ABSTRACT
The data indicate that both C/EBP and Elk-1 act as synchronized pairs in the SRF-dependent transcription of Gal-4 reporter and SRE, suggesting that SRP, TCF, and C/4 are essential for achieving the maximum induction of the c-fos SRS in response to mitogenic signaling by Ras.

INTRODUCTION
Introduction c-fos is a catecholamine found in the brain that activates the c-fos response element. It is a member of the pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC) family of proteins and is also known as the 'catecholamine receptor'. It is one of the major catecholamines in the brain.

C-fos is a catecholamine found in the brain that activates the c-fos response element. It is a member of the pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC) family of proteins and is also known as the 'catecholamine receptor'. It is one of the major catecholamines in the brain. Why: c-fos plays a key role in Ternary complex factors (TCFs), members of the ets family of transcription factors, have been shown to regulate the SRE. The TCFs that are involved in the regulation of this pathway cannot bind the same way but need protein-protein interactions with SRF to 'bind' the DNA, the central B-box contains several consensus mitosis (MVK) phosphorylation sites and are believed to be targets of all three families of MAPKs: ERK1/2, juno N-terminal kinase The c-fos SRE is regulated by CCAAT/Enhancer binding protein-beta (C/EBP), which is also called NF-IL6, LAP, CFHM, AGP/M, and CRP2. Based on the observation that TCF and p35-C/EBP play a role in modulating SRF and SRE signaling pathways, respectively.

CONCLUSION
Remarkable conclusions A novel model for activating Ras-dependent signaling pathways in c-fos SRE response is presented here. This model posits that SRF, Elk-1, and p35-C/EBP are all essential for the successful transactivation of the SER.