

## Anti-ATF6 $\alpha$ antibody, mouse monoclonal (37-1)

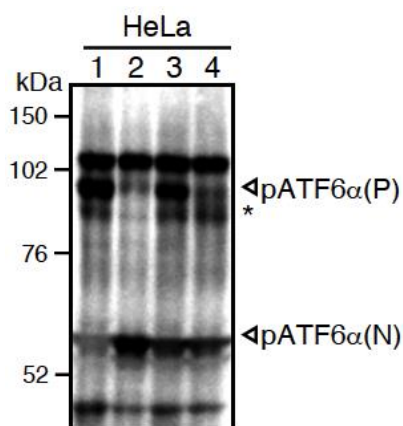
<b>Product code</b>	73-505
<b>Size</b>	100 $\mu$ g
<b>Storage</b>	-20°C
<b>Concentration</b>	1.0 mg/ml
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS <sup>-</sup> with 50% glycerol
<b>Purity</b>	Purified IgG fraction with protein A from hybridoma cell culture medium.
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant ATF6 $\alpha$ (amino-terminal fragment of ATF6 $\alpha$ fused to GST)
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG1 $\kappa$
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human and mouse ATF6 $\alpha$ . However, clone 1-7 antibody (#73-500) is recommended for human cells.
<b>Special notes</b>	N/A
<b>Application</b>	1. Western blotting 2. Immunoprecipitation (IP) (less efficient than clone1-7) This antibody does not work for immunofluorescence analyses.
<b>Background</b>	<b>ATF6 (activating transcription factor 6)</b> is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) membrane-bound transcription factor activated in response to ER stress. When unfolded proteins accumulate in the ER, ATF6 $\alpha$ is cleaved by regulated intramembrane proteolysis. The resulting amino-terminal fragment translocates to the nucleus and activates transcription by binding to ER stress-response elements present in the promoter regions of ER stress-inducible genes including those encoding ER chaperones and components of ER-associated degradation. The mammalian ATF6 family consists of two closely related homologs, ATF6 $\alpha$ and ATF6 $\beta$ . ATF6 $\alpha$ but not ATF6 $\beta$ plays a pivotal role in transcriptional control.  The monoclonal antibody was characterized in the laboratory of Professor Kazutoshi Mori of Kyoto University. The antibody was produced from hybridoma cultured in serum-free medium and purified under mild conditions by propriety chromatography processes.
<b>Data Link</b>	UniProtKB <a href="#">P18850</a> (ATF6A_HUMAN)
Please note: All products are FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES. NOT FOR MILITARY USE.	

**Data Images:** 73-505 Anti-ATF6  $\alpha$  antibody, mouse monoclonal (37-1)

**Protocol for ATF6 $\alpha$  analysis using anti-human ATF6 $\alpha$  monoclonal antibody (37-1)**

Both endogenous precursor ATF6 $\alpha$ , pATF6 $\alpha$ (P), and its cleaved product, pATF6 $\alpha$ (N), can be detected in human cells such as HeLa cells by western blot analysis using anti-human ATF6 $\alpha$  monoclonal antibody clone 37-1 (Fig. 1), according to the procedures described below.

As clone 37-1 cross reacts with mouse ATF6 $\alpha$ , both endogenous precursor ATF6 $\alpha$ , pATF6 $\alpha$ (P), and its cleaved product, pATF6 $\alpha$ (N), can be detected in mouse cells such as NIH3T3 cells by western blot analysis (Fig. 2), according to the procedures described below.

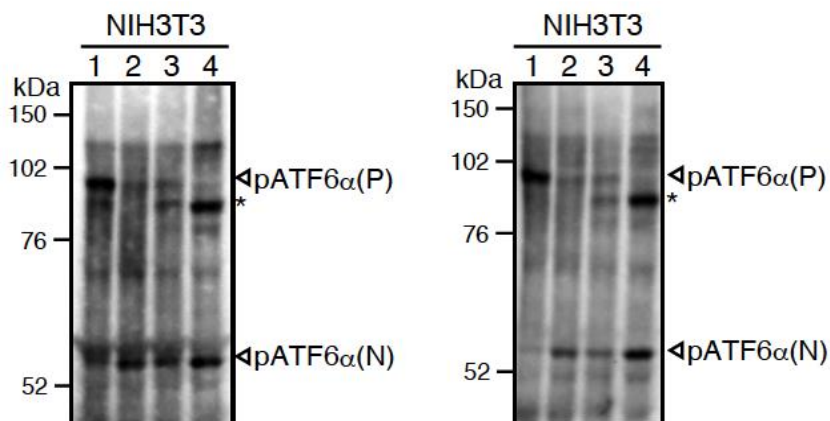


**Fig.1 Western blot analysis of human cell extracts using this antibody: Conversion of pATF6 $\alpha$ (P) to pATF6 $\alpha$ (N) in DTT- or tunicamycin-treated cells.**

- 1) untreated
- 2) DTT: 1mM dithiothreitol (reducing reagent) for 1 h.
- 3) Tm: 2  $\mu$ g/ml tunicamycin (inhibitor of N-glycosylation) for 3 h.
- 4) Tm: 2  $\mu$ g/ml tunicamycin (inhibitor of N-glycosylation) for 7 h.

