

32-2974: C-JUN Recombinant Protein

Alternative Name : Transcription factor AP-1, Activator protein 1, AP1, Proto-oncogene c-jun, V-jun avian sarcoma virus 17 oncogene homolog, p39, c-Jun.

Description

Source : Escherichia Coli. C-JUN amino acids 1-81 produced in E.coli, is a non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain having a molecular mass of 52 kDa. C-JUN is a maltose binding protein (MBP) fusion protein with an amino-terminal polyhistidine tag and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques. C-JUN is a gene which, in combination with c-Fos, forms the AP-1 early response transcription factor. C-JUN is activated by the JNK pathway. C-JUN is the putative transforming gene of avian sarcoma virus 17. C-JUN is a protein which is highly similar to the viral protein, and which interacts directly with specific target DNA sequences to regulate gene expression. The C-JUN gene is intronless and is mapped to 1p32-p31, a chromosomal region involved in both translocations and deletions in human malignancies.

Product Info

Amount : 10 µg
Purification : Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Content : C-JUN is supplied as lyophilized powder containing no additives.
Storage condition : Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 1-2 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Application Note

It is recommended to centrifuge the vial prior to opening in order to bring the contents to the bottom. The reconstitution of the lyophilized c-Jun is recommended in 40mM Tris, pH 7.5, to a concentration of 0.2-1.0 mg/ml. C-Jun is phosphorylatable in vitro, using either recombinant active JNK1 or JNK2, or with JNK immunoprecipitated from stimulated cells. This phosphorylation can be monitored by Western blot analysis using an antibody directed to c-Jun [pS73], in conjunction with chemiluminescence detection methods. Optimization of the cell stimulation protocol, cell lysis procedure, and reaction conditions may be required for each specific application.