Product Information Sheet

Polyclonal Anti- C-FOS

Catalogue No. PA1318

Lot No. 09K01

Ig type rabbit IgG

Size 100μg/vial

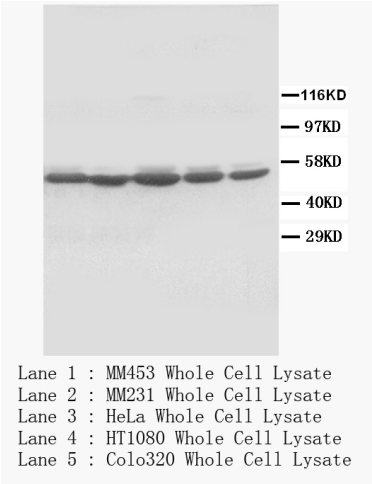
Specificity

Human, rat, mouse.

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

Western blot



Lane 1 : MM453 Whole Cell Lysate
Lane 2 : MM231 Whole Cell Lysate
Lane 3 : HeLa Whole Cell Lysate
Lane 4 : HT1080 Whole Cell Lysate
Lane 5 : Colo320 Whole Cell Lysate

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the middle region of human C-FOS, identical to the related rat and mouse sequence.

Purity

Immunogen affinity purified.

Application

	Concen-tration	Tested Species	Concluded Species	Antigen Retrieval
WB	1μg/ml	Hu, Rat	Ms	-
IHC-P	-	-	-	-
IHC-F	-	-	-	-
ICC	-	-	-	-

Other applications have not been tested.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na_2HPO_4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN_3.

Reconstitution

0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500μg/ml.

Storage

At -20˚C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4˚C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for longer time.

To reorder contact us at:

Antagene, Inc.

Toll Free: 1(866)964-2589

email: Info@antageneinc.com

BACKGROUND

The human oncogene c-fos is cellular homolog of the transforming gene of Finkel-Biskis-Jinkins (FBJ) murine osteosarcoma virus which was mapped to a single human chromosome.[1] c-Fos is encoded by the FOS gene. FOS was the first transcription factor identified that has a critical function in regulating the development of cells destined to form and maintain the skeleton. FOS is also a major component of the activator protein-1 (AP-1) transcription factor complex, which includes members of the JUN family. c-fos is a major nuclear target for signal transduction pathways involved in the regulation of cell growth, differentiation, and transformation.[2] Using transgenic and knockout mice, Grigoriadis et al. (1995) established a unique role for the proto-oncogene and nuclear transcription factor, Fos, in regulating the differentiation and activity of specific bone cell populations, both during normal development and in bone disease. [3]

REFERENCE

1. Barker, P. E.; Rabin, M.; Watson, M.; Breg, W. R.; Ruddle, F. H.; Verma, I. M. : Human c-fos oncogene mapped within chromosomal region 14q21-q31. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 81: 5826-5830, 1984.

2. Saez, E.; Rutberg, S. E.; Mueller, E.; Oppenheim, H.; Smoluk, J.; Yuspa, S. H.; Spiegelman, B. M. : c-fos is required for malignant progression of skin tumors. Cell 82: 721-732, 1995.

3. Grigoriadis, A. E.; Wang, Z.-Q.; Wagner, E. F. : Fos and bone cell development: lessons from a nuclear oncogene. Trends Genet. 11: :436-441, 1995.