JunB Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49169

Package Size: #49169-1 50ul #49169-2 100ul



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Description

Product Name	JunB Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	SD081-08
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC/IF, IP
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	Activator protein 1 antibody AP 1 antibody AP1 antibody Jun B antibody Jun B proto oncogene antibody Jun B
	protooncogene antibody Junb antibody JunB proto oncogene antibody JunB protoncogene 9 antibody JunB
	protooncogene antibody JUNB_HUMAN antibody Transcription factor jun B antibody Transcription factor jun-B
	antibody Transcription factor junB antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P17275
Uniprot	P17275
GeneID	3726;
Calculated MW	43 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000 ICC: 1:50-1:200

Images



Western blot analysis of JunB on different lysates using anti-JunB antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. Positive control: Lane 1: U937 Lane 2: THP-1



ICC staining JunB in Hela cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining JunB in HepG2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

Background

The c-Jun proto-oncogene was first identified as the cellular homolog of the avian sarcoma virus v-Jun oncogene. The c-Jun protein along with c-Fos is a component of the AP-1 transcriptional complex. c-Jun can form either Jun/Jun homodimers or Jun/Fos heterodimers via the leucine repeats in both proteins. Homo- and heterodimers bind to the TGACTCA consensus sequence present in numerous promoters and initially identified as the phorbol ester tumor promoter response element (TRE). Two additional genes, Jun B and Jun D have been shown to be almost identical to c-Jun in their C-terminal regions, which are involved in dimerization and DNA binding, whereas their N-terminal domains, which are involved in transcriptional activation, diverge. All three form heterodimers among themselves and with c-Fos and other members of the Fos gene family.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only