Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPC-00021)

TargetMol

ATF1 Protein, Human, Recombinant (GST)

General Information

Protein Construction:	Recombinant full length human ATF1 was expressed by baculovirus in Sf9 insect cells using a N-terminal GST tag.
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	Baculovirus-Insect Cells
Accession:	P18846
Molecular Weight:	~63 kDa

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it.
Purity:	>75% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Formulation:	Supplied as sterile 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM glutathione, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.25 mM DTT, 0.1 mM PMSF, 25% glycerol.

Preparation and Storage

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

Enzymes are highly recommended to be shipped at frozen temperature with dry ice. Shipment made at ambient temperature may seriously affect the activity of the ordered products.

Protein Background

Activating transcription factor 1 (ATF1) and RAS genes were significantly up-regulated in tumours of both primary and recurrent cervical cancer mouse model, and they can also be detected in the blood exosomes of the mouse model. Our results indicated that ATF1 and RAS could be potential candidate biomarkers for cervical cancer in early diagnosis. ATF1 and RAS genes were found significantly elevated in tumours of primary and recurrent cervical cancer mouse model, and they were also detected in the blood exosomes. Therefore, ATF1 and RAS could be used as a diagnostic marker for cervical cancer in the future. The transcription factor Atf1 is known to promote cell survival during various stress conditions in Schizosaccharomyces pombe by activating the expression of appropriate genes. It can also activate transcription of other important genes responsible for cell cycle progression. An Atf1-dependent increase in the expression of cell division promoting genes will oppose activation of checkpoints necessary to ensure repairs and cell survival during stress.

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