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FOS antibody - C-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI16225

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P01100
Other Accession	NM_005252, NP_005243
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Dog, Bovine, Sheep
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Chicken, Dog, Bovine, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	40695

Additional Information

Gene ID	2353
Alias Symbol	p55, AP-1, C-FOS
Other Names	Proto-oncogene c-Fos, Cellular oncogene fos, G0/G1 switch regulatory protein 7, FOS, G0S7
Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Reconstitution & Storage	Add 100 ul of distilled water. Final anti-FOS antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	FOS antibody - C-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	FOS
Synonyms	G0S7
Function	Nuclear phosphoprotein which forms a tight but non-covalently linked complex with the JUN/AP-1 transcription factor. In the heterodimer, FOS and JUN/AP-1 basic regions each seems to interact with symmetrical DNA half sites. On TGF-beta activation, forms a multimeric SMAD3/SMAD4/JUN/FOS complex at the AP1/SMAD-binding site to regulate TGF-beta-mediated signaling. 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. In

	growing cells, activates phospholipid synthesis, possibly by activating CDS1 and PI4K2A. This activity requires Tyr-dephosphorylation and association with the endoplasmic reticulum.
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Endoplasmic reticulum. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=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

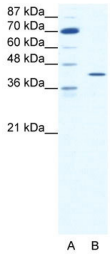
Background

Nuclear phosphoprotein which forms a tight but non- covalently linked complex with the JUN/AP-1 transcription factor. In the heterodimer, FOS and JUN/AP-1 basic regions each seems to interact with symmetrical DNA half sites. On TGF-beta activation, forms a multimeric SMAD3/SMAD4/JUN/FOS complex at the AP1/SMAD- binding site to regulate TGF-beta-mediated signaling. 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. In growing cells, activates phospholipid synthesis, possibly by activating CDS1 and PI4K2A. This activity requires Tyr-dephosphorylation and association with the endoplasmic reticulum.

References

van Straaten F.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 80:3183-3187(1983).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Heilig R.,et al.Nature 421:601-607(2003).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Roux P.,et al.Oncogene 6:2155-2160(1991).

Images



WB Suggested Anti-FOS Antibody Titration: 1.25µg/ml
ELISA Titer: 1:312500
Positive Control: HepG2 cell lysate

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.