



c-Myc (phospho Thr58) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-01234
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;IP;ELISA
Gene Name	MYC
Protein Name	Myc proto-oncogene protein
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Myc around the phosphorylation site of Thr58. AA range:25-74
Specificity	Phospho-c-Myc (T58) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of c-Myc protein only when phosphorylated at T58.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunoprecipitation: 2-5 ug/mg lysate. ELISA: 1/10000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	MYC; BHLHE39; Myc proto-oncogene protein; Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 39; bHLHe39; Proto-oncogene c-Myc; Transcription factor p64
Observed Band	50,(also ~60KD in some samples)
Cell Pathway	Nucleus, nucleoplasm . Nucleus, nucleolus .
Tissue Specificity	Cervix,Epithelium,Leukemia,Placenta,Promyelocytic I
Function	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

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SPAG9. Interacts with PARP10. Interacts with KDM5A and KDM5B.,

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],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

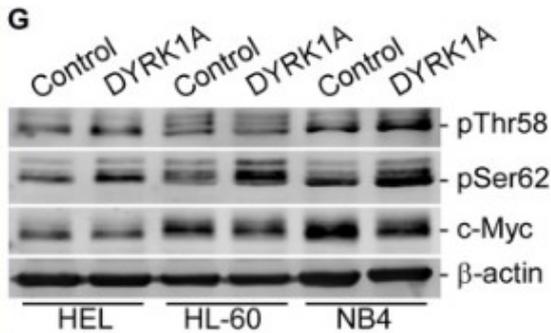
Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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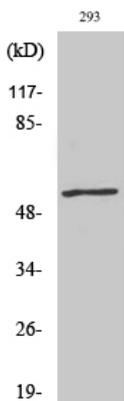
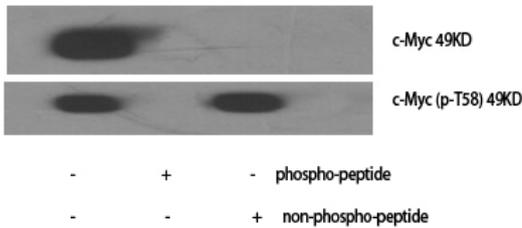


Products Images

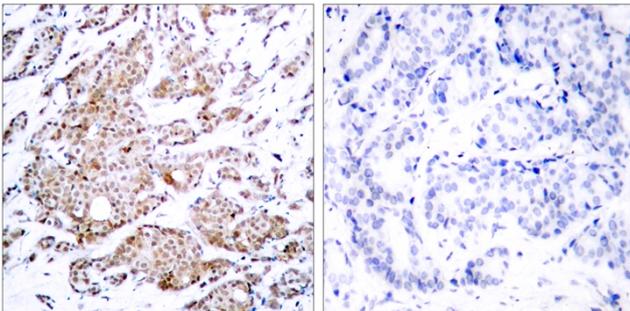


Liu, Qiang, et al. "Tumor suppressor DYRK1A effects on proliferation and chemoresistance of AML cells by downregulating c-Myc." PloS one 9.6 (2014): e98853.

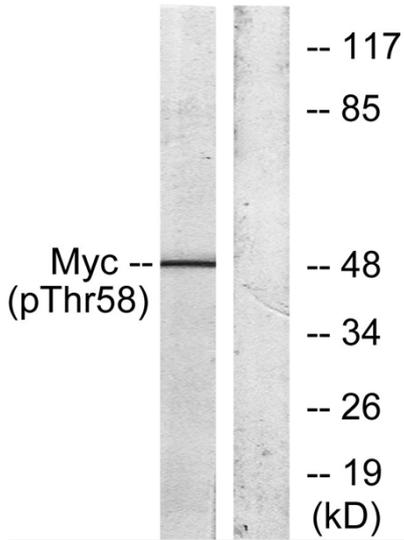
Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-c-Myc (T58) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500



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



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



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