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ATF-2 (phospho Thr71) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP66958

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, ICC, IP, E
Primary Accession	P15336
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	54537

Additional Information

Gene ID	1386
Other Names	ATF2; CREB2; CREBP1; 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 pro
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunoprecipitation: 2-5 ug/mg lysate. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200 ICC~~N/A IP~~N/A E~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

Protein Information

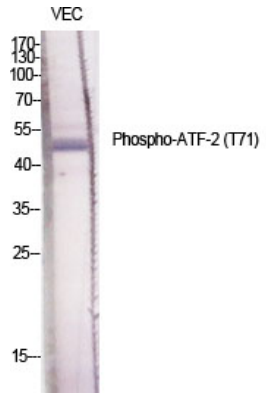
Name	ATF2
Synonyms	CREB2, CREBP1
Function	Transcriptional activator which regulates the transcription of various genes, including those involved in anti-apoptosis, cell growth, and DNA damage response (PubMed:11932306, PubMed:15105425, PubMed:15916964, PubMed:22304920, PubMed:2529117). Dependent on its 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') (PubMed:11932306, PubMed:2529117). 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 (PubMed:22304920). In liver, acts as a regulator of glucose metabolism downstream of OR5V1 signaling, which promotes ATF2 activation, leading to expression of carnitine palmitoyltransferase CPT1A (By

	similarity). 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 (PubMed:22304920). 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) (PubMed:15916964). In concert with CUL3 and RBX1, promotes the degradation of KAT5 thereby attenuating its ability to acetylate and activate ATM (PubMed:18397884). Can elicit oncogenic or tumor suppressor activities depending on the tissue or cell type (PubMed:18677098).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Cytoplasm Mitochondrion outer membrane Note=Shuttles between the cytoplasm and the nucleus and heterodimerization with JUN is essential for the nuclear localization (PubMed:22275354). Localization to the cytoplasm is observed under conditions of cellular stress and in disease states (PubMed:22304920) Localizes at the mitochondrial outer membrane in response to genotoxic stress (PubMed:22304920). Phosphorylation at Thr-52 is required for its nuclear localization and negatively regulates its mitochondrial localization (PubMed:22304920). Co-localizes with the MRN complex in the IR-induced foci (IRIF) (PubMed:15916964)
Tissue Location	Ubiquitously expressed, with more abundant expression in the brain.

Background

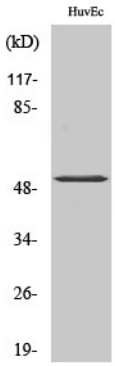
Transcriptional activator which regulates the transcription of various genes, including those involved in anti- apoptosis, cell growth, and DNA damage response. Dependent on its binding partner, binds to CRE (cAMP response element) consensus sequences (5'-TGACGTCA-3') or to AP-1 (activator protein 1) 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.

Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-ATF-2 (T71) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1：1000

Western Blot analysis of HuvEc cells using Phospho-ATF-2 (T71) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1：1000



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