



c-Fos (phospho Thr232) Polyclonal Antibody

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| Catalog No | YP-Ab-01367 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| Applications | WB;IHC;IF;ELISA |
| Gene Name | FOS |
| Protein Name | Proto-oncogene c-Fos |
| Immunogen | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FOS around the phosphorylation site of Thr232. AA range:201-250 |
| Specificity | Phospho-c-Fos (T232) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of c-Fos protein only when phosphorylated at T232. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000.. IF 1:50-200 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Synonyms | FOS; G0S7; Proto-oncogene c-Fos; Cellular oncogene fos; G0/G1 switch regulatory protein 7 |
| Observed Band | 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 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 RSK |


Background

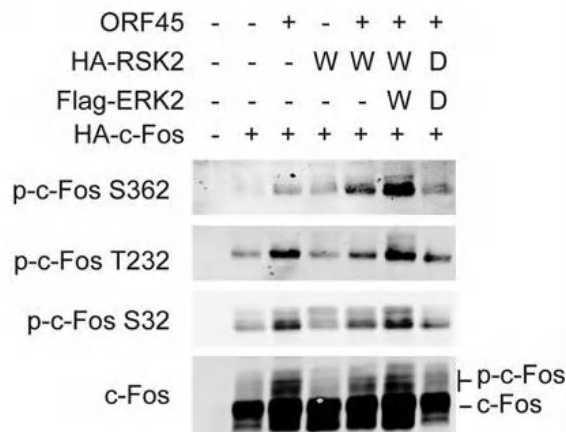
The Fos gene family consists of 4 members: FOS, FOSB, FOSL1, and FOSL2. These genes encode leucine zipper proteins that can dimerize with proteins of the JUN family, thereby forming the transcription factor complex AP-1. As such, the FOS proteins have been implicated as regulators of cell proliferation, 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

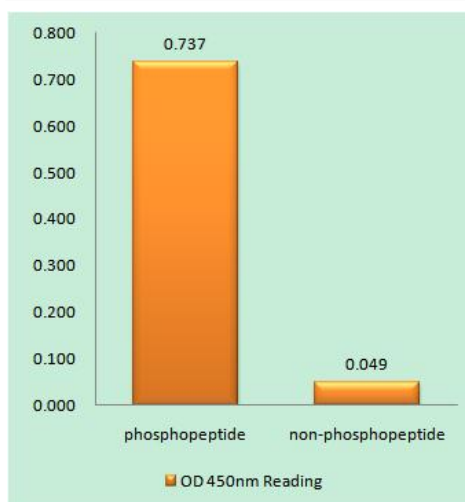
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

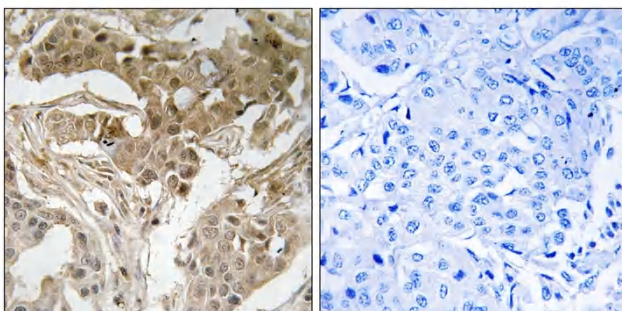
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images


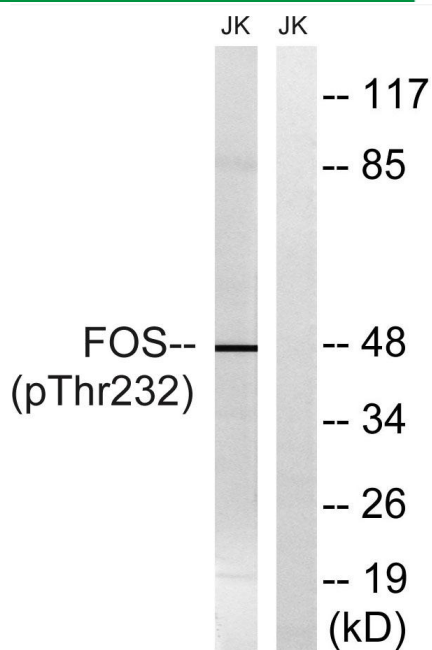
Li, X., et al. "ORF45-mediated prolonged." (2015).



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using FOS (Phospho-Thr232) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using FOS (Phospho-Thr232) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phosphopeptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells treated with EGF 200ng/ml 5', using FOS (Phospho-Thr232) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.