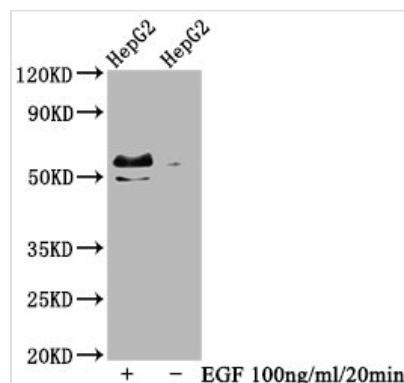




Phospho-MYC (T58+S62) Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA015270A58-62phHU
Abbreviation	Myc proto-oncogene protein
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P01106
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from Human Phospho-MYC (T58+S62)
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:5000
Relevance	Transcription factor that binds DNA in a non-specific manner, yet also specifically recognizes the core sequence 5'-CAC[GA]TG-3'. Activates the transcription of growth-related genes. Binds to the VEGFA promoter, promoting VEGFA production and subsequent sprouting angiogenesis (PubMed:24940000).
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Alias	Myc proto-oncogene protein, Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 39, bHLHe39, Proto-oncogene c-Myc, Transcription factor p64, MYC, BHLHE39
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling
Gene Names	MYC
Accession NO.	4E9

Image



Western Blot

Positive WB detected in HepG2 whole cell

lysate(treated with EGF or not)

All lanes Phospho-MYC antibody at 0.99µg/ml

Secondary

Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution

Predicted band size: 57 KDa

Observed band size: 57 KDa



Description

CUSABIO engineered a vector by inserting a sequence encoding the phospho-MYC (T58+S62) monoclonal antibody and then transfected this vector into the cell line for in vitro expression. The monoclonal antibody was generated from immunized animals with the synthesized peptide derived from phosphorylated human MYC at Thr 58 and Ser 62 residues. The collected tissue culture supernatant (TCS) underwent affinity-chromatography purification to get the recombinant phospho-MYC (T58+S62) monoclonal antibody. This anti-phospho-MYC (T58+S62) antibody is a rabbit IgG. It is suitable for the detection of the human phospho-MYC (T58+S62) in ELISA and WB.

The c-Myc oncoprotein is a pleiotropic transcription factor that regulates a variety of cellular processes, including cell proliferation, cell growth, and cell differentiation, as well as genome stability and cell death pathways. Most human cancers constitutively highly express c-Myc, and high c-Myc expression in animal models can induce carcinogenesis. Conserved Thr 58 and Ser 62 phosphorylation sites that help regulate c-Myc protein stability affect c-Myc expression, and altered ratios of Thr 58 and Ser 62 phosphorylation have been reported in human cancer.