c-FOS
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

**Applications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WB, IF/ICC, IHC</th>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Isotype</th>
<th>Molecular Wt.</th>
<th>Species Cross-Reactivity</th>
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<td>IgG</td>
<td>50-65kDa by SDS-PAGE</td>
<td>Hu, Rt, Ms</td>
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**Storage:** Store at -20°C for short term, for longer term store at -80°C.

**Recommended dilutions:** WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000 IF/ICC 1:5,000-20,000 IHC: 1:20,000-50,000

**Immunogen:** Full length recombinant human protein expressed in and purified from E. coli.

**Format:** Purified antibody at 1mg/mL in 50% PBS, 50% glycerol plus 5mM NaN3.

**Purification:** MCA-1D4, MCA-1B12, MCA-2H2, MCA-7D1, MCA-1D5, MCA-2B2, MCA-7D1, MCA-1D5, MCA-2B2

**RRID:** AB_2572236

**HGNC name:** FOS

**Immunogen:** Full length recombinant human protein expressed in and purified from E. coli.

**Format:** Purified antibody at 1mg/mL in 50% PBS, 50% glycerol plus 5mM NaN3.

**Storage:** Store at -4°C for short term, for longer term store at -20°C.

**Recommended dilutions:** WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000 IF/ICC 1:5,000-20,000 IHC: 1:20,000-50,000

**References:**


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**Background:**

The FOS gene and protein were originally identified as the transforming element in a viral oncogene. The transforming protein was named v-fos, for viral FOS, and the normal cellular non-transforming proto-oncogene was called c-FOS, for cellular FOS. FOS is an acronym for “FBJ murine osteogenic sarcoma”, the virus in which the gene product was first discovered. The c-FOS protein is a normal gene acting as an on/off switch controlling the expression of many other genes. The v-FOS protein is mutated to stay in the on position, this persistently activating other genes and promoting unregulated cell division. The unmutated c-FOS is an immediate-early gene, so-called because protein expression is usually very low but increases rapidly and transiently in response to a wide array of stimuli including serum, growth factors, tumor promoters, cytokines, and UV radiation. Newly expressed c-FOS protein associates with JUN family and other basic leucine-zipper (bZIP) proteins to create a variety of activator protein-1 (AP-1) complexes.

AP-1 complexes specifically activate the expression of many other genes and so regulate cellular responses to stimuli which may result in cell proliferation, differentiation, neoplastic transformation, apoptosis, and response to stress. The regulated expression of c-FOS therefore plays an important role in many cellular functions. Site specific phosphorylation activates c-FOS, while sumoylation of c-FOS inhibits the AP-1 transcriptional activity.

The RPcA-c-FOS antibody was made against recombinant full length human c-FOS expressed in and purified from E. coli. It can be used to identify activated cells in cell culture and in sections and to follow c-FOS expression in western blots of cell and tissue homogenates. The same immunogen was used to generate a mouse monoclonal antibody to c-FOS, MCA-2H2, an antibody with similar properties.

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**Abbreviation Key:**

mAb—Monoclonal Antibody pAb—Polyclonal Antibody WB—Western Blot IF—Immunofluorescence ICC—Immunocytochemistry IHC—Immunohistochemistry E—ELISA Hu—Human Mo—Monkey Do—Dog Rt—Rat Ms—Mouse Pi—Pig Ho—Horse Ch—Chicken Dr—D. rerio Dm—D. melanogaster Sm—S. mutans Ce—C. elegans Sc—S. cerevisiae Sa—S. aureus Ec—E. coli.
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