

APB393Mu01 100µg Active Activating Transcription Factor 6 (ATF6) Organism Species: Mus musculus (Mouse) Instruction manual

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

13th Edition (Revised in Aug, 2023)

[PROPERTIES]

Source: Prokaryotic expression.

Host: E. coli

Residues: Met1~Cys308 Tags: N-terminal His-tag

Purity: >90%

Endotoxin Level: <1.0EU per 1µg (determined by the LAL method).

Buffer Formulation: PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.01% Sarcosyl, 5%Trehalose.

Original Concentration: 200µg/mL

Applications: Activity Assays.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

Predicted isoelectric point: 5.6

Predicted Molecular Mass: 36.7kDa

Accurate Molecular Mass: 45kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

Phenomenon explanation:

The possible reasons that the actual band size differs from the predicted are as follows:

- 1. Splice variants: Alternative splicing may create different sized proteins from the same gene.
- 2. Relative charge: The composition of amino acids may affects the charge of the protein.
- 3. Post-translational modification: Phosphorylation, glycosylation, methylation etc.
- 4. Post-translation cleavage: Many proteins are synthesized as pro-proteins, and then cleaved to give the active form.
- 5. Polymerization of the target protein: Dimerization, multimerization etc.



[USAGE]

Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.4) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[SEQUENCE]

MESPFSPVLPHGPDEDWESTLFAELGYFTDTDDVHFDAAHEAYENNFDHLNFDLDLMPWESD LWSPGSHFCSDMKAEPQPLSPASSSCSISSPRSTDSCSSTQHVPEELDLLSSSQSPLSLYGDSCNSP SSVEPLKEEKPVTGPGNKTEHGLTPKKKIQMSSKPSVQPKPLLLPAAPKTQTNASVPAKAIIIQTLP ALMPLAKQQSIISIQPAPTKGQTVLLSQPTVVQLQSPAVLSSAQPVLAVTGGAAQLPNHVVNVL PAPVVSSPVNGKLSVTKPVLQSATRSMGSDIAVLRRQQRMIKNRESAC

[ACTIVITY]

Activating Transcription Factor 6 (ATF6) is a key protein in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress response. It is a transmembrane protein located in the ER membrane. Under normal conditions, ATF6 is bound to Heat Shock 70kDa Protein 5 (HSPA5), also known as GRP78, and remains inactive. When ER stress occurs due to the accumulation of unfolded or misfolded proteins in the ER lumen, HSPA5 preferentially binds to these abnormal proteins, releasing ATF6. The released ATF6 then translocates to the Golgi apparatus, where it is cleaved by proteases. The cleaved ATF6 fragment enters the nucleus and activates the transcription of genes involved in the unfolded protein response, helping the cell to restore ER homeostasis. Thus a functional ELISA assay was conducted to detect the

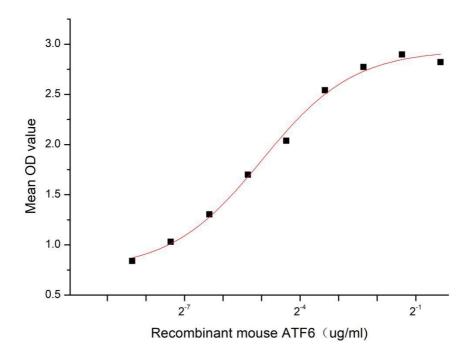


Figure 1. The binding activity of recombinant mouse ATF6 and mouse HSPA5

[IDENTIFICATION]

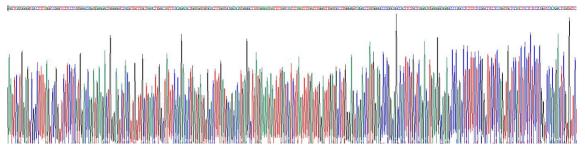


Figure 2. Gene Sequencing (extract)

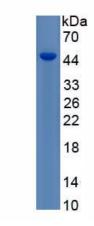


Figure 3. SDS-PAGE

Sample: Active recombinant ATF6, Mouse

[IMPORTANT NOTE]

The kit is designed for research use only, we will not be responsible for any issue if the kit was used in clinical diagnostic or any other procedures.