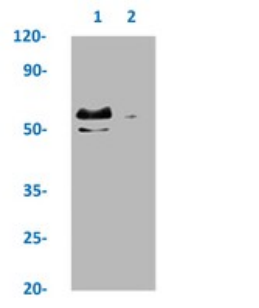
RecomAb™

MYC (phospho T58/S62) recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 4E9

Catalog # RAB04227 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot

Western blot analysis of Lane 1: HepG2 whole cell lysate (treated with EGF 100 ng/mL/20 mins) and Lane 2: HepG2 whole cell lysate (not treated) with MYC (phospho T58/S62) recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 4E9 (Cat # RAB04227).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human MYC.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding T58/S62 of human MYC.
Theoretical MW (kDa)	Calculated MW: 57 kD
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Preparation Method	Mammalian cell (HEK293) expression system
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Isotype	IgG

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Recommend Usage	ELISA Western Blot (1:500-1:5000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH7.4 (150mM NaCl, 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	store at -20 °C or -80 °C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot

Western blot analysis of Lane 1: HepG2 whole cell lysate (treated with EGF 100 ng/mL/20 mins) and Lane 2: HepG2 whole cell lysate (not treated) with MYC (phospho T58/S62) recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 4E9 (Cat # RAB04227).

Gene Info — MYC

Entrez GeneID	4609
Protein Accession#	P01106
Gene Name	MYC
Gene Alias	bHLHe39, c-Myc
Gene Description	v-myc myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog (avian)
Omim ID	113970 190080
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The protein encoded by this gene is a multifunctional, nuclear phosphoprotein that plays a role in c ell cycle progression, apoptosis and cellular transformation. It functions as a transcription factor th at regulates transcription of specific target genes. Mutations, overexpression, rearrangement and translocation of this gene have been associated with a variety of hematopoietic tumors, leukemia s and lymphomas, including Burkitt lymphoma. There is evidence to show that alternative translati on 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 protei n is suppressed in Burkitt's lymphomas, suggesting its importance in the normal function of this ge ne. [provided by RefSeq

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Other Designations	avian myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog|myc proto-oncogene protein|v-myc avian myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog

Pathway

- Acute myeloid leukemia
- Bladder cancer
- Cell cycle
- Chronic myeloid leukemia
- Colorectal cancer
- Endometrial cancer
- ErbB signaling pathway
- Jak-STAT signaling pathway
- MAPK signaling pathway
- Pathways in cancer
- Small cell lung cancer
- TGF-beta signaling pathway
- Thyroid cancer
- Wnt signaling pathway

Disease

- Alzheimer disease
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Carcinoma
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Chromosome Aberrations

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- Colorectal Neoplasms
- Diabetes Complications
- Disease Progression
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Helicobacter Infections
- Hematologic Diseases
- Hodgkin Disease
- Kidney Failure
- Lung Neoplasms
- Lymphoma
- Lymphoproliferative Disorders
- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Mouth Neoplasms
- Neoplasm Metastasis
- Neoplasms
- Occupational Diseases
- Osteoporosis
- Ovarian cancer
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Prostate cancer
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Pulmonary Disease
- Stomach Neoplasms
- Thyroid Diseases
- Thyroid Neoplasms
- Translocation

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- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia
- Werner syndrome

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