# SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# c-Jun (H-79): sc-1694



#### BACKGROUND

Genes belonging to the Jun and Fos oncogene families encode nuclear proteins that are found to be associated with a number of transcriptional complexes. The c-Jun protein is a major component of the transcription factor AP-1 originally shown to mediate phorbol ester tumor promoter (TPA)-induced expression of responsive genes through the TPA- response element (TRE). The Jun proteins form homo- and heterodimers which bind the TRE, while Fos proteins are active only as heterodimers with any of the Jun proteins. Fos/Jun heterodimers have a much higher affinity for the TRE than Jun homodimers. Ha-Ras augments c-Jun activity and stimulates phosphorylation of its activation domain. An inhibitor of Fos/Jun function, termed IP-1, associates with Fos and Jun and is inactivated upon phosphorylation induced by the cAMP-dependent protein kinase A (PKA).

# CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: JUN (human) mapping to 1p32.1; Jun (mouse) mapping to 4 C5.

#### SOURCE

c-Jun (H-79) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-79 of c-Jun of human origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu$ g lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin. Also available as TransCruz reagent for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications, sc-1694 X, 200  $\mu$ g/0.1 ml.

c-Jun (H-79) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-1694 AC), 500  $\mu$ g/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; and to either phycoerythrin (sc-1694 PE), fluorescein (sc-1694 FITC), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 488 (sc-1694 AF488) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 647 (sc-1694 AF647), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for IF, IHC(P) and FCM.

In addition, c-Jun (H-79) is available conjugated to either TRITC (sc-1694 TRITC, 200  $\mu$ g/ml) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 405 (sc-1694 AF405), 100  $\mu$ g/2 ml, for IF, IHC(P) and FCM.

#### **APPLICATIONS**

c-Jun (H-79) is recommended for detection of c-Jun p39 of mouse, rat, human and *Xenopus laevis* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffinembedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), flow cytometry (1  $\mu$ g per 1 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000). c-Jun (H-79) is also recommended for detection of c-Jun p39 in additional species, including canine, bovine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for c-Jun siRNA (h): sc-29223, c-Jun siRNA (m): sc-29224, c-Jun shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29223-SH, c-Jun shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-29224-SH, c-Jun shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29223-V and c-Jun shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29224-V.

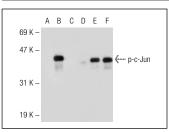
c-Jun (H-79) X TransCruz antibody is recommended for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications.

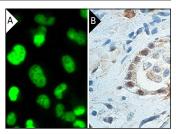
Molecular Weight of c-Jun: 39 kDa.

## STORAGE

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

# DATA





Western blot analysis of c-Jun phosphorylation in nontransfected: sc-117752 (**A**,**D**), untreated mouse c-Jun transfected: sc-125069 (**B**,**E**) and lambda protein phosphatase (sc-200312A) treated human c-Jun transfected: sc-125069 (**C**,**F**) 293T whole cell lysates. Antibodies tested include p-c-Jun (KM-1): sc-822 (**A**,**B**,**C**) and c-Jun (H-79): sc-1694 (**D**,**E**,**F**). c-Jun (H-79): sc-1694. Immunofluorescence staining of formalin-fixed HeLa cells showing nuclear localization. Kindly provided by Yang Xiang, Ph.D., Division of Newborn Medicine, Boston Children's Hospital, Cell Biology Department, Harvard Medical School (A). Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin-fixed, paraffinembedded normal human prostate tissue showing nuclear localization (B).

#### SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- 1. Faller, D.P., et al. 1995. Evidence for location of the CFTR in human placental apical membrane vesicles. Am. J. Physiol. 269: C148-C155.
- Martinez-Mora, C., et al. 2012. Fibroin and sericin from *Bombyx mori* silk stimulate cell migration through upregulation and phosphorylation of c-Jun. PLoS ONE 7: e42271.
- 3. Yang, H., et al. 2012. Withaferin A inhibits the proteasome activity in mesothelioma *in vitro* and *in vivo*. PLoS ONE 7: e41214.
- Zhang, X.Y., et al. 2012. Upregulation of sestrin 2 expression via JNK pathway activation contributes to autophagy induction in cancer cells. Cell. Signal. 25: 150-158.
- Kumar, P., et al. 2013. The transcriptional co-repressor myeloid translocation gene 16 inhibits glycolysis and stimulates mitochondrial respiration. PLoS ONE 8: e68502.
- 6. Kaufmann, A., et al. 2013. Regulation of immediate-early gene transcription following activation of G<sub> $\alpha \theta$ </sub>-coupled designer receptors. J. Cell. Biochem. 114: 681-696.

## **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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MONOS Satisfation Guaranteed Try c-Jun (G-4): sc-74543 or c-Jun (B-2): sc-376488, our highly recommended monoclonal aternatives to c-Jun (H-79). Also, for AC, HRP, FITC, PE, Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 488 and Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 647 conjugates, see c-Jun (G-4): sc-74543.