Revision 1

#14695 Store at -20C

# Delta FosB (D3S8R) Rabbit mAb

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

**Orders:** 877-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com

**Support:** 877-678-TECH (8324)

**Web:** info@cellsignal.com cellsignal.com

3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

**For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.**

| Applications: | Reactivity: | Sensitivity: | MW (kDa): | Source/Isotype: | UniProt ID: | Entrez-Gene Id: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WB, IP | H M R Mk | Endogenous | 37 | Rabbit IgG | #P53539 | 2354 |

## Product Usage Information

| Application | Dilution |
|---|---|
| Western Blotting | 1:1000 |
| Immunoprecipitation | 1:50 |

## Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

## Specificity / Sensitivity

Delta FosB (D3S8R) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total delta FosB protein. This antibody also cross-reacts with an unidentified protein of 85 kDa. This antibody does not cross-react with FosB protein.

## Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of human delta FosB protein.

## Background

The Fos family of nuclear oncogenes includes c-Fos, FosB, Fos-related antigen 1 (FRA1), and Fos-related antigen 2 (FRA2) (1). While most Fos proteins exist as a single isoform, the FosB protein exists as two isoforms: full-length FosB and a shorter form, FosB2 (Delta FosB), which lacks the carboxy-terminal 101 amino acids (1-3). The expression of Fos proteins is rapidly and transiently induced by a variety of extracellular stimuli, including growth factors, cytokines, neurotransmitters, polypeptide hormones, and stress. Fos proteins dimerize with Jun proteins (c-Jun, JunB, and JunD) to form Activator Protein-1 (AP-1), a transcription factor that binds to TRE/AP-1 elements and activates transcription. Fos and Jun proteins contain the leucine-zipper motif that mediates dimerization and an adjacent basic domain that binds to DNA. The various Fos/Jun heterodimers differ in their ability to transactivate AP-1 dependent genes. In addition to increased expression, phosphorylation of Fos proteins by Erk kinases in response to extracellular stimuli may further increase transcriptional activity (4-6). Phosphorylation of c-Fos at Ser32 and Thr232 by Erk5 increases protein stability and nuclear localization (5). Phosphorylation of FRA1 at Ser252 and Ser265 by Erk1/2 increases protein stability and leads to overexpression of FRA1 in cancer cells (6). Following growth factor stimulation, expression of FosB and c-Fos in quiescent fibroblasts is immediate, but very short-lived, with protein levels dissipating after several hours (7). FRA1 and FRA2 expression persists longer, and appreciable levels can be detected in asynchronously growing cells (8). Deregulated expression of c-Fos, FosB, or FRA2 can result in neoplastic cellular transformation; however, Delta FosB lacks the ability to transform cells (2,3).

The delta FosB protein is encoded by the *FosB* gene and is produced by alternative splicing. This shorter isoform lacks a carboxy-terminal FosB region that contains ubiquitination sites and results in more stable delta FosB protein (9). Induced delta FosB accumulates in select brain regions upon chronic drug use (10-12) where it interacts with JunD to form an active, long-lasting AP-1 complex (13). This complex may represent a molecular switch that helps initiate and maintain the addicted state (14,15).

## Background References

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**Species Reactivity**

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

**Western Blot Buffer**

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

**Applications Key**

**WB:** Western Blotting **IP:** Immunoprecipitation

**Cross-Reactivity Key**

**H:** human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Mi:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm:** D. melanogaster **X:** Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Sc:** S. cerevisiae **Ce:** C. elegans **Hr:** horse **GP:** Guinea Pig **Rab:** rabbit **All:** all species expected

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**Limited Uses**