

Fra-2 (L-15): sc-171

BACKGROUND

The Fos-related gene Fra-2 was initially molecularly cloned from chicken genomic DNA and shown to represent a new member of the immediate early gene family. The human counterpart of the chicken Fra-2 gene has been described. Sequence alignment shows that the amino acid sequences conserved among Fra-2, c-Fos, Fra-1 and Fos B are contained in five regions. Region 2, the longest and most highly conserved region, contains the leucine zipper structure and the basic region, suggesting that like Fos, Fra-1 and Fos B, Fra-2 also forms heterodimers with c-Jun that recognize specific DNA sequences, such as the binding site for transcription factor AP-1. Such a model is further supported by the finding that the Fra-2 gene product forms a complex with c-Jun in growth-stimulated cells.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: FOSL2 (human) mapping to 2p23.2; Fosl2 (mouse) mapping to 5 B1.

SOURCE

Fra-2 (L-15) is an affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the C-terminus of Fra-2 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG 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-171 X, 200 µg/0.1 ml.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-171 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

Fra-2 (L-15) is recommended for detection of Fra-2 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Fra-2 (L-15) is also recommended for detection of Fra-2 in additional species, including equine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for Fra-2 siRNA (h): sc-35407, Fra-2 siRNA (m): sc-35408, Fra-2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-35407-SH, Fra-2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-35408-SH, Fra-2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35407-V and Fra-2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35408-V.

Fra-2 (L-15) X TransCruz antibody is recommended for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications.

Molecular Weight of Fra-2: 40 kDa.

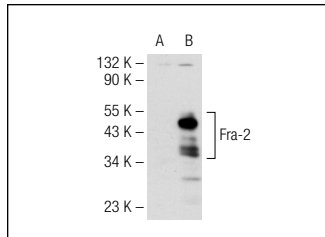
STORAGE

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

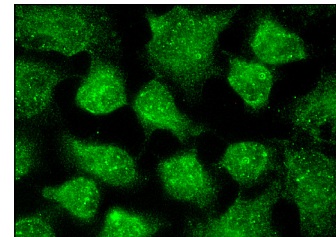
RESEARCH USE

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

DATA



Fra-2 (L-15): sc-171. Western blot analysis of Fra-2 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and human Fra-2 transfected: sc-176490 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.



Fra-2 (L-15): sc-171. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells showing cytoplasmic and nuclear localization.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Balasubramanian, S., et al. 2002. Green tea polyphenol stimulates a Ras, MEKK1, MEK3, and p38 cascade to increase activator protein 1 factor-dependent involucrin gene expression in normal human keratinocytes. *J. Biol. Chem.* 277: 1828-1836.
- Benkoussa, M., et al. 2002. Retinoic acid receptors inhibit AP-1 activation by regulating extracellular signal-regulated kinase and CBP recruitment to an AP-1-responsive promoter. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 22: 4522-4534.
- Crish, J., et al. 2002. The human involucrin gene contains spatially distinct regulatory elements that regulate expression during early versus late epidermal differentiation. *Oncogene* 21: 738-747.
- Suzukawa, K., et al. 2002. AP-1 transrepressing retinoic acid does not deplete coactivators or AP-1 monomers but may target specific Jun or Fos containing dimers. *Oncogene* 21: 2181-2190.
- Mishra, A., et al. 2010. Transactivation and expression patterns of Jun and Fos/AP-1 super-family proteins in human oral cancer. *Int. J. Cancer* 126: 819-829.
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- Por, E., et al. 2010. The cancer/testis antigen CAGE with oncogenic potential stimulates cell proliferation by up-regulating cyclins D₁ and E in an AP-1- and E2F-dependent manner. *J. Biol. Chem.* 285: 14475-14485.
- Hughes, R., et al. 2011. NF-Y is essential for expression of the proapoptotic bim gene in sympathetic neurons. *Cell Death Differ.* 18: 937-947.

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