

## ATF6 Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-70158

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

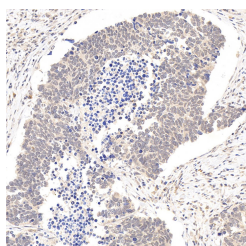
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated Synthetic peptide corresponding to Mouse ATF6
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4

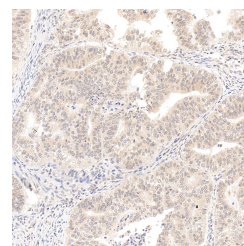
### Applications Recommended Dilution

**IHC** 1:200-1:1000

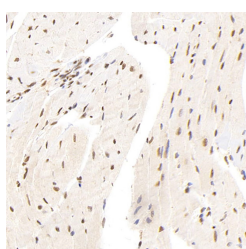
### Data



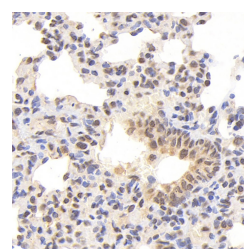
Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer using ATF6 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human Endometrial cancer using ATF6 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse heart using ATF6 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded rat lung using ATF6 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400.

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### Background

This gene encodes a transcription factor that activates target genes for the unfolded protein response (UPR) during

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endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress. Although it is a transcription factor, this protein is unusual in that it is synthesized as a transmembrane protein that is embedded in the ER. It functions as an ER stress sensor/transducer, and following ER stress-induced proteolysis, it functions as a nuclear transcription factor via a cis-acting ER stress response element (ERSE) that is present in the promoters of genes encoding ER chaperones. This protein has been identified as a survival factor for quiescent but not proliferative squamous carcinoma cells. There have been conflicting reports about the association of polymorphisms in this gene with diabetes in different populations, but another polymorphism has been associated with increased plasma cholesterol levels. This gene is also thought to be a potential therapeutic target for cystic fibrosis.