

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human ATF6 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2358J
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human ATF6 Met1-Thr192 Accession # P18850
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide

*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

ATF6 is a constitutively expressed, endoplasmic reticulum (ER) membrane-anchored transcription factor. ATF6 is a key transcriptional activator of the unfolded protein response (UPR), which allows mammalian cells to maintain cellular homeostasis when they are subjected to environmental and physiological stresses that target the ER (reviewed in Shen, 2005 & Prywes, 2005). The C-terminus of ATF6 is located in the ER lumen and its N-terminal DNA binding domain faces the cytosol. ATF6 plays a key role in the ER stress response by transmitting the ER stress signal across the ER membrane into the nucleus. The induction of new gene expression by ATF6 is an important aspect of the ER stress response. In response to certain stress conditions, ATF6 translocates from the ER to the Golgi. The 90 kDa full-length ATF6 is processed within the Golgi to its active 50 kDa form through sequential cleavage by site-1 and site-2 proteases (S1P and S2P). Proteolytic activation of ATF6 in the ER stress response is a mechanism to regulate membrane-bound factors, and is referred to as regulated intramembrane proteolysis. The N-terminal active ATF6 translocates to the nucleus where it binds to ER stress-response elements in ER stress-response genes (ERSRGs). ATF6 is a potent transcriptional activator of ERSRGs. The fully glycosylated form of ATF6, a 670 amino acid protein, exhibits an electrophoretic mobility of ~90 kDa in denaturing SDS-gels, in part because of the glycosylated modifications. ATF6 has 3 consensus sites for N-linked glycosylation and exists constitutively as a glycosylated protein. Differentially glycosylated ATF6 forms may result from mutations or experimental treatment.

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