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Rabbit Anti-phospho-C-Myc (Thr358)/Cy5 Conjugated antibody

SL4017R-Cy5

Product Name	Anti-phospho-C-Myc(Thr358)/Cy5
Chinese Name	Cy5 标记的磷酸化致癌基因 C-Myc 抗体
Alias	Myc(Phospho-Thr358); Myc(Phospho-T358); p-Myc(Thr358); p-Myc(T358); AU016757; Avian myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog; bHLHe39; c Myc; Cellular myelocytomatosis oncogene; MGC105490; MRTL; Myc protein; Myc proto oncogene protein; Myc-related translation/localization regulatory factor; Myc2; myca; Myelocytomatosis oncogene a; Myelocytomatosis oncogene; Niard; Nird; Oncogene Myc; Protooncogene homologous to myelocytomatosis virus; RNCMYC; Transcription factor p64; Transcriptional regulator Myc-A; v myc avian myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog; v myc myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog (avian); V-Myc avian myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog; v-myc myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog (avian); zc-myc; MYC_HUMAN.
Product Type	Phosphorylated anti
Research Area	Tumour immunology Signal transduction transcriptional regulatory factor Kinases and Phosphatases
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human(predicted:Horse)
Applications	Flow-Cyt=1μg/Test not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	49kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human C-Myc around the phosphorylation site of Thr358
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A

Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	**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]. **Function:** Participates in the regulation of gene transcription. Binds DNA in a non-specific manner, yet also specifically recognizes the core sequence 5'-CAC[GA]TG-3'. Seems to activate the transcription of growth-related genes. **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. Interacts (when phosphorylated at Thr-58 and Ser-62) with FBXW7. Interacts with PIM2 (By similarity). Interacts with NO66. **Subcellular Location:** Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus, nucleolus. **Post-translational modifications:** Phosphorylated by PRKDC. Phosphorylation at Thr-58 and Ser-62 by GSK3 is required for ubiquitination and degradation by the proteasome. Phosphorylation at Ser-329 by PIM2 leads to the stabilization of MYC (By similarity). Phosphorylation at Ser-62 by CDK2 prevents Ras-induced senescence. Ubiquitinated by the SCF(FBXW7) complex when phosphorylated at Thr-58

and Ser-62, leading to its degradation by the proteasome. In the nucleoplasm, ubiquitination is counteracted by USP28, which interacts with isoform 1 of FBXW7 (FBW7alpha), leading to its deubiquitination and preventing degradation. In the nucleolus, however, ubiquitination is not counteracted by USP28, due to the lack of interaction between isoform 4 of FBXW7 (FBW7gamma) and USP28, explaining the selective MYC degradation in the nucleolus. Also polyubiquitinated by the DCX(TRUSS) complex.

DISEASE:
Note=Overexpression of MYC is implicated in the etiology of a variety of hematopoietic tumors.
Note=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.
Defects in MYC are a cause of Burkitt lymphoma (BL) [MIM:113970]. A form of undifferentiated malignant lymphoma commonly manifested as a large osteolytic lesion in the jaw or as an abdominal mass.
Note=Chromosomal aberrations involving MYC are usually found in Burkitt lymphoma. Translocations t(8;14), t(8;22) or t(2;8) which juxtapose MYC to one of the heavy or light chain immunoglobulin gene loci.

Similarity:
Contains 1 basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) domain.

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 4609 Human

Entrez Gene: 17869 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 24577 Rat

Omim: 190080 Human

SwissProt: P01106 Human

SwissProt: P01108 Mouse

SwissProt: P09416 Rat

Unigene: 202453 Human

Unigene: 2444 Mouse

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Unigene: 12072 Rat

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