

U-Blot[®] Phospho-c-Myc (Ser62) Rabbit mAb (WT9066)

User Manual

General Information

Product name	U-Blot [®] Phospho-c-Myc (Ser62) Rabbit mAb
Product No.	WT9066
Clonality	Recombinant monoclonal
Clone Number	W-R40
Alternative name	MYC, BHLHE39, c-Myc

Key Features

Target	Phospho-c-Myc (Ser62)
Reactivity	Human
Applications	WB
MW(Calculated)	49 kDa
MW(Observed)	55 kDa
Host Species	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Modification	Phosphorylation
Modification Site	Ser62
Purification	Protein A affinity purification
Immunogen	Polypeptide
Specificity	Specific for c-Myc only when phosphorylated at Ser62

Storage Information

Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles
Stability	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt / reconstitution.
Formulation	PBS, Glycerol, BSA

Product Usage Information

Applications	Dilution	Recommended Species
WB	1:1000	Human

Target Information

Gene name MYC

Protein name Myc proto-oncogene protein

Organism Human

Gene ID 4609

SwissProt P01106

Background

Myc, also known as c-Myc, together with l-Myc and n-Myc, belongs to the Myc family of transcription factors. Myc has a basic helix-loop-helix leucine zipper domain and through heterodimerization can bind and regulate the transcriptional activity of genes. It is a key player in the regulation of cell growth and cell cycle progression and acts as a proto-oncogene. Myc localizes to the nucleus but can also be present in the cytoplasm of certain cancer types. Myc is ubiquitously expressed in almost all cell types and its expression positively correlates with tissue proliferative capacity. Myc is also expressed during embryogenesis. Myc is upregulated in many cancer types, especially in aggressive, poorly differentiated tumors. Mutations in the MYC gene and breakpoint translocations within the MYC gene cause Burkitt lymphoma. In addition, Myc is subject to various post-translational modifications, including phosphorylation, acetylation, and ubiquitinylation.

Cellular Localization Nucleus

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