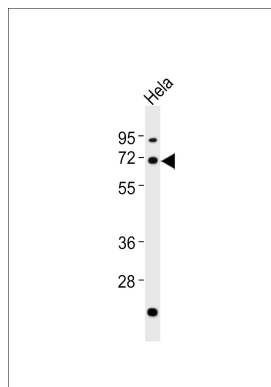
Background

May function as a general inhibitor of the histone deacetylase HDAC1. Binding to the pocket region of RB1 may displace HDAC1 from RB1/E2F complexes, leading to activation of E2F target genes and cell cycle progression. Conversely, displacement of HDAC1 from SP1 bound to the CDKN1A promoter leads to increased expression of this CDK inhibitor and blocks cell cycle progression. Also antagonizes PAWR mediated induction of aberrant amyloid peptide production in Alzheimer disease (presenile and senile dementia), although the molecular basis for this phenomenon has not been described to date.

References

Lindfors K.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 276:660-666(2000).
Fanciulli M.,et al.FASEB J. 14:904-912(2000).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Zody M.C.,et al.Nature 440:1045-1049(2006).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Images



Anti-AATF Antibody at 1:1000 dilution + HeLa whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 63 kDa
Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

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