Product Name: **c-Fos Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**
Catalog #: **APRab08707**
For research use only.

Summary

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

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:5000-1:10000
Molecular Weight	62kDa

Antigen Information

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

Background

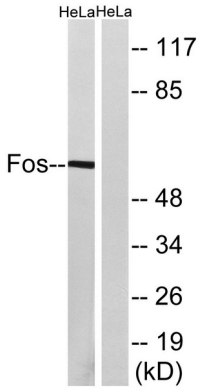
The Fos gene family consists of 4 members: FOS, FOSB, FOSL1, and FOSL2. These genes encode leucine zipper proteins that can

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.,

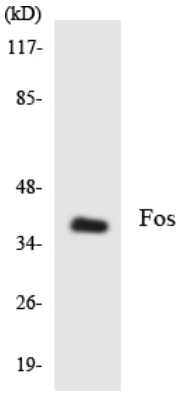
Research Area

MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Toll_Like;T_Cell_Receptor;B_Cell_Antigen;Pathways in cancer;Colorectal cancer;

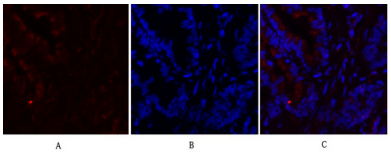
Image Data



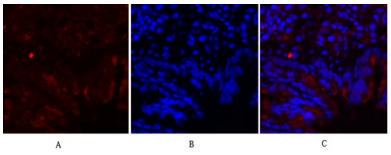
Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa cells, using Fos Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



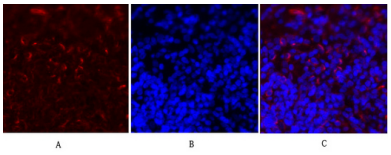
Western blot analysis of the lysates from HepG2 cells using Fos antibody.



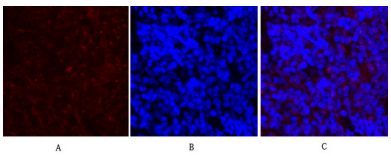
Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1,c-Fos Polyclonal Antibody（red）was diluted at 1:200（4°C,overnight）. 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300（room temperature, 50min）.3, Picture B: DAPI（blue） 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



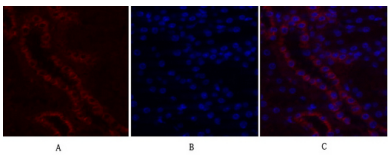
Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1,c-Fos Polyclonal Antibody（red）was diluted at 1:200（4°C,overnight）. 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300（room temperature, 50min）.3, Picture B: DAPI（blue） 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



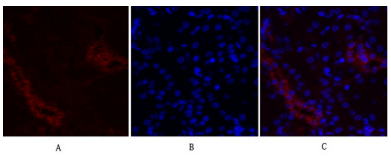
Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-spleen tissue. 1,c-Fos Polyclonal Antibody（red） was diluted at 1:200（4°C,overnight）. 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300（room temperature, 50min）.3, Picture B: DAPI（blue） 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



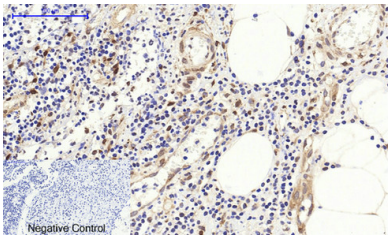
Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-spleen tissue. 1,c-Fos Polyclonal Antibody（red） was diluted at 1:200（4°C,overnight）. 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300（room temperature, 50min）.3, Picture B: DAPI（blue） 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-kidney tissue. 1,c-Fos Polyclonal Antibody（red） was diluted at 1:200（4°C,overnight）. 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300（room temperature, 50min）.3, Picture B: DAPI（blue） 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-kidney tissue. 1,c-Fos Polyclonal Antibody（red） was diluted at 1:200（4°C,overnight）. 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300（room temperature, 50min）.3, Picture B: DAPI（blue） 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-Appendix tissue. 1,c-Fos Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200（4°C,overnight）. 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval（>98°C,20min）. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200（room tempeRature, 30min）. Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.