

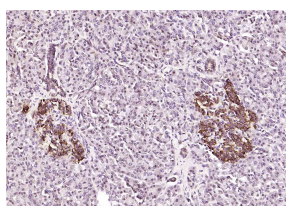
bs-3033R**[Primary Antibody]****phospho-ATF2 (Thr69/71) Rabbit pAb****Bioss**
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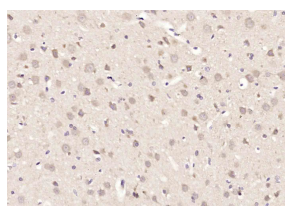
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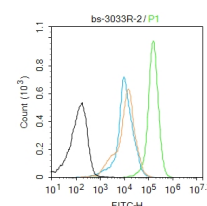
400-901-9800

— DATASHEET —**Host:** Rabbit**Isotype:** IgG**Clonality:** Polyclonal**GeneID:** 1386**SWISS:** P15336**Target:** ATF2 (Thr69/71)**Immunogen:** KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human ATF2 around the phosphorylation site of Thr69/71: DQ(p-T)P(p-T)PT.**Purification:** affinity purified by Protein A**Concentration:** 1mg/ml**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.**Background:** 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 cJun 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 cytokines, 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.**Applications:** IHC-P (1:100-500)**IHC-F** (1:100-500)**IF** (1:50-200)**Flow-Cyt** (2ug/Test)**Reactivity:** Mouse, Rat
(predicted: Human, Rabbit, Cow, Horse)**Predicted MW.:** 45 kDa**Subcellular Location:** Nucleus**— VALIDATION IMAGES —**

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human pancreas); 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; Incubation with (phospho-ATF2 (Thr69/71)) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-3033R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



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 (phospho-ATF2 (Thr69)) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-3033R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Blank control: Mouse spleen. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-THYMIS antibody (bs-3033R) Dilution: 2µg/10⁶ cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG. Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF488 Dilution: 1µg/test. Protocol The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature) and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20°C. The cells were then incubated in 5% BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=3.8]** Sun Jia. et al. ANKRD49 promotes the metastasis of NSCLC via activating JNK-ATF2/c-Jun-MMP-2/9 axis. BMC CANCER. 2023 Dec;23(1):1-18 WB ;Human. 37964204