

Product Name: c-Myc (phospho Thr58) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab04481

Summary

Production Name	c-Myc (phospho Thr58) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IHC,WB,
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Phospho Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	MYC
Alternative Names	MYC; BHLHE39; Myc proto-oncogene protein; Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 39; bHLHe39; Proto-oncogene c-Myc; Transcription factor p64
Gene ID	4609.0
SwissProt ID	P01106.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Myc around the phosphorylation site of Thr58. AA range:25-74

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:10000..
Molecular Weight	50,(also ~60KD in some samples)

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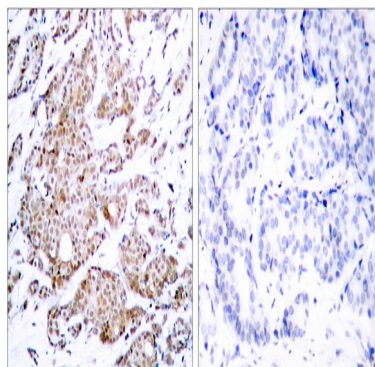
Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a multifunctional, nuclear phosphoprotein that plays a role in cell cycle progression, apoptosis and cellular transformation. It functions as a transcription factor that regulates transcription of specific target genes. Mutations, overexpression, rearrangement and translocation of this gene have been associated with a variety of hematopoietic tumors, leukemias and lymphomas, including Burkitt lymphoma. There is evidence to show that alternative translation initiations from an upstream, in-frame non-AUG (CUG) and a downstream AUG start site result in the production of two isoforms with distinct N-termini. The synthesis of non-AUG initiated protein is suppressed in Burkitt's lymphomas, suggesting its importance in the normal function of this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008], disease: A chromosomal aberration involving MYC may be a cause of a form of B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Translocation t(8;12)(q24;q22) with BTG1., disease: Overexpression of MYC is implicated in the etiology of a variety of hematopoietic tumors., function: Participates in the regulation of gene transcription. Binds DNA both in a non-specific manner and also specifically to recognizes the core sequence 5'-CAC[GA]TG-3'. Seems to activate the transcription of growth-related genes., online information: Myc entry, PTM: Phosphorylated by PRKDC., similarity: Contains 1 basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) domain., subunit: Efficient DNA binding requires dimerization with another bHLH protein. Binds DNA as a heterodimer with MAX. Interacts with TAF1C and SPAG9. Interacts with PARP10. Interacts with KDM5A and KDM5B.,

Research Area

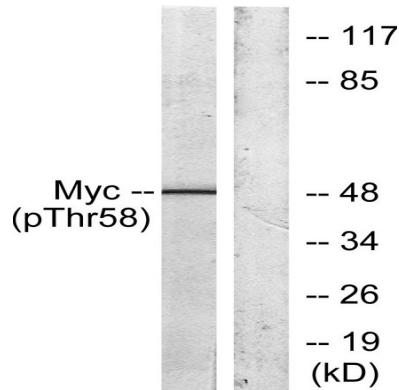
Stem cell pathway; Cell_Cycle_G1S; Cell_Cycle_G2M_DNA; WNT; WNT-T CELL; β -Catenin; ErbB/HER; MAPK_ERK_Growth; MAPK_G_Protein; PI3K/Akt; Protein_Acetylation

Image Data

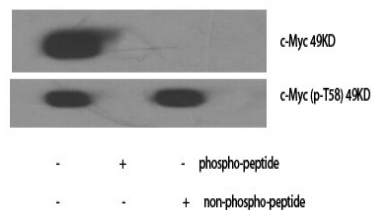


Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using Myc (Phospho-Thr58) Antibody.
The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

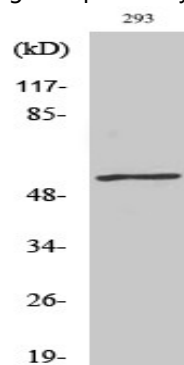
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Western blot analysis of lysates from ovary cancer, using Myc (Phospho-Thr58) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-c-Myc (T58) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 500



Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using Phospho-c-Myc (T58) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 500

Note

For research use only.