Revision 1

#9890 Store at -20C

Delta FosB Antibody

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

Orders: 877-616-CELL (2355)
orders@cellsignal.com

Support: 877-678-TECH (8324)

Web: info@cellsignal.com
cellsignal.com

3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
WB, IP	H M R Mk	Endogenous	37	Rabbit	#P53539	2354

Product Usage Information

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:50

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Specificity / Sensitivity

Delta FosB Antibody recognizes endogenous levels of total Delta FosB and Delta2 Delta FosB proteins. This antibody does not cross-react with FosB.

Source / Purification

Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of human Delta FosB protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Background

The Fos family of nuclear oncogenes includes c-Fos, FosB, Fos-related antigen 1 (FRA1), and Fos-related antigen 2 (FRA2) (1). While most Fos proteins exist as a single isoform, the FosB protein exists as two isoforms: full-length FosB and a shorter form, FosB2 (Delta FosB), which lacks the carboxy-terminal 101 amino acids (1-3). The expression of Fos proteins is rapidly and transiently induced by a variety of extracellular stimuli, including growth factors, cytokines, neurotransmitters, polypeptide hormones, and stress. Fos proteins dimerize with Jun proteins (c-Jun, JunB, and JunD) to form Activator Protein-1 (AP-1), a transcription factor that binds to TRE/AP-1 elements and activates transcription. Fos and Jun proteins contain the leucine-zipper motif that mediates dimerization and an adjacent basic domain that binds to DNA. The various Fos/Jun heterodimers differ in their ability to transactivate AP-1 dependent genes. In addition to increased expression, phosphorylation of Fos proteins by Erk kinases in response to extracellular stimuli may further increase transcriptional activity (4-6). Phosphorylation of c-Fos at Ser32 and Thr232 by Erk5 increases protein stability and nuclear localization (5). Phosphorylation of FRA1 at Ser252 and Ser265 by Erk1/2 increases protein stability and leads to overexpression of FRA1 in cancer cells (6). Following growth factor stimulation, expression of FosB and c-Fos in quiescent fibroblasts is immediate, but very short-lived, with protein levels dissipating after several hours (7). FRA1 and FRA2 expression persists longer, and appreciable levels can be detected in asynchronously growing cells (8). Deregulated expression of c-Fos, FosB, or FRA2 can result in neoplastic cellular transformation; however, Delta FosB lacks the ability to transform cells (2,3).

Delta FosB is encoded by the FosB gene and is produced by alternative splicing. It lacks the 101 C-terminal residues of FosB, a region containing ubiquitination sites, hence conferring higher stability to Delta FosB (9). Delta FosB is induced and accumulates in select brain regions upon chronic drug use (10-12), where it interacts with JunD to form an active long-lasting AP-1 complex (13). This complex has been proposed to represent a molecular switch that helps initiate and maintain the addicted state (14,15).

Background References

1. Tulchinsky, E. (2000) *Histol Histopathol* 15, 921-8.
2. Dobrazanski, P. et al. (1991) *Mol Cell Biol* 11, 5470-8.
3. Nakabeppu, Y. and Nathans, D. (1991) *Cell* 64, 751-9.
4. Rosenberger, S.F. et al. (1999) *J Biol Chem* 274, 1124-30.
5. Sasaki, T. et al. (2006) *Mol Cell* 24, 63-75.
6. Basbous, J. et al. (2007) *Mol Cell Biol* 27, 3936-50.
7. Kovary, K. and Bravo, R. (1991) *Mol Cell Biol* 11, 2451-9.
8. Kovary, K. and Bravo, R. (1992) *Mol Cell Biol* 12, 5015-23.
9. Carle, T.L. et al. (2007) *Eur J Neurosci* 25, 3009-3019.
10. Hope, B.T. et al. (1994) *Neuron* 13, 1235-1244.
11. Nye, H.E. et al. (1995) *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* 275, 1671-1680.
12. Nye, H.E. and Nestler, E.J. (1996) *Mol Pharmacol* 49, 636-645.
13. Chen, J. et al. (1997) *J Neurosci* 17, 4933-4941.

14. Nestler, E.J. et al. (2001) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 98, 11042-11046.
15. McClung, C.A. et al. (2004) *Brain Res Mol Brain Res* 132, 146-154.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

WB: Western Blotting **IP:** Immunoprecipitation

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Mi:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm:** D. melanogaster **X:** Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Sc:** S. cerevisiae **Ce:** C. elegans **Hr:** horse **GP:** Guinea Pig **Rab:** rabbit **All:** all species expected

Trademarks and Patents

Cell Signaling Technology is a trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.
All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Visit cellsignal.com/trademarks for more information.

Limited Uses

Except as otherwise expressly agreed in a writing signed by a legally authorized representative of CST, the following terms apply to Products provided by CST, its affiliates or its distributors. Any Customer's terms and conditions that are in addition to, or different from, those contained herein, unless separately accepted in writing by a legally authorized representative of CST, are rejected and are of no force or effect.

Products are labeled with For Research Use Only or a similar labeling statement and have not been approved, cleared, or licensed by the FDA or other regulatory foreign or domestic entity, for any purpose. Customer shall not use any Product for any diagnostic or therapeutic purpose, or otherwise in any manner that conflicts with its labeling statement. Products sold or licensed by CST are provided for Customer as the end-user and solely for research and development uses. Any use of Product for diagnostic, prophylactic or therapeutic purposes, or any purchase of Product for resale (alone or as a component) or other commercial purpose, requires a separate license from CST. Customer shall (a) not sell, license, loan, donate or otherwise transfer or make available any Product to any third party, whether alone or in combination with other materials, or use the Products to manufacture any commercial products, (b) not copy, modify, reverse engineer, decompile, disassemble or otherwise attempt to discover the underlying structure or technology of the Products, or use the Products for the purpose of developing any products or services that would compete with CST products or services, (c) not alter or remove from the Products any trademarks, trade names, logos, patent or copyright notices or markings, (d) use the Products solely in accordance with CST Product Terms of Sale and any applicable documentation, and (e) comply with any license, terms of service or similar agreement with respect to any third party products or services used by Customer in connection with the Products.