

ATF6 Antibody (Center)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP8681c**Specification**

ATF6 Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	FC, IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	P18850
Other Accession	G3V909 , F6VAN0
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	350-377

ATF6 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 22926**Other Names**

Cyclic AMP-dependent transcription factor ATF-6 alpha, cAMP-dependent transcription factor ATF-6 alpha, Activating transcription factor 6 alpha, ATF6-alpha, Processed cyclic AMP-dependent transcription factor ATF-6 alpha, ATF6

Target/Specificity

This ATF6 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 350-377 amino acids of human ATF6.

Dilution

FC~~1:10~50

IHC-P~~1:10~50

WB~~1:16000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

ATF6 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ATF6 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name ATF6

Function [Cyclic AMP-dependent transcription factor ATF-6 alpha]: Precursor of the transcription factor form (Processed cyclic AMP- dependent transcription factor ATF-6 alpha), which is embedded in the endoplasmic reticulum membrane (PubMed:[10564271](#), PubMed:[11158310](#), PubMed:[11779464](#)). Endoplasmic reticulum stress promotes processing of this form, releasing the transcription factor form that translocates into the nucleus, where it activates transcription of genes involved in the unfolded protein response (UPR) (PubMed:[10564271](#), PubMed:[11158310](#), PubMed:[11779464](#)).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Note=Translocates from the endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi, where it is processed.

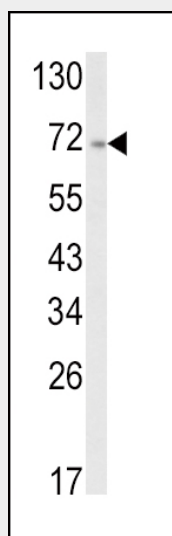
Tissue Location

Ubiquitous..

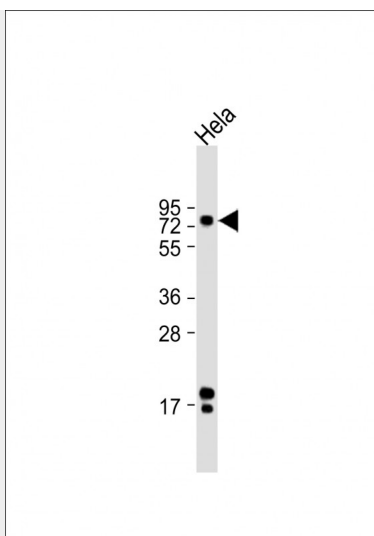
ATF6 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

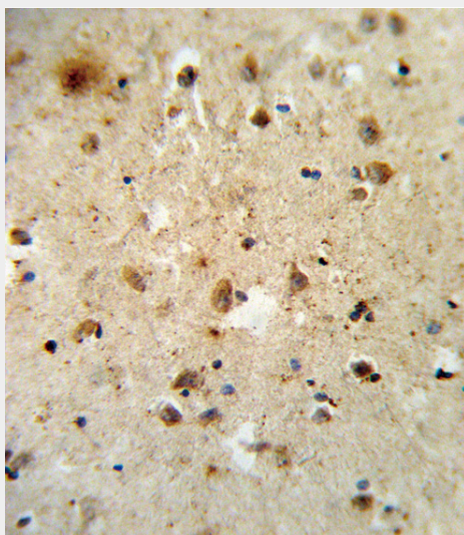
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

ATF6 Antibody (Center) - Images

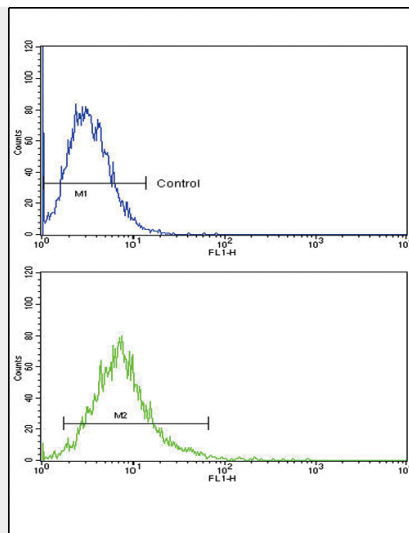
Western blot analysis of ATF6 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP8681c) in A2058 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). ATF6 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Anti-ATF6 Antibody (Center) at 1:16000 dilution + HeLa whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 75 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human brain tissue reacted with ATF6 Antibody (Center), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



ATF6 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP8681c) flow cytometric analysis of k562 cells (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

ATF6 Antibody (Center) - Background

ATF6 is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress-regulated transmembrane transcription factor that activates the transcription of ER molecules.

ATF6 Antibody (Center) - References

Zhu, C., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 17 (9), 4957-4966 (1997)
Haze, K., et al., Mol. Biol. Cell 10 (11), 3787-3799 (1999)

ATF6 Antibody (Center) - Citations

- [The orphan nuclear receptor NR4A1 \(Nur77\) regulates oxidative and endoplasmic reticulum stress in pancreatic cancer cells.](#)