

DESCRIPTION

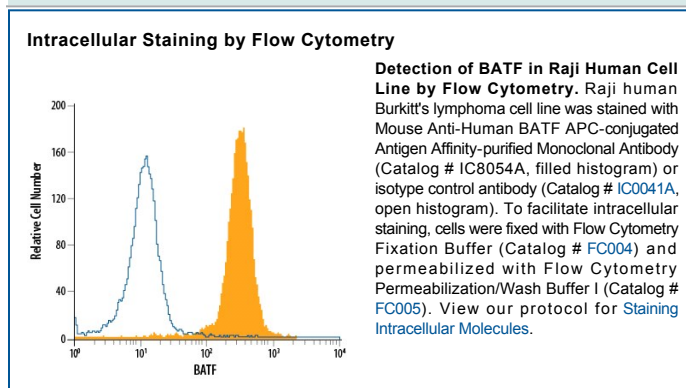
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects Human BATF in ELISA and Western Blot.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 687706
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human BATF Met1-Ser125 Accession # Q16520
Conjugate	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	10 µL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

BATF is a member of the AP-1 family of basic leucine zipper transcription factors. It associates with c-Jun proteins to form heterodimeric factors that inhibit transcription at AP-1 sites. The DNA binding of BATF is regulated by its phosphorylation at Ser⁴³. BATF plays a key role in several aspects of immune system development. It suppresses the differentiation of NKT and iNKT cells, while it promotes the differentiation of Th17, Th2, follicular Th cells, CD8+ T cells, and CD8+ dendritic cells. It is required for class-switch recombination in B cells and T cells as well as for germinal center formation and B cell maturation. It is also required for the expression of T cell surface proteins that mediate homing of Th cells to the gut. BATF cooperates with IRF4 in binding to composite DNA elements that are responsive to both IRF4 and AP1. Human BATF1 shares 96% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat BATF1