

Immunotag™ c-Fos mouse mAb

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITM1389
Product Description	Immunotag™ c-Fos mouse mAb
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	c-FOS
Clonality	Monoclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB
Recommended Dilution	wb dilution 1:500
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Rat,Monkey
Host Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Purified recombinant human FOS protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of c-Fos and does not cross-react with related proteins.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	c-fos
Accession No.	P01100 P01101

Antibody Specification

Alternate Names	Activator protein 1;AP 1;Cellular oncogene c fos;Cellular oncogene fos;FBJ murine osteosarcoma viral (v fos) oncogene homolog (oncogene FOS);FBJ murine osteosarcoma viral v fos oncogene homolog;FBJ Osteosarcoma Virus;FOS;FOS protein;FOS_HUMAN;G0 G1 switch regulatory protein 7;G0/G1 switch regulatory protein 7;G0S7;Oncogene FOS;p55;proto oncogene c Fos;Proto oncogene protein c fos;Proto-oncogene c-Fos;v fos FBJ murine osteosarcoma viral oncogene homolog.
Description	Fos proto-oncogene, AP-1 transcription factor subunit(FOS) Homo sapiens 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],
Cell Pathway/ Category	MAPK_ERK_Growth,MAPK_G_Protein,Toll_Like,T_Cell_Receptor,B_Cell_Antigen,Pathways in cancer,Colorectal cancer,
Protein Expression	Lung adenocarcinoma,Pancreas,Tongue,
Subcellular Localization	nucleus,nucleoplasm,transcription factor complex,endoplasmic reticulum,cytosol,membrane,neuron projection,
Protein Function	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.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.