

JUN Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-70371

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

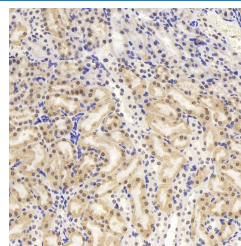
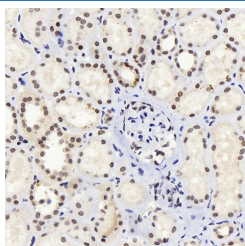
Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	KLH conjugated Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human c-Jun.
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer, 1% protein protectant and 50% glycerol.

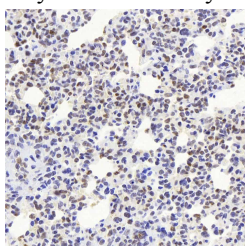
Applications Recommended Dilution

IHC	1:500-1:2000
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Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney using JUN Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney using JUN Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded rat lung using JUN Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only

JUN is also named as c-Jun and AP1, belongs to the bZIP family and Jun subfamily. JUN, the most extensively studied protein of the activator protein-1 (AP-1) complex, is involved in numerous cell activities, such as proliferation, apoptosis, survival, tumorigenesis and tissue morphogenesis. JUN is a transcription factor that recognizes and binds to the enhancer heptamer motif 5'-TGA[CG]TCA-3'. It promotes activity of NR5A1 when phosphorylated by HIPK3 leading to increased steroidogenic gene expression upon cAMP signaling pathway stimulation. JUN is a basic leucine zipper (bZIP) transcription factor that acts as homo- or heterodimer, binding to DNA and regulating gene transcription. In addition, extracellular signals can induce post-translational modifications of JUN, resulting in altered transcriptional activity and target gene expression. Moreover, it has uncovered multiple layers of a complex regulatory scheme in which JUN is able to crosstalk, amplify and integrate different signals for tissue development and disease. Jun is predominantly nuclear, ubiquitinated Jun colocalizes with lysosomal proteins.

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