Recombinant Human ATF2 Protein (His &GST Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031071

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

| Description | |
|----------------|--|
| Species | Human |
| Source | Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Human ATF2 protein Met 1-Ser 505, with an N- |
| | terminal His & GST |
| Calculated MW | 82.4 kDa |
| Observed MW | 85 kDa |
| Accession | P15336-1 |
| Bio-activity | 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 $< -20^{\circ}$ 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% Tween 80 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 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.

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