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**Product Name: c-Fos (phospho Ser374) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody****Catalog #: APRab04448**

For research use only.

**Summary**

<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Phosphorylated
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Storage</b>	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bags
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

**Application**

**Dilution Ratio** WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000

**Molecular Weight**

**Antigen Information**

<b>Gene Name</b>	FOS
<b>Alternative Names</b>	FOS; G0S7; Proto-oncogene c-Fos; Cellular oncogene fos; G0/G1 switch regulatory protein 7
<b>Gene ID</b>	2353.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P01100
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Fos around the phosphorylation site of Ser374. AA range:331-380

**Background**

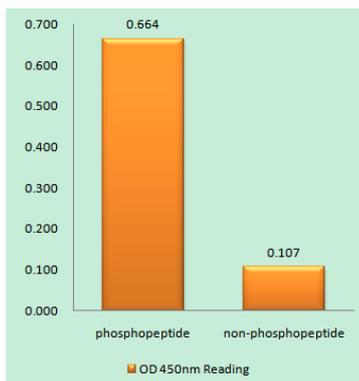
The Fos gene family consists of 4 members: FOS, FOSB, FOSL1, and FOSL2. These genes encode leucine zipper proteins that can

dimerize with proteins of the JUN family, thereby forming the transcription factor complex AP-1. As such, the FOS proteins have been implicated as regulators of cell proliferation, differentiation, and transformation. In some cases, expression of the FOS gene has also been associated with apoptotic cell death. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],function:Nuclear phosphoprotein which forms a tight but non-covalently linked complex with the JUN/AP-1 transcription factor. In the heterodimer, c-fos and JUN/AP-1 basic regions each seems to interact with symmetrical DNA half sites. Has a critical function in regulating the development of cells destined to form and maintain the skeleton. It is thought to have an important role in signal transduction, cell proliferation and differentiation.,PTM:Constitutively sumoylated by SUMO1, SUMO2 and SUMO3. Desumoylated by SENP2. Sumoylation requires heterodimerization with JUN and is enhanced by mitogen stimulation. Sumoylation inhibits the AP-1 transcriptional activity and is, itself, inhibited by Ras-activated phosphorylation on Thr-232.,PTM:Phosphorylated in the C-terminal upon stimulation by nerve growth factor (NGF) and epidermal growth factor (EGF). Phosphorylated, in vitro, by MAPK and RSK1. Phosphorylation on both Ser-362 and Ser-374 by MAPK1/2 and RSK1/2 leads to protein stabilization with phosphorylation on Ser-374 being the major site for protein stabilization on NGF stimulation. Phosphorylation on Ser-362 and Ser-374 primes further phosphorylations on Thr-325 and Thr-331 through promoting docking of MAPK to the DEF domain. Phosphorylation on Thr-232, induced by HA-RAS, activates the transcriptional activity and antagonizes sumoylation. Phosphorylation on Ser-362 by RSK2 in osteoblasts contributes to osteoblast transformation.,similarity:Belongs to the bZIP family.,similarity:Belongs to the bZIP family. Fos subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 bZIP domain.,subunit:Heterodimer with JUN. Interacts with DSIPI; this interaction inhibits the binding of active AP1 to its target DNA. Interacts with MAFB.,

## Research Area

MAPK\_ERK\_Growth;MAPK\_G\_Protein;Toll\_Like;T\_Cell\_Receptor;B\_Cell\_Antigen;Pathways in cancer;Colorectal cancer;

## Image Data



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay ( Phospho-ELISA ) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right) , using Fos (Phospho-Ser374) Antibody