

## Fra-1 Antibody

Catalog No: #33684

Package Size: #33684-1 50ul #33684-2 100ul

Orders: [order@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:order@signalwayantibody.com)Support: [tech@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:tech@signalwayantibody.com)

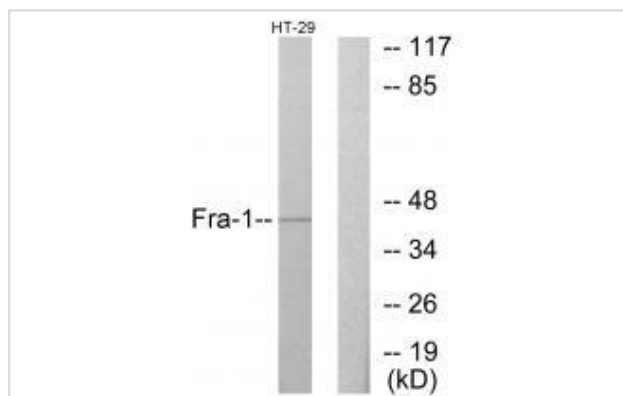
## Description

Product Name	Fra-1 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total Fra-1 protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthesized peptide derived from internal of human Fra-1.
Target Name	Fra-1
Other Names	FOSL1; FRA-1; Fos-related antigen 1;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: P15407NCBI Gene ID: 8061
Uniprot	P15407
GeneID	8061;
SDS-PAGE MW	43kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg <sup>2+</sup> and Ca <sup>2+</sup> ), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

## Application Details

Western blotting: 1:500~1:3000

## Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from HT-29 cells, using Fra-1 antibody #33684.

## Background

an oncogenic transcription factor of the bZIP family, Fos subfamily. 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. Following growth factor stimulation, expression of FosB and c-Fos in quiescent fibroblasts is immediate but short-lived, while FRA1 and FRA2 expression persists longer. FRA1 is involved in cell motility, invasiveness, and inhibits apoptosis. Elevated in many cancers and associated with tumorigenesis and cancer progression. Involved in Erk2-mediated Epithelial-to-Mesenchymal Transition (EMT) pathway. ERK2/FRA2 regulate ZEB1/2 expression, known to be associated with the EMT. Smad2/3-Fra1 complexes may reflect activation of the Smad/AP-1-dependent TGF $\beta$ -induced breast cancer invasion program. Activation of FRA1/C-JUN by ERK/AKT pathways can induce EZH2 overexpression, silencing integrin  $\alpha$ -2 expression, and increasing the metastatic potential of colorectal cancer. Belongs to the bZIP family.

Matsui M., *Oncogene* 5:249-255(1990).

The MGC Project Team, *Genome Res.* 14:2121-2127(2004).

Tsuchiya H., *J. Virol.* 67:7001-7007(1993).

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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only