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Anti-Che-1 (AATF) (Ser477) Antibody

Our Anti-Che-1 (AATF) (Ser477) rabbit polyclonal phosphospecific primary antibody from PhosphoSoluti
Catalog # AN1336

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q9NY61
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	63133

Additional Information

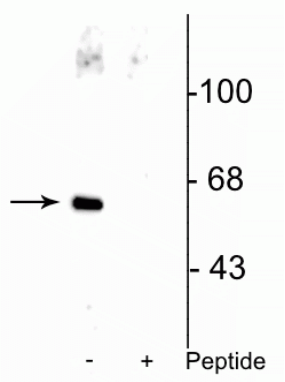
Gene ID	26574
Other Names	AATF antibody, AATF_HUMAN antibody, Apoptosis antagonizing transcription factor antibody, Apoptosis-antagonizing transcription factor antibody, BFR2 antibody, CHE 1 antibody, CHE1 antibody, DED antibody, Protein AATF antibody, Rb binding protein Che 1 antibody, Rb-binding protein Che-1 antibody
Target/Specificity	Che-1, also known as AATF (apoptosis-antagonizing transcription factor), is a RNA polymerase II-binding protein involved in regulating the transcription factor E2F and promoting cell cycle progression (Burgdorf et al., 2004). It has been suggested that Che-1 may act as a neuroprotective factor against Abeta-induced apoptosis by suppressing the production of reactive oxidative species (Xie et al., 2004). The checkpoint kinase Chk2 has been shown to phosphorylate Che-1 at Ser-477 contributing to the maintenance of the G2/M checkpoint induced by DNA damage (Bruno et al., 2006).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-Che-1 (AATF) (Ser477) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

Che-1, also known as AATF (apoptosis-antagonizing transcription factor), is a RNA polymerase II-binding protein involved in regulating the transcription factor E2F and promoting cell cycle progression (Burgdorf et

al., 2004). It has been suggested that Che-1 may act as a neuroprotective factor against Abeta-induced apoptosis by suppressing the production of reactive oxidative species (Xie et al., 2004). The checkpoint kinase Chk2 has been shown to phosphorylate Che-1 at Ser-477 contributing to the maintenance of the G2/M checkpoint induced by DNA damage (Bruno et al., 2006).

Images



Western blot of HeLa cell lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~66 kDa Che-1 protein phosphorylated at Ser477 in the first lane (-). Phosphospecificity is shown in the second lane (+) where immunolabeling is blocked by preadsorption of the phosphopeptide used as the antigen, but not by the corresponding non-phosphopeptide (not shown).