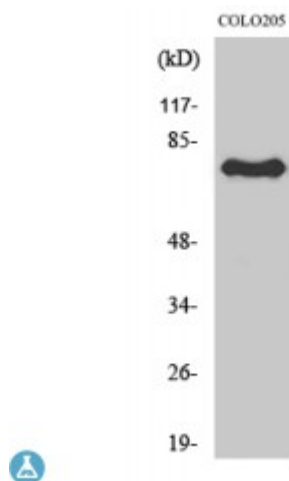


Anti-ATF- beta antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to ATF-6beta.
Model	STJ91754
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ATF-6beta
Immunogen Region	370-450 aa, Internal
Gene ID	1388
Gene Symbol	ATF6B
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	ATF-6beta Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ATF-6beta protein.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Cyclic AMP-dependent transcription factor ATF-6 beta cAMP-dependent transcription factor ATF-6 beta Activating transcription factor 6 beta ATF6-beta Protein G13 cAMP response element-binding protein-related protein Creb

Molecular Weight	76 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:23490MIM:600984
Alternative Names	Cyclic AMP-dependent transcription factor ATF-6 beta cAMP-dependent transcription factor ATF-6 beta Activating transcription factor 6 beta ATF6-beta Protein G13 cAMP response element-binding protein-related protein Creb
Function	Transcriptional factor that acts in the unfolded protein response (UPR) pathway by activating UPR target genes induced during ER stress. Binds DNA on the 5'-CCAC[GA]-3' half of the ER stress response element (ERSE) (5'-CCAATN(9)CCAC[GA]-3') when NF-Y is bound to ERSE.
Sequence and Domain Family	The basic domain functions as a nuclear localization signal.; The basic leucine-zipper domain is sufficient for association with the NF-Y trimer and binding to ERSE.
Cellular Localization	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Single-pass type II membrane protein.. Processed cyclic AMP-dependent transcription factor ATF-6 beta: Nucleus. Under ER stress the cleaved N-terminal cytoplasmic domain translocates into the nucleus.
Post-translational Modifications	N-glycosylated.; During unfolded protein response, a fragment of approximately 60 kDa containing the cytoplasmic transcription factor domain is released by proteolysis. The cleavage is probably performed sequentially by site-1 and site-2 proteases.