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BATF2 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP51736

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q8N1L9
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	29398

Additional Information

Gene ID	116071
Other Names	Basic leucine zipper transcriptional factor ATF-like 2, B-ATF-2, Suppressor of AP-1 regulated by IFN, SARI, BATF2
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the C-term region of human BATF2. 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	BATF2
Function	AP-1 family transcription factor that controls the differentiation of lineage-specific cells in the immune system. Following infection, participates in the differentiation of CD8(+) thymic conventional dendritic cells in the immune system. Acts via the formation of a heterodimer with JUN family proteins that recognizes and binds DNA sequence 5'-TGA[CG]TCA-3' and regulates expression of target genes (By similarity). Selectively suppresses CCN1 transcription and hence blocks the downstream cell proliferation signals produced by CCN1 and inhibits CCN1-induced anchorage-independent growth and invasion in several cancer types, such as breast cancer, malignant glioma and metastatic melanoma. Possibly acts by interfering with AP-1 binding to CCN1 promoter.
Cellular Location	Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00978}.

Background

AP-1 family transcription factor that controls the differentiation of lineage-specific cells in the immune system. Following infection, participates in the differentiation of CD8(+) thymic conventional dendritic cells in the immune system. Acts via the formation of a heterodimer with JUN family proteins that recognizes and binds DNA sequence 5'-TGA[CG]TCA-3' and regulates expression of target genes (By similarity). Selectively suppresses CYR61/CCN1 transcription and hence blocks the downstream cell proliferation signals produced by CYR61 and inhibits CYR61-induced anchorage-independent growth and invasion in several cancer types, such as breast cancer, malignant glioma and metastatic melanoma. Possibly acts by interfering with AP-1 binding to CYR61 promoter.

References

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Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
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