

**ATF1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP4862b****Specification**

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**ATF1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [P18846](#)

**ATF1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 466

**Other Names**

Cyclic AMP-dependent transcription factor ATF-1, cAMP-dependent transcription factor ATF-1, Activating transcription factor 1, Protein TREB36, ATF1

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**ATF1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** ATF1

**Function**

This protein binds the cAMP response element (CRE) (consensus: 5'-GTGACGT[AC][AG]-3'), a sequence present in many viral and cellular promoters. Binds to the Tax-responsive element (TRE) of HTLV-I. Mediates PKA-induced stimulation of CRE-reporter genes. Represses the expression of FTH1 and other antioxidant detoxification genes. Triggers cell proliferation and transformation.

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus.

**ATF1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**ATF1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

**ATF1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

ATF1 binds the cAMP response element (CRE) (consensus: 5'-GTGACGT[AC][AG]-3'), a sequence present in many viral and cellular promoters. ATF1 binds to the Tax-responsive element (TRE) of HTLV-I. ATF1 mediates PKA-induced stimulation of CRE-reporter genes.

**ATF1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Wang, W.L., et al. Mod. Pathol. 22(9):1201-1209(2009)Vega, A., et al. Gynecol. Oncol. 112(1):210-214(2009)Zheng, D., et al. Cancer Res. 68(18):7650-7660(2008)