## [ Primary Antibody ]

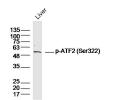
## phospho-ATF2 (Ser322) Rabbit pAb



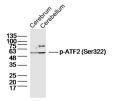
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- DATASHEET			400-901-9800	
Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications:	<b>WB</b> (1:500-2000)	
Clonality: Polyclonal			<b>IHC-P</b> (1:100-500) <b>IHC-F</b> (1:100-500)	
GenelD: 100047997	SWISS: P16951		<b>IF</b> (1:100-500)	
Target: phospho-ATF2 (Ser322)		Reactivity:	Mouro Pat	
<b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from mouse ATF2 around the phosphorylation site of Ser322: NT(p-S)GR.			(predicted: Human Cow, Horse)	
Purification: affinity purified by	Protein A			
Concentration: 1mg/ml		Predicted MW.: 55 kDa		
<b>Storage:</b> 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	
<b>Background:</b> 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.				

## - VALIDATION IMAGES



Sample:Liver (Mouse)Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-p-ATF2 (Ser322)(bs-5169R)at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-RabbitIgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 55kD Observed band size: 55kD



Sample: Cerebrum (Mouse)Lysate at 40 ug Cerebellum (Mouse)Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-p-ATF2 (Ser322)(bs-5169R)at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-RabbitIgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 55kD Observed band size: 55kD



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 (Ser322)) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-5169R) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.

nan, Rabbit,