



c-Fos Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-01605
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	FOS
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Fos. AA range:1-50
Specificity	c-Fos Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of c-Fos protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Activator protein 1;AP 1;C FOS;Cellular oncogene c fos;Cellular oncogene fos; FBJ murine osteosarcoma viral (v fos) oncogene homolog (oncogene FOS);FBJ murine osteosarcoma viral oncogene homolog;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;c-Fos
Calculated Molecular Weight	41kD
Observed Band	55-62kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus. Endoplasmic reticulum. Cytoplasm, cytosol. In quiescent cells, present in very small amounts in the cytosol. Following induction of cell growth, first localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum and only later to the nucleus. Localization at the endoplasmic reticulum requires dephosphorylation at Tyr-10 and Tyr-30.
Tissue Specificity	Lung adenocarcinoma,Pancreas,Tongue,



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 () d b d Ras-activated phosphorylation on Thr-232. PTM: Phosphorylated in the C-terminal upon stimulation by nerve growth factor (NGF) and epidermal growth factor

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],

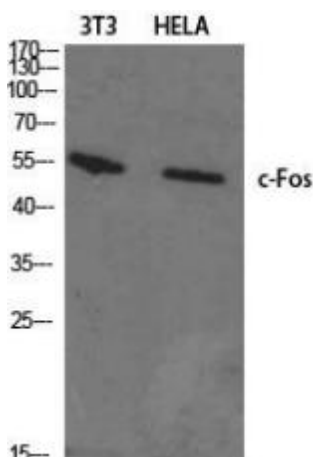
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

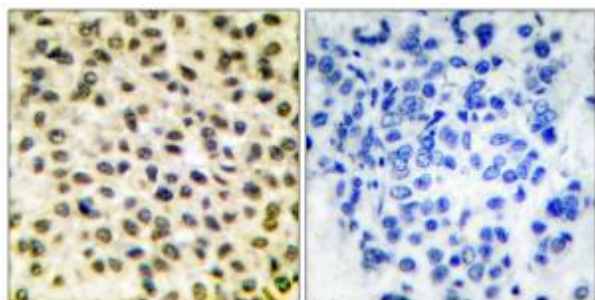
Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

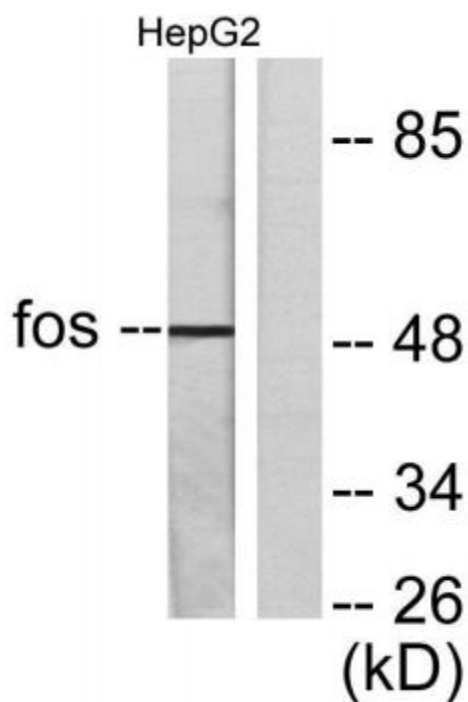
Products Images



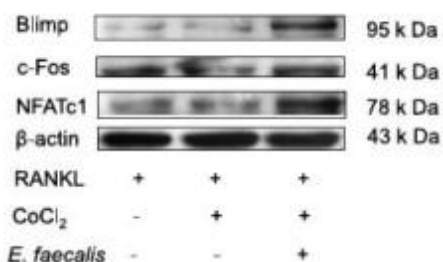
Western Blot analysis of various cells using c-Fos Monoclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003, Invent biotech, MN, USA).



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue, using Fos Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cells, using Fos Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Effect of *Enterococcus faecalis* on osteoclastogenesis under cobalt-mimicked hypoxia in vitro
MICROBIAL PATHOGENESIS Fengyi Zhou, Xin Li, Xiaochi Chang, Zhihao Geng, Wenjing Hao, Jing Deng, Hai Ming Wong, Shuai Wang WB Mouse BMMS