

c-Myc (Acetyl Lys148) rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YK0159
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	c-Myc
Fields :	>>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
Gene Name :	MYC BHLHE39
Protein Name :	c-Myc (Acetyl Lys148)
Human Gene Id :	4609
Human Swiss Prot No :	P01106
Mouse Gene Id :	17869
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P01108
Rat Gene Id :	24577
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P09416

Immunogen :	<u>Synthesized peptide derived from human c-Myc (Acetyl Lys148)</u>
Specificity :	<u>This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat c-Myb (Acetyl Lys148)</u>
Formulation :	<u>Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.</u>
Source :	<u>Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG</u>
Dilution :	<u>WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000</u>
Purification :	<u>The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.</u>
Concentration :	<u>1 mg/ml</u>
Storage Stability :	<u>-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)</u>
Observed Band :	<u>55kD</u>
Background :	<u>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.,</u>
Function :	<u>DNA catabolic process, endonucleolytic, skeletal system development, B cell apoptosis, release of cytochrome c from mitochondria, regulation of B cell apoptosis, positive regulation of B cell apoptosis, monosaccharide metabolic process,glucose metabolic process, DNA metabolic process, DNA catabolic process, DNA fragmentation involved in apoptosis,transcription, transcription, DNA-dependent, transcription initiation, regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent,regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, protein complex assembly, cellular ion homeostasis, cellular iron ion homeostasis, apoptosis, anti-apoptosis, induction of apoptosis, activation of caspase activity, cell structure disassembly during apoptosis, nucleus organization,mitochondrion organization, cell cycle, cell cycle arrest, regulation of mitotic cell cycle, sens</u>
Subcellular	<u>Nucleus, nucleoplasm . Nucleus, nucleolus .</u>



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