Recombinant FOSB protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	540049
Synonyms	FosB proto-oncogene, AP-1 transcription factor subunit; G0/G1 switch regulatory protein 3; Transcription factor AP-1 subunit FosB
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P53539
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 10.51 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 13 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	152-225
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>90%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 152-225 aa (P53539) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human FosB Protein Fragment (aa 152-225) is a high-purity, functional protein fragment designed for advanced research on AP-1 transcription factor mechanisms. This fragment fully encompasses the bZIP domain, making it an ideal tool for studying DNA binding, heterodimerization with JUN family proteins, and transcriptional regulation in various cellular processes. The full-length FosB protein, encoded by the FOSB gene in Homo sapiens, functions as a key subunit of the AP-1 transcription factor complex. It heterodimerizes with JUN family proteins to enhance DNA binding to AP-1 consensus sequences (5'-TGA[GC]TCA-3') and promotes transcriptional activity. FosB is involved in critical biological processes, including activation-induced cell death in T cells via FASLG/CD95L regulation, enhancer selection through recruitment of chromatin remodeling complexes, and behavioral responses such as nurturing behavior, neurogenesis, and reward-related learning. Localized to the nucleus, FosB also plays roles in hippocampal neurogenesis, memory formation, and adaptive responses, with isoforms differing in stability and transcriptional activity. The provided fragment (aa 152-225) specifically targets the bZIP domain, enabling focused investigations into these functions without interference from other protein regions.