

Recombinant Human ATF2 Protein (His & GST Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH031071

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

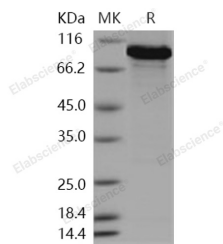
Description

Synonyms	CRE-BP1;CREB-2;CREB2;HB16;TREB7
Species	Human
Expression Host	Baculovirus-Insect Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Ser 505
Accession	P15336-1
Calculated Molecular Weight	82.4 kDa
Observed molecular weight	85 kDa
Tag	N-His-GST
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 8.0, 10% glycerol Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Activating transcription factor 2, also known as ATF2, is a member of the leucine zipper family of DNA-binding proteins that binds to the cAMP response element. Its activity is enhanced after phosphorylation by stress-activated protein kinases

For Research Use Only

such as c-Jun N-terminal kinase and p38. ATF2 has been found to be a target of the JNK signal transduction pathway and mediate adenovirus E1A-inducible transcriptional activation. ATF2 is also been reported playing roles in TGF- β signaling pathway. It has been shown that the transcription factor ATF2 is bound by a hetero-oligomer of Smad3 and Smad4 upon TGF- β stimulation. Studies indicate that ATF-2 plays a central role in TGF- β signaling by acting as a common nuclear target of both Smad and TAK1 pathways.