

bs-23094R**[Primary Antibody]****Bioss**
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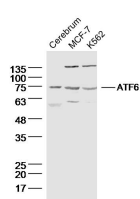
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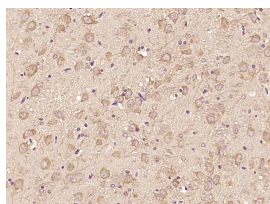
400-901-9800

ATF6 Rabbit pAb**— DATASHEET —**

Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: WB (1:500-2000)
Clonality: Polyclonal		IHC-P (1:100-500)
GeneID: 22926	SWISS: P18850	IHC-F (1:100-500)
Target: ATF6		IF (1:100-500)
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ATF6: 431-530/670.		Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat (predicted: Rabbit, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Dog, Horse)
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		
Concentration: 1mg/ml		Predicted MW.: 75 kDa
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		Subcellular Location: Nucleus
Background: ATF6 is a transcription factor that acts during endoplasmic reticulum stress by activating unfolded protein response target genes. It binds DNA on the 5'-CCAC[GA]-3' half of the ER stress response element (ERSE) (5'-CCAAT-N(9)-CCAC[GA]-3') and of ERSE II (5'-ATTGG-N-CCACG-3'). Binding to ERSE requires binding of NF-Y to ERSE. ATF6 could also be involved in activation of transcription by the serum response factor. ATF6 exists as a homodimer and heterodimer with ATF6 beta. The dimer interacts with the nuclear transcription factor Y (NF-Y) trimer through direct binding to NF-Y subunit C (NF-YC). It also interacts with the transcription factors GTF2I, YY1 and SRF. Under ER stress the cleaved N-terminal cytoplasmic domain translocates into the nucleus. The basic domain of ATF6 functions as a nuclear localization signal and the basic leucine zipper domain is sufficient for association with the NF-Y trimer and binding to ERSE. During the unfolded protein response an approximately 50 kDa fragment containing the cytoplasmic transcription factor domain is released by proteolysis. The cleavage seems to be performed sequentially by site 1 and site 2 proteases. ATF6 is N glycosylated, phosphorylated in vitro by MAPK14/P38MAPK and belongs to the bZIP family.		

— VALIDATION IMAGES —

Sample: Cerebrum (rat) Lysate at 40 ug
MCF-7(human)cell Lysate at 40 ug
K562(human)cell Lysate at 40 ug
Primary: Anti-ATF6 (bs-23094R) at 1/300 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 75kD
Observed band size: 75 kD



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (ATF6) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-23094R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=6.7]** Yunxiang Wang. et al. Corilagin Alleviated Intestinal Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury by Modulating Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress via Bonding with Bip. PHYTOMEDICINE. 2024 Sep;;156011 CoIP,WB ;Mouse. 39265205
- **[IF=4.546]** Junxiong Wang. et al. Protective Effects of Taraxasterol against Deoxynivalenol-Induced Damage to Bovine Mammary Epithelial Cells. Toxins. 2022 Mar;14(3):211 WB ;Bovine. 35324708
- **[IF=2.776]** Su M et al.Hepatoprotective benefits of vitamin C against perfluorooctane sulfonate-induced liver damage in mice through suppressing inflammatory reaction and ER stress. (2019) Environ Toxicol Pharmacol.65:60-65. WB ;Mouse. 30551094