Datasheet for ABIN5709095

ATF2 Protein (AA 1-505, full length) (His-SUMO Tag)

1 Image

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	ATF2
Protein Characteristics:	full length, AA 1-505
Origin:	Human
Source:	Escherichia coli (E. coli)
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This ATF2 protein is labelled with His-SUMO Tag.
Application:	SDS-PAGE (SDS)

Product Details

Sequence:	MKFKLHVNSA RQYKDLWNMS DDKPFLCTAP GCGQRFTNED HLAVHKHKHE MTLKFGPARN DSVIVADQTP TPTRFLKNCE EVGLFNELAS PFENEFKKAS EDDIKKMPLD LSPLATPIIR SKIEEPSVVE TTHQDSPLPH PESTTSDEKE VPLAQTAQPT SAIVRPASLQ VPNVLLTSSD SSVIIQQAVP SPTSSTVITQ APSSNRPIVP VPGPFPLLLH LPNGQTMPVA IPASITSSNV HVPAAVPLVR PVTMVPSVPG IPGPSSPQPV QSEAKMRLKA ALTQQHPPVT NGDTVKGHGS GLVRTQSEES RPQSLQQPAT STTETPASPA HTTPQTQSTS GRRRRAANED PDEKRRKFLE RNRAAASRCR QKRKVWVQSL EKKAEDLSSL NGQLQSEVTL LRNEVAQLKQ LLLAHKDCPV TAMQKKSGYH TADKDDSSED ISVPSSPHTE AIQHSSVSTS NGVSSTSKAE AVATSVLTQM ADQSTEPALS QIVMAPSSQS QPSGS
Purification:	SDS-PAGE
Purity:	> 90 %

Target Details

Target:	ATF2
Alternative Name:	ATF2 (ATF2 Products)
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 elent) 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 mbrane, thereby impairing mitochondrial mbrane 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.
Molecular Weight:	70.5 kDa
UniProt:	P15336
Pathways:	MAPK Signaling, RTK Signaling, Thyroid Hormone Synthesis, Activation of Innate immune Response, Chromatin Binding, Myometrial Relaxation and Contraction, Synaptic Membrane, Tube Formation, Toll-Like Receptors Cascades

Application Details

Application Notes:	Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

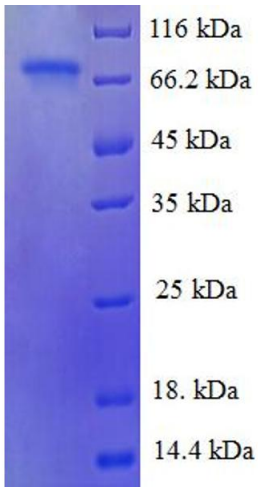
Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	0.1-2 mg/mL
Buffer:	20 mM Tris-HCl based buffer, pH 8.0
Storage:	-80 °C,4 °C,-20 °C

Handling

Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C, for extended storage, conserve at -20°C or -80°C. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.

Images



SDS-PAGE

Image 1.