

**c-Myc (phospho Thr58) Polyclonal Antibody**

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Catalog No :</b>          | YP0069  |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>          | Human;Mouse;Rat   |
| <b>Applications :</b>        | WB;IHC;IF;IP;ELISA  |
| <b>Target :</b>              | c-Myc   |
| <b>Fields :</b>              | >>MAPK signaling pathway;>>ErbB signaling pathway;>>Cell cycle;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Cellular senescence;>>Wnt signaling pathway;>>TGF-beta signaling pathway;>>Hippo signaling pathway;>>Signaling pathways regulating pluripotency of stem cells;>>JAK-STAT signaling pathway;>>Thyroid hormone signaling pathway;>>Salmonella infection;>>Hepatitis C;>>Hepatitis B;>>Human cytomegalovirus infection;>>Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection;>>Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus infection;>>Epstein-Barr virus infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Transcriptional misregulation in cancer;>>Proteoglycans in cancer;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Chemical carcinogenesis - receptor activation;>>Colorectal cancer;>>Endometrial cancer;>>Thyroid cancer;>>Bladder cancer;>>Chronic myeloid leukemia;>>Acute myeloid leukemia;>>Small cell lung cancer;>>Breast cancer;>>Hepatocellular carcinoma;>>Gastric cancer;>>Central carbon metabolism in cancer |
| <b>Gene Name :</b>           | MYC   |
| <b>Protein Name :</b>        | Myc proto-oncogene protein  |
| <b>Human Gene Id :</b>       | 4609  |
| <b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b> | P01106  |
| <b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>       | 17869   |
| <b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b> | P01108  |
| <b>Rat Gene Id :</b>         | 24577   |
| <b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>   | P09416  |

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Immunogen :</b>         | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Myc around the phosphorylation site of Thr58. AA range:25-74  |
| <b>Specificity :</b>       | Phospho-c-Myc (T58) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of c-Myc protein only when phosphorylated at T58.   |
| <b>Formulation :</b>       | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.   |
| <b>Source :</b>            | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG  |
| <b>Dilution :</b>          | WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. Immunoprecipitation: 2-5 ug:mg lysate. ELISA: 1:10000.. IF 1:50-200   |
| <b>Purification :</b>      | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.   |
| <b>Concentration :</b>     | 1 mg/ml   |
| <b>Storage Stability :</b> | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)  |
| <b>Observed Band :</b>     | 50,(also ~60KD in some samples)   |
| <b>Cell Pathway :</b>      | 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   |
| <b>Background :</b>        | 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], |
| <b>Function :</b>          | 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.,

**Subcellular Location :**

Nucleus, nucleoplasm . Nucleus, nucleolus .

**Expression :**

Cervix,Epithelium,Leukemia,Placenta,Promyelocytic I

**Tag :**

orthogonal,ip

**Sort :**

431

**No4 :**

1

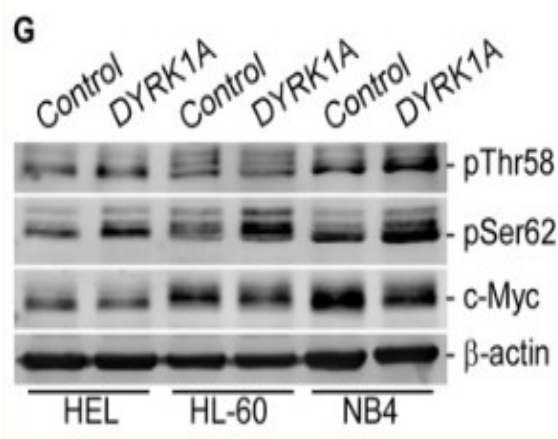
**Host :**

Rabbit

**Modifications :**

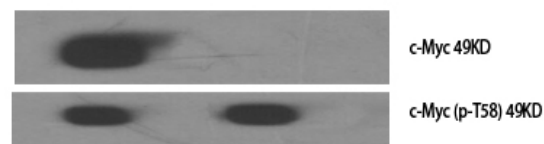
Phospho

## Products Images

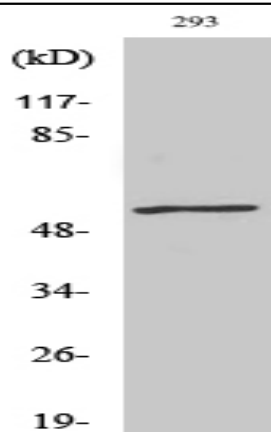


Liu, Qiang, et al. "Tumor suppressor DYRK1A effects on proliferation and chemoresistance of AML cells by downregulating c-Myc." PloS one 9.6 (2014): e98853.

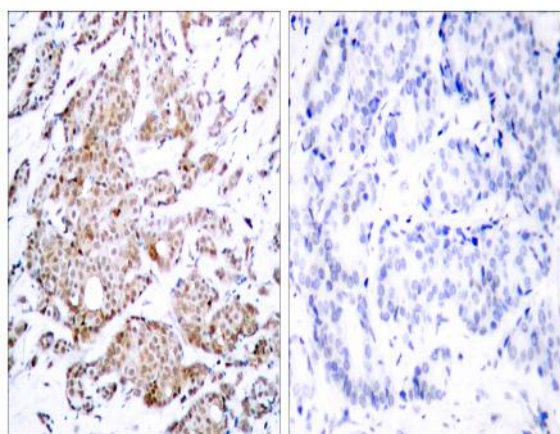
Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-c-Myc (T58) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500



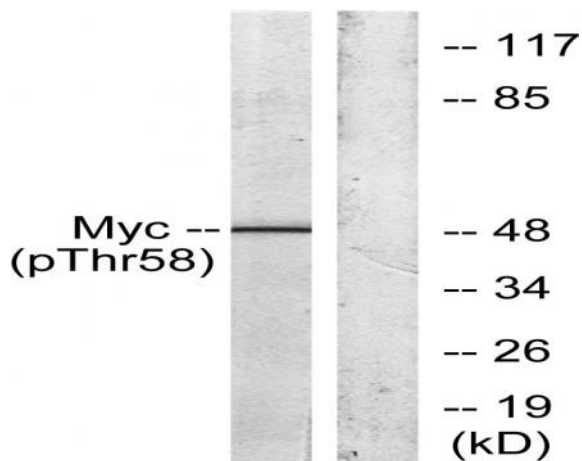
- + - phospho-peptide  
- - + non-phospho-peptide



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.