Phospho-c-Fos (Ser32) (D82C12) XP® Rabbit mAb



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

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Applications: WB, IP, IF-F, IF-IC, FC- FP, ChIP, ChIP-seq	Reactivity: H M R	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 62	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #P01100	Entrez-Gene Id: 2353	
Product Usage Information	For per	For optimal ChIP and ChIP-seq, use 10 μ I of antibody and 10 μ g of chromatin (approximately 4 x 10 ⁶ cells) per IP. This antibody has been validated using SimpleChIP [®] Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kits.					
Application					Dilution		
Western Blotting				1:1000			
Immunoprecipitation				1:100			
Immunofluorescence (Frozen)				1:100 - 1:400			
	Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)				1:100 - 1:400		
	Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)				1:200 - 1:800		
	Chromatin IP			1:50			
Chromatin IP-seq					1:50		
Storage Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.						erol and less than	
	For	a carrier free (BSA	and azide free) v	ersion of this product se	ee product #99325.		
Specificity / Sensit	pho: FRA Non	Phospho-c-Fos (Ser32) (D82C12) XP [®] Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of c-Fos protein only when phosphorylated on Ser32. The antibody does not cross-react with other Fos proteins, including FosB, FRA1 and FRA2. Non-specific phosphatase-sensitive cytoskeletal staining has been observed by immunofluorescence in P301L Tau Transgenic mouse brain.					
Species predicted react based on 100 sequence homolog	0%	Hamster, Monkey, Bovine, Pig, Horse					
Source / Purification		Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to Ser32 of human c-Fos 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).

Background References

- 1. Tulchinsky, E. (2000) Histol Histopathol 15, 921-8.
- 2. Dobrazanski, P. et al. (1991) Mol Cell Biol 11, 5470-8.
- 3. Nakabeppu, Y. and Nathans, D. (1991) Cell 64, 751-9.
- 4. Rosenberger, S.F. et al. (1999) J Biol Chem 274, 1124-30.
- 5. Sasaki, T. et al. (2006) Mol Cell 24, 63-75.
- 6. Basbous, J. et al. (2007) Mol Cell Biol 27, 3936-50.
- 7. Kovary, K. and Bravo, R. (1991) Mol Cell Biol 11, 2451-9.
- 8. Kovary, K. and Bravo, R. (1992) Mol Cell Biol 12, 5015-23.

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 BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

WB: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation IF-F: Immunofluorescence (Frozen)

IF-IC: Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) FC-FP: Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)

ChIP: Chromatin IP ChIP-seq: Chromatin IP-seq

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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