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Anti-ATF4 Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO10068

Specification

Anti-ATF4 Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P18848
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Cyclic AMP-dependent transcription factor ATF-4(ATF4) detection. Tested with WB in Human.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-ATF4 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 468

Other Names
Cyclic AMP-dependent transcription factor ATF-4, cAMP-dependent transcription factor ATF-4, Activating transcription factor 4, Cyclic AMP-responsive element-binding protein 2, CREB-2, cAMP-responsive element-binding protein 2, DNA-binding protein TAXREB67, Tax-responsive enhancer element-binding protein 67, TaxREB67, ATF4, CREB2, TXREB

Calculated MW
38590 MW KDa

Application Details
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human

Subcellular Localization
Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Colocalizes with GABBR1 in hippocampal neuron dendritic membranes (By similarity). Co- localizes with NEK6 in the centrosome. .

Protein Name
Cyclic AMP-dependent transcription factor ATF-4

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human ATF4 (71-100aa SNNSKEDAFSGTDWMLEKMDLKEFDLDALL), different from the related mouse and rat sequences by five amino acids.

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage	**At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

Anti-ATF4 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name ATF4 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:2516827, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:786}

Function
Transcription factor that binds the cAMP response element (CRE) (consensus: 5'-GTGACGT[AC][AG]-3') and displays two biological functions, as regulator of metabolic and redox processes under normal cellular conditions, and as master transcription factor during integrated stress response (ISR) (PubMed:17684156, PubMed:16682973, PubMed:31444471, PubMed:32132707). Binds to asymmetric CRE's as a heterodimer and to palindromic CRE's as a homodimer (By similarity). Core effector of the ISR, which is required for adaptation to various stress such as endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress, amino acid starvation, mitochondrial stress or oxidative stress (PubMed:32132707). During ISR, ATF4 translation is induced via an alternative ribosome translation re-initiation mechanism in response to EIF2S1/eIF-2-alpha phosphorylation, and stress-induced ATF4 acts as a master transcription factor of stress-responsive genes in order to promote cell recovery (PubMed:32132706, PubMed:32132707). Promotes the transcription of genes linked to amino acid sufficiency and resistance to oxidative stress to protect cells against metabolic consequences of ER oxidation (By similarity). Activates the transcription of NLRP1, possibly in concert with other factors in response to ER stress (PubMed:26086088). Activates the transcription of asparagine synthetase (ASNS) in response to amino acid deprivation or ER stress (PubMed:11960987). However, when associated with DDIT3/CHOP, the transcriptional activation of the ASNS gene is inhibited in response to amino acid deprivation (PubMed:18940792). Together with DDIT3/CHOP, mediates programmed cell death by promoting the expression of genes involved in cellular amino acid metabolic processes, mRNA translation and the terminal unfolded protein response (terminal UPR), a cellular response that elicits programmed cell death when ER stress is prolonged and unresolved (By similarity). Together with DDIT3/CHOP, activates the transcription of the IRS-regulator TRIB3 and promotes ER stress-induced neuronal cell death by regulating the expression of BBC3/PUMA in response to ER stress (PubMed:15775988). May cooperate with the UPR transcriptional regulator QRICH1 to regulate ER protein homeostasis which is critical for cell viability in response to ER stress (PubMed:33384352). In the absence of stress, ATF4 translation is at low levels and it is required for normal metabolic processes such as embryonic lens formation, fetal liver hematopoiesis, bone development and synaptic plasticity (By similarity). Acts as a regulator of osteoblast differentiation in response to phosphorylation by RPS6KA3/RSK2: phosphorylation in osteoblasts enhances transactivation

activity and promotes expression of osteoblast-specific genes and post-transcriptionally regulates the synthesis of Type I collagen, the main constituent of the bone matrix (PubMed:15109498). Cooperates with FOXO1 in osteoblasts to regulate glucose homeostasis through suppression of beta-cell production and decrease in insulin production (By similarity). Activates transcription of SIRT4 (By similarity). Regulates the circadian expression of the core clock component PER2 and the serotonin transporter SLC6A4 (By similarity). Binds in a circadian time-dependent manner to the cAMP response elements (CRE) in the SLC6A4 and PER2 promoters and periodically activates the transcription of these genes (By similarity). Mainly acts as a transcriptional activator in cellular stress adaptation, but it can also act as a transcriptional repressor: acts as a regulator of synaptic plasticity by repressing transcription, thereby inhibiting induction and maintenance of long-term memory (By similarity). Regulates synaptic functions via interaction with DISC1 in neurons, which inhibits ATF4 transcription factor activity by disrupting ATF4 dimerization and DNA-binding (PubMed:31444471).

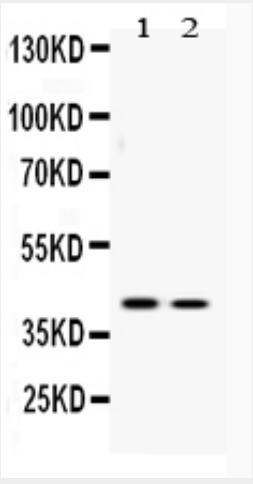
Cellular Location
Nucleus. Nucleus speckle. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9ES19}. Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9ES19}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome Note=Colocalizes with GABBR1 in hippocampal neuron dendritic membranes (By similarity). Colocalizes with NEK6 at the centrosome (PubMed:20873783). Recruited to nuclear speckles following interaction with EP300/p300 (PubMed:16219772). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9ES19, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16219772, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20873783}

Anti-ATF4 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-ATF4 Picoband Antibody - Images



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Western blot analysis of ATF4 expression in U2OS whole cell lysates (lane 1) and SW620 whole cell lysates (lane 2). ATF4 at 39KD was detected using rabbit anti-ATF4 Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO10068) at 0.5 Î¼g/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method .

Anti-ATF4 Picoband Antibody - Background

ATF4, Activating Transcription Factor 4, is also known as CREB2. ATF4 belongs to the large ATF/CREB family of transcription factors which bind DNA via their basic region and dimerize via their leucine zipper domain to form a variety of homo- and heterodimers to regulate gene transcription. It is identified that members of this family share significant sequence similarity within a leucine zipper DNA-binding motif and an adjacent basic region. The ATF4 gene is mapped to chromosome 22. Unlike CREB, which activates transcription from CRE-containing promoters, CREB2 functions as a specific repressor of CRE-dependent transcription. The transcriptional repressor activity resides within the C-terminal leucine zipper and basic domain region of the CREB2 protein.