

**Product Name: c-Myc (phospho Thr358) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: APRab04480**

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## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	c-Myc (phospho Thr358) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	IHC,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Phospho Antibody
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	MYC
<b>Alternative Names</b>	MYC; BHLHE39; Myc proto-oncogene protein; Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 39; bHLHe39; Proto-oncogene c-Myc; Transcription factor p64
<b>Gene ID</b>	4609.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P01106.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Myc around the phosphorylation site of Thr358. AA range:325-374

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	IHC 1:100-1:300 ELISA: 1:20000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	50,(also ~60KD in some samples)

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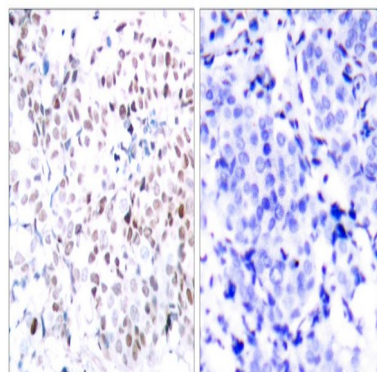
## Background

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], 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.,

## Research Area

Stem cell pathway; Cell\_Cycle\_G1S; Cell\_Cycle\_G2M\_DNA; WNT; WNT-T CELL;  $\beta$ -Catenin; ErbB/HER; MAPK\_ERK\_Growth; MAPK\_G\_Protein; Akt\_PKB; Protein\_Acetylation

## Image Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using Myc (Phospho-Thr358) Antibody.  
The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

## Note

For research use only.

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