

Product Name: c-Myc (phospho Thr358) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab04480**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IHC, ICC/IF, ELISA, IP
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Phosphorylated
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	IHC 1:100-1:300, ICC/IF 1:50-1:200, ELISA 1:10000-1:20000, IP 1:20-1:50
Molecular Weight	50, (also ~60kDa in some samples)

Antigen Information

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
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Myc around the phosphorylation site of Thr358. AA range:325-374

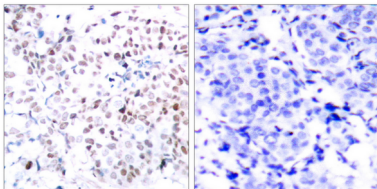
Background

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; Akt_PKB; Protein_Acetylation

Image Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using Myc (Phospho-Thr358) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.