

## Anti-Phospho-MYC (Thr58) Antibody (7T717)

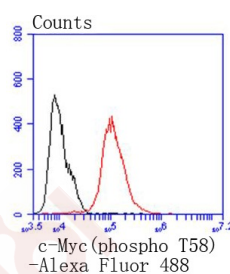
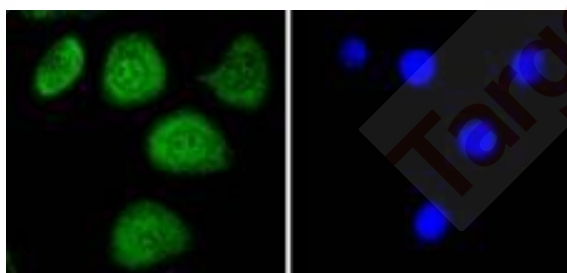
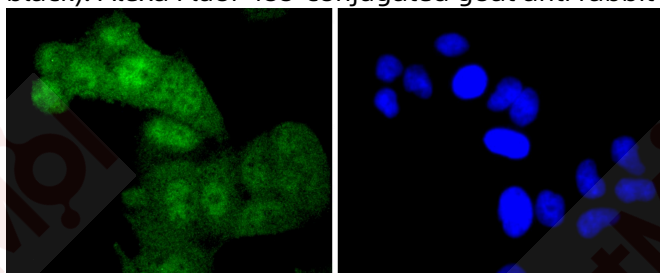
### Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 50 kDa.
Clone:	7T717
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

### Applications

#### Verified Activity:

1. ICC staining phospho-c-Myc (T58) in HeLa cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
2. ICC staining phospho-c-Myc (T58) in SKOV-3 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
3. Flow cytometric analysis of MCF-7 cells with phospho-c-Myc (T58) antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.



Application:	FCM, ICC/IF, WB
Recommended	WB: 1:1000; ICC/IF: 1:50-200; FCM: 1:50-100

### Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

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### Antigen Details

Immunogen: A synthesized phosphopeptide: human c-Myc around the phosphorylation site of Thr58

Antigen Species: Human

Uniprot ID: P01106

Synonyms: MYC (p-Thr58);MYC (p-T58);p-MYC (T58);p-MYC (Thr58)

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### Research Background

c-Myc-, N-Myc- and L-Myc-encoded proteins function in cell proliferation, differentiation and neoplastic disease. Myc proteins are nuclear proteins with relatively short half lives. Amplification of the c-Myc gene has been found in several types of human tumors including lung, breast and colon carcinomas, while the N-Myc gene has been found amplified in neuroblastomas. The L-Myc gene has been reported to be amplified and expressed at high level in human small cell lung carcinomas. The presence of three sequence motifs in the c-Myc COOH terminus, including the leucine zipper, the helix-loop-helix and a basic region provided initial evidence for a sequence-specific binding function. A basic region helix-loop-helix leucine zipper motif (bHLH-Zip) protein, designated Max, specifically associates with c-Myc, N-Myc and L-Myc proteins. The Myc-Max complex binds to DNA in a sequence-specific manner under conditions where neither Max nor Myc exhibit appreciable binding. Max can also form heterodimers with at least two additional bHLH-Zip proteins, Mad and Mxi1, and Mad-Max dimers have been shown to repress transcription through interaction with mSin3.

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