Revision 1

#40749 Store at -20C

Phospho-ATF-2 (Thr69/71)/ATF-7 (Thr51/53) Antibody

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
WB, IHC-P	H M R Mk	Endogenous	65-75	Rabbit	#P17544, #P15336	11016, 1386

Product Usage Information

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)	1:100

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Specificity / Sensitivity

Phospho-ATF-2 (Thr69/71)/ATF-7 (Thr51/53) Antibody detects endogenous levels of ATF-2 only when dually phosphorylated at both Thr69 and Thr71, and ATF-7 only when dually phosphorylated at both Thr51 and Thr53. It does not recognize ATF-2 singly phosphorylated at either Thr69 or Thr71, and it does not recognize ATF-7 singly phosphorylated at either Thr51 or Thr53.

Source / Purification

Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Thr69 and Thr71 of human ATF-2. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Background

The transcription factor ATF-2 (also called CRE-BP1) binds to both AP-1 and CRE DNA response elements and is a member of the ATF/CREB family of leucine zipper proteins (1). ATF-2 interacts with a variety of viral oncoproteins and cellular tumor suppressors and is a target of the SAPK/JNK and p38 MAP kinase signaling pathways (2-4). Various forms of cellular stress, including genotoxic agents, inflammatory cytokines, and UV irradiation, stimulate the transcriptional activity of ATF-2. Cellular stress activates ATF-2 by phosphorylation of Thr69 and Thr71 (2-4). Both SAPK and p38 MAPK have been shown to phosphorylate ATF-2 at these sites *in vitro* and in cells transfected with ATF-2. Mutations of these sites result in the loss of stress-induced transcription by ATF-2 (2-4). In addition, mutations at these sites reduce the ability of E1A and Rb to stimulate gene expression via ATF-2 (2).

ATF-7 is another member of the ATF/CREB family of leucine zipper proteins (5). Similarly, Thr51 and Thr53 (corresponding to Thr69 and Thr71 of ATF-2, respectively) can be phosphorylated under different conditions (6,7).

Background References

1. Abdel-Hafiz, H.A. et al. (1992) *Mol Endocrinol* 6, 2079-89.
2. Gupta, S. et al. (1995) *Science* 267, 389-93.
3. van Dam, H. et al. (1995) *EMBO J* 14, 1798-811.
4. Livingstone, C. et al. (1995) *EMBO J* 14, 1785-97.
5. Peters, C.S. et al. (2001) *J Biol Chem* 276, 13718-26.
6. Camuzeaux, B. et al. (2008) *J Mol Biol* 384, 980-91.
7. Maekawa, T. et al. (2010) *EMBO J* 29, 196-208.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

WB: Western Blotting **IHC-P:** Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Mi:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm:** D. melanogaster **X:** Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Sc:** S. cerevisiae **Ce:** C. elegans **Hr:** horse **GP:** Guinea Pig **Rab:** rabbit **All:** all species expected

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