10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

# ATF5 Antibody

Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP90878

## Product Information

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| **Application** | WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP, IHF |
| **Primary Accession** | Q9Y2D1 |
| **Reactivity** | Rat, Human, Mouse |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal |
| **Other Names** | Cyclic AMP-dependent transcription factor ATF-5; Activating transcription factor 5; Transcription factor ATFx; ATF5; ATFX; NAP1; NRIF3 associated protein; ODA 10; |
| **Isotype** | Rabbit IgG |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Calculated MW** | 30674 |

## Additional Information

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| **Dilution** | WB 1:1000~1:2000 IHC 1:100~1:500 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200 IP 1:50 |
| **Purification** | Affinity-chromatography |
| **Immunogen** | A synthesized peptide derived from human ATF5 |
| **Description** | ATF5 or Activating transcription factor 5, binds to cAMP inducible promoters and is involved in gene transcription. This protein binds the cAMP response element (CRE) (consensus: 5'-GTGACGT[AC][AG]-3'), a sequence present in many viral and cellular promoters. ATF5 plays a role in inhibition of nerve growth factor induced neuronal outgrowth and regulation of neurogenesis. |
| **Storage Condition and Buffer** | Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. |

## Protein Information

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| **Name** | ATF5 |
| **Synonyms** | ATFX |
| **Function** | Transcription factor that either stimulates or represses gene transcription through binding of different DNA regulatory elements such as cAMP response element (CRE) (consensus: 5'-GTGACGT[AC][AG]-3'), ATF5-specific response element (ARE) (consensus: 5'- C[CT]TCT[CT]CCTT[AT]-3') but also the amino acid response element (AARE), present in many viral and cellular promoters. Critically involved, often in a cell type-dependent manner, in cell survival, proliferation, and differentiation (PubMed:10373550, PubMed:15358120, PubMed:20654631, PubMed:21212266). Its transcriptional activity is enhanced by CCND3 and slightly inhibited by CDK4 (PubMed:15358120). Important regulator of the cerebral cortex formation, functions in cerebral |

cortical neuroprogenitor cells to maintain proliferation and to block differentiation into neurons. Must be down-regulated in order for such cells to exit the cycle and differentiate (By similarity). Participates in the pathways by which SHH promotes cerebellar granule neuron progenitor cells proliferation (By similarity). Critical for survival of mature olfactory sensory neurons (OSN), directs expression of OSN-specific genes (By similarity). May be involved in osteogenic differentiation (PubMed:22442021). Promotes cell proliferation and survival by inducing the expression of EGR1 sinergistically with ELK1. Once acetylated by EP300, binds to ARE sequences on target genes promoters, such as BCL2 and EGR1 (PubMed:21791614). Plays an anti-apoptotic role through the transcriptional regulation of BCL2, this function seems to be cell type-dependent (By similarity). Cooperates with NR1I3/CAR in the transcriptional activation of CYP2B6 in liver (PubMed:18332083). In hepatic cells, represses CRE-dependent transcription and inhibits proliferation by blocking at G2/M phase (PubMed:18701499, PubMed:22528486). May act as a negative regulator of IL1B transduction pathway in liver (PubMed:24379400). Upon IL1B stimulus, cooperates with NLK to activate the transactivation activity of C/EBP subfamily members (PubMed:25512613). Besides its function of transcription factor, acts as a cofactor of CEBPB to activate CEBPA and promote adipocyte differentiation (PubMed:24216764). Regulates centrosome dynamics in a cell-cycle- and centriole-age-dependent manner. Forms 9-foci symmetrical ring scaffold around the mother centriole to control centrosome function and the interaction between centrioles and pericentriolar material (PubMed:26213385).

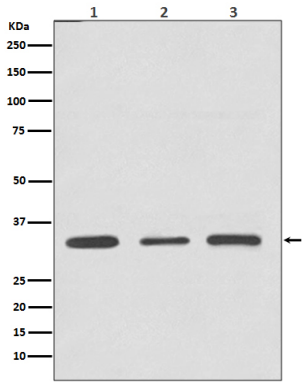
**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00978, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15358120, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22528486}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome Note=Actively transported to the centrosome and accumulated in the pericentriolar material (PCM) during G1 to M phase via a microtubule-dependent mechanism. During late telophase and cytokinesis, translocates from the centrosome to the midbody

**Tissue Location**

Widely expressed with higher expression levels in liver.

## Images




Western blot analysis of ATF5 expression in (1) Jurkat cell lysate; (2) 3T3 cell lysate; (2) C6 cell lysate.

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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human breast, using ATF5 Antibody.

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