

**c-Fos (phospho Ser32) Polyclonal Antibody**

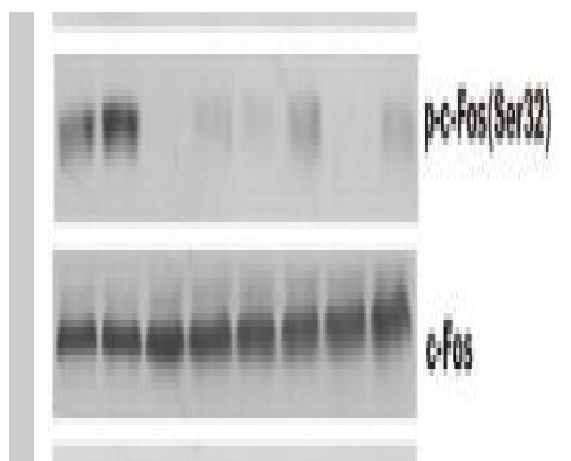
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|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Catalog No :</b>          | YP0442   |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>          | Human;Mouse;Rat  |
| <b>Applications :</b>        | WB;ELISA   |
| <b>Target :</b>              | c-Fos  |
| <b>Fields :</b>              | >>Endocrine resistance;>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>cAMP signaling pathway;>>Apoptosis;>>Osteoclast differentiation;>>Toll-like receptor signaling pathway;>>IL-17 signaling pathway;>>Th1 and Th2 cell differentiation;>>Th17 cell differentiation;>>T cell receptor signaling pathway;>>B cell receptor signaling pathway;>>TNF signaling pathway;>>Circadian entrainment;>>Cholinergic synapse;>>Dopaminergic synapse;>>Estrogen signaling pathway;>>Prolactin signaling pathway;>>Oxytocin signaling pathway;>>Relaxin signaling pathway;>>Parathyroid hormone synthesis, secretion and action;>>Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease;>>Growth hormone synthesis, secretion and action;>>Amphetamine addiction;>>Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection;>>Salmonella infection;>>Pertussis;>>Yersinia infection;>>Leishmaniasis;>>Chagas disease;>>Hepatitis B;>>Measles;>>Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection;>>Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus infection;>>Human immunodeficiency virus 1 infection;>>Coronavirus disease - CO |
| <b>Gene Name :</b>           | FOS  |
| <b>Protein Name :</b>        | Proto-oncogene c-Fos   |
| <b>Human Gene Id :</b>       | 2353   |
| <b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b> | P01100   |
| <b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>       | 14281  |
| <b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b> | P01101   |
| <b>Rat Gene Id :</b>         | 140675   |
| <b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>   | P12841   |

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|----------------------------|--|
| <b>Immunogen :</b>         | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FOS around the phosphorylation site of Ser32. AA range:15-64   |
| <b>Specificity :</b>       | Phospho-c-Fos (S32) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of c-Fos protein only when phosphorylated at S32.  |
| <b>Formulation :</b>       | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.  |
| <b>Source :</b>            | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG   |
| <b>Dilution :</b>          | WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not yet tested in other applications.  |
| <b>Purification :</b>      | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  |
| <b>Concentration :</b>     | 1 mg/ml  |
| <b>Storage Stability :</b> | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)   |
| <b>Observed Band :</b>     | 62kD   |
| <b>Cell Pathway :</b>      | MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Toll_Like;T_Cell_Receptor;B_Cell_Antigen;Pathways in cancer;Colorectal cancer;  |
| <b>Background :</b>        | 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],  |
| <b>Function :</b>          | 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 |
| <b>Subcellular</b>         | Nucleus. Endoplasmic reticulum. Cytoplasm, cytosol. In quiescent cells, present  |

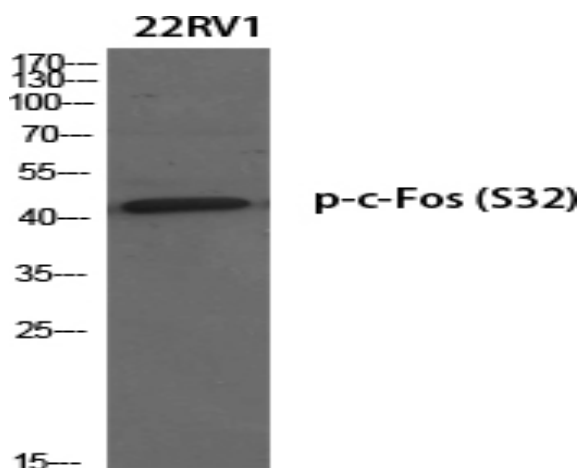
**Location :** in very small amounts in the cytosol. Following induction of cell growth, first localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum and only later to the nucleus. Localization at the endoplasmic reticulum requires dephosphorylation at Tyr-10 and Tyr-30.

**Expression :** Lung adenocarcinoma, Pancreas, Tongue,

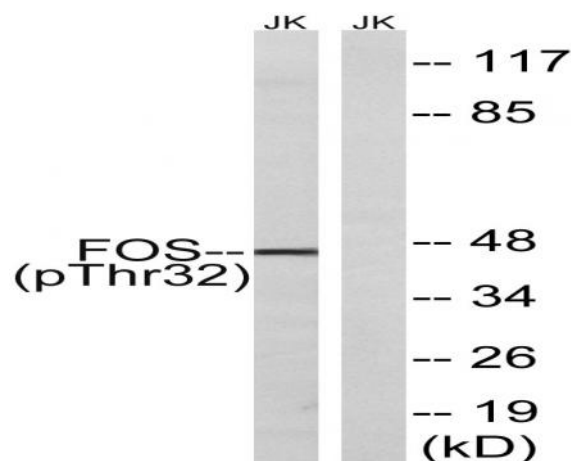
## Products Images



Xu, Wanfu, et al. "Protein kinase Ds promote tumor angiogenesis through mast cell recruitment and expression of angiogenic factors in prostate cancer microenvironment." *Journal of Experimental & Clinical Cancer Research* 38.1 (2019): 114.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-c-Fos (S32) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003, Inventbiotech, MN, USA).



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells treated with starved 24h, using FOS (Phospho-Ser32) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.