

Rabbit Anti-phospho-ATF2 (Ser490/498) antibody

SL1648R

Product Name:	phospho-ATF2 (Ser490/498)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化活化复制因子2抗体
Alias:	ATF2 (phospho S490); p-ATF2 (phospho S490); ATF2 (phospho S490 + S498); p- ATF2 (phospho S490 + S498); CREB 2; HB 16;Activating Transcription Factor 2; ATF 2; Atf-2; ATF2 protein; cAMP Response Element Binding Protein 2; cAMP response element binding protein CRE BP1; cAMP-dependent transcription factor ATF-2; cAMP- responsive element-binding protein 2; CRE BP1; CRE-BP; CREB 2; CREB2; CREBP1; Cyclic AMP dependent transcription factor ATF 2; Cyclic AMP-responsive.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Rabbit, Guinea Pig,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100- 500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	45kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	lmg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human ATF2 around the phosphorylation site of Ser490/498:AL(p-S)QIVMAPS(p-S)QS
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed

Product Detail:	ATF2 is a member of the ATF/CREB family of basic region leucine zipper DNA binding proteins that regulates transcription by binding to a consensus cAMP response element (CRE) in the promoter of various viral and cellular genes. Many of these genes are important in cell growth and differentiation, and in stress and immune responses. ATF2 is a nuclear protein that binds DNA as a dimer and can form dimers with members of the ATF/CREB and Jun/Fos families. It is a stronger activator as a heterodimer with clurn than as a homodimer. Several isoforms of ATF2 arise by differential splicing. The stable native full length ATF2 is transcriptionally inactive as a result of an inhibitory direct intramolecular interaction of its carboxy terminal DNA binding domain with the amino terminal transactivation domain. Following dimerization ATF2 becomes a short lived protein that undergoes ubiquitination and proteolysis, seemingly in a protein phosphatase-dependent mechanism. Stimulation of the transcriptional activity of ATF2 occurs following cellular stress induced by several genotoxic agents, inflammatory eytokines, and UV irradiation. This activation requires phosphorylation of two threonine residues in ATF2 by both JNK/SAP kinase and p38 MAP kinase. ATF2 is abundantly expressed in brain. Subunit: Binds DNA as a dimer and can form a homodimer in the absence of DNA. Can form a heterodimer with JUN. Interacts with SMAD3 and SMAD4. Binds through its N- terminal region to UTF1 which acts as a coactivator of ATF2 transcriptional activity. Subcellular Location: Nucleus. Tissue Specificity: Abundant expression seen in the brain. Similarity: Belongs to the bZIP family. ATF subfamily. Contains 1 C2H2-type zinc finger. SWISS: P15336 Cene ID: 1386 Database links: <i>Entrez</i> Gene: 1306Human Entrez Gene: 130047997Mouse Entrez Gene: 11909Mouse
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Entrez Gene: 81647Rat
Omim: 123811Human
SwissProt: P15336Human
SwissProt: P16951Mouse
SwissProt: Q00969Rat
Unigene: 592510Human
Unigene: 209903Mouse
Unigene: 9825Rat
Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human,
therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
C N
 transcriptional regulatory factor (Transcriptin Regulators)