The asterisk denotes an unglycosylated form of pATF6 $\alpha$  (P).

ATF6 $\alpha$  is constitutively expressed as pATF6 $\alpha$ (P) (~90-kDa protein), and converted to pATF6 $\alpha$ (N) (>50-kDa protein) in ER-stressed cells.



**Fig.2 Western blot analysis of mouse cell extracts using this antibody: Conversion of pATF6α(P) to pATF6α(N) in DTT- or tunicamycin-treated cells.**

- 1) untreated.
- 2) DTT: 1mM dithiothreitol for 1 h.
- 3) Tm: 2 μg/ml tunicamycin for 3 h.
- 4) Tm: 2 μg/ml tunicamycin for 7 h.

The asterisk denotes an unglycosylated form of pATF6α(P).

ATF6α is constitutively expressed as pATF6α(P) (~90-kDa protein), and converted to pATF6α(N) (>50-kDa protein) in ER-stressed cells.

### Western blotting

SDS-sample buffer: 50 mM Tris/HCl, pH6.8, containing 2% SDS, (100 mM DTT), 10% glycerol and

## BPB

PBST: PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20

Blocking buffer: PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20 and 5% skim milk

• Sample Preparation (for HeLa or NIH3T3 cells cultured in 6cm dish)

- (1) Wash cells with ice-cold PBS.
- (2) Scrape cells in 500  $\mu$ l of ice-cold PBS (+ protease inhibitor cocktail and 10  $\mu$ M MG132) 2 times and collect cells by centrifugation at 5,000 rpm for 2 min.
- (3) Lyse cells directly in 100  $\mu$ l of SDS-sample buffer without reducing reagent (+ protease inhibitor cocktail and 10  $\mu$ M MG132).
- (4) Vortex mix vigorously.
- (5) Boil the lysate for 5 min and vortex well.
- (6) If the lysate is still viscous, boil again and vortex mix vigorously.
- (7) Centrifuge at 14,000 rpm for 2 min.
- (8) Determine protein concentration using BCA protein assay kit.

• SDS-PAGE and incubation with antibody

- (9) Add one-tenth volume of 1 M DTT and boil for 5 min.
- (10) Subject 50  $\mu$ g of the lysate to 8% SDS-PAGE.
- (11) Transfer to nitrocellulose membrane (such as Hybond-ECL, GE Healthcare).
- (12) Incubate the membrane in Blocking buffer overnight at 4°C (**overnight incubation is essential**).
- (13) Incubate the membrane with primary antibody diluted in Blocking buffer (1:500-1:1000) for 1 h at room temperature or overnight at 4°C. Wash the membrane 3 times each for 5 min with PBST.
- (14) Incubate the membrane with HRP-conjugated secondary antibody for 1 h at room temperature. We recommend "ECL anti-mouse IgG, Horseradish Peroxidase linked F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragment" (GE Healthcare NA9310V-1ML).
- (15) Wash the membrane 3 times each for 5 min with PBST.
- (16) Detect signals using an appropriate luminescent reagent.

\*Clearer results can be obtained by using 'Can Get Signal (TOYOBO NKB-101T)' during incubation with primary and secondary antibodies, according to the manufacturer's instructions.

### References: This antibody is described in Ref 4.

1. Hai T *et al* (1989) "Transcription factor ATF cDNA clones: an extensive family of leucine zipper

proteins able to selectively form DNA-binding heterodimers.” *Genes Dev* 3: 2083-2090 PMID [2516827](#)

2. Haze K *et al* (1999) "Mammalian transcription factor ATF6 is synthesized as a transmembrane protein and activated by proteolysis in response to endoplasmic reticulum stress". *Mol Biol Cell* 10: 3787-3799 PMID: [10564271](#)
3. Yamamoto K *et al* (2007) "Transcriptional induction of mammalian ER quality control proteins is mediated by single or combined action of ATF6 and XBP1". *Dev. Cell* 13: 365-376 PMID: [17765680](#)
4. Mori K "Divest yourself of a preconceived idea: transcription factor ATF6 is not a soluble protein!" *Mol Biol Cell* 21: 11435-8 (2010) PMID: [20219975](#)

### Related Product

73-500 anti-ATF6 alpha (clone 1-7)