

**Phospho-FOS(T232) Antibody Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP3314a****Specification**

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**Phospho-FOS(T232) Antibody Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P01100](#)**Phospho-FOS(T232) Antibody Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2353**Other Names**

Proto-oncogene c-Fos, Cellular oncogene fos, G0/G1 switch regulatory protein 7, FOS, G0S7

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP3314a](/product/products/AP3314a) was selected from the region of human Phospho-FOS-T232. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Phospho-FOS(T232) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protein Information****Name** FOS**Synonyms** G0S7**Function**

Nuclear phosphoprotein which forms a tight but non-covalently linked complex with the JUN/AP-1 transcription factor. In the heterodimer, FOS and JUN/AP-1 basic regions each seems to interact with symmetrical DNA half sites. On TGF-beta activation, forms a multimeric SMAD3/SMAD4/JUN/FOS complex at the AP1/SMAD-binding site to regulate TGF-beta-mediated signaling. Has a critical function in regulating the development of cells destined to form and maintain the skeleton. It is thought to have an important role in signal transduction, cell proliferation and differentiation. In growing cells, activates phospholipid synthesis, possibly by activating CDS1 and PI4K2A. This activity requires Tyr-dephosphorylation and association with the endoplasmic reticulum.

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Endoplasmic reticulum. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=In quiescent cells, present in very small amounts in the cytosol. Following induction of cell growth, first localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum and only later to the nucleus. Localization at the endoplasmic reticulum requires dephosphorylation at Tyr-10 and Tyr- 30

**Phospho-FOS(T232) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**Phospho-FOS(T232) Antibody Blocking peptide - Images****Phospho-FOS(T232) Antibody Blocking peptide - Background**

The Fos gene family consists of 4 members: FOS, FOSB, FOSL1, and FOSL2. These genes encode leucine zipper proteins that can dimerize with proteins of the JUN family, thereby forming the transcription factor complex AP-1. As such, the FOS proteins have been implicated as regulators of cell proliferation, differentiation, and transformation. In some cases, expression of the FOS gene has also been associated with apoptotic cell death.

**Phospho-FOS(T232) Antibody Blocking peptide - References**

Gensch, E., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 279(37):39085-39093 (2004).Myllykangas, S., et al., Genes Chromosomes Cancer 40(4):334-341 (2004).Wu, M.Y., et al., World J. Gastroenterol. 10(4):476-480 (2004).Monje, P., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 23(19):7030-7043 (2003).Lavezzi, A.M., et al., Pathol. Int. 53(11):769-774 (2003).