

Phospho c-Jun (Ser63) Antibody

rev 12/19

CATALOG NO.: A1963-100 (100 µl)

BACKGROUND DESCRIPTION: This gene is the putative transforming gene of avian sarcoma virus 17. It encodes a protein which is highly similar to the viral protein, and which interacts directly with specific target DNA sequences to regulate gene expression. This gene is intronless and is mapped to 1p32-p31, a chromosomal region involved in both translocations and deletions in human malignancies.

ALTERNATE NAMES: Transcription factor AP-1; Activator protein 1; AP1; Proto-oncogene c-Jun; V-jun avian sarcoma virus 17 oncogene homolog; p39

ANTIBODY TYPE: Polyclonal

HOST/ISOTYPE: Rabbit / IgG

IMMUNOGEN: KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide targeting a sequence within the center region of human c-Jun

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 48 kDa

PURIFICATION: Affinity purified

FORM: Liquid

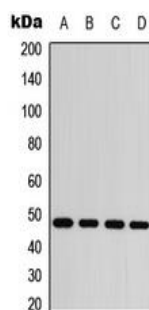
FORMULATION: In 0.42% Potassium phosphate; 0.87% NaCl; pH 7.3; 30% glycerol; and 0.01% sodium azide

SPECIES REACTIVITY: Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Sheep, Bovine

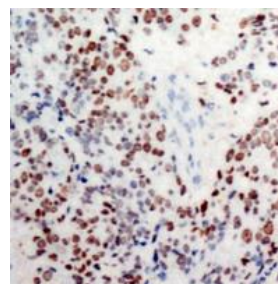
STORAGE CONDITIONS: Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles

APPLICATIONS AND USAGE: WB 1:500 - 1:1000, IHC 1:100 - 1:200

Note: This information is only intended as a guide. The optimal dilutions must be determined by the user



Western blot analysis of phospho c-Jun (Ser63) expression in MCF7 (A); HeLa UV-treated (B); NIH3T3 (C); PC12 (D) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of phospho c-Jun (Ser63) staining in human breast cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0) and then incubated with the antibody at RT and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

RELATED PRODUCTS:

c-Jun antibody (3009)
 Anti-SMAD2/3 Antibody (A1214)
 Phospho-c-Jun (Ser73) Antibody (3502)
 TLR2 Antibody (Clone BV31-9) (3569)

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used on humans.