Revision 1

Store at -20C

#9401

Phospho-c-Myc (Thr58/Ser62) Antibody

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
Endogenous	57 to 70	Rabbit	#P01106	4609

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Specificity/Sensitivity

Phospho-c-Myc (Thr58/Ser62) Antibody detects endogenous levels of c-Myc singly or doubly phosphorylated at Thr58 and Ser62.

Source / Purification

Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues around Thr58/Ser62 of human c-Myc. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Background

Members of the Myc/Max/Mad network function as transcriptional regulators with roles in various aspects of cell behavior, including proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis (1). These proteins share a common basic-helix-loop-helix leucine zipper (bHLH-ZIP) motif required for dimerization and DNA-binding. Max was originally discovered based on its ability to associate with c-Myc and found to be required for the ability of Myc to bind DNA and activate transcription (2). Subsequently, Max has been viewed as a central component of the transcriptional network, forming homodimers as well as heterodimers with other members of the Myc and Mad families (1). The association between Max and either Myc or Mad can have opposing effects on transcriptional regulation and cell behavior (1). The Mad family consists of four related proteins; Mad1, Mad2 (Mxi1), Mad3, and Mad4, and the more distantly related members of the bHLH-ZIP family, Mnt and Mga. Like Myc, the Mad proteins are tightly regulated with short half-lives. In general, Mad family members interfere with Myc-mediated processes, such as proliferation, transformation, and prevention of apoptosis by inhibiting transcription (3,4).

Background References

1. Baudino, T.A. and Cleveland, J.L. (2001) *Mol Cell Biol* 21, 691-702.
2. Blackwood, E.M. and Eisenman, R.N. (1991) *Science* 251, 1211-7.
3. Henriksson, M. and Lüscher, B. (1996) *Adv Cancer Res* 68, 109-82.
4. Grandori, C. et al. (2000) *Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol* 16, 653-99.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

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