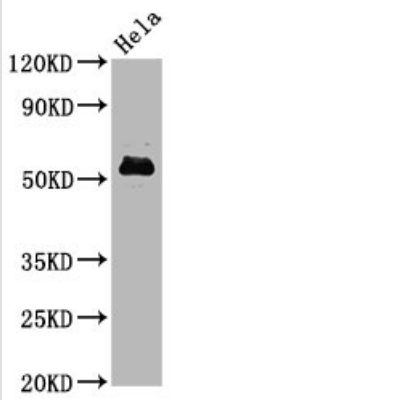
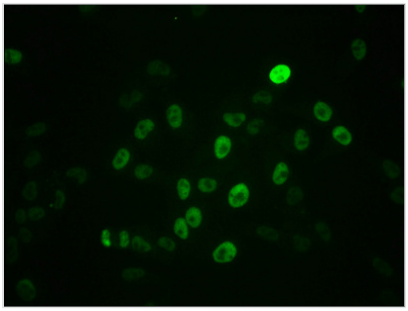
Phospho-MYC (S62) Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA015270A62phHU
Abbreviation	Myc proto-oncogene protein
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P01106
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from Human Phospho-MYC (S62)
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB, IF; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:5000, IF:1:20-1:200
Relevance	Transcription factor that binds DNA in a non-specific manner, yet also specifically recognizes the core sequence 5'-CAC[GA]TG-3'. Activates the transcription of growth-related genes. Binds to the VEGFA promoter, promoting VEGFA production and subsequent sprouting angiogenesis (PubMed:24940000).
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Alias	Myc proto-oncogene protein, Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 39, bHLHe39, Proto-oncogene c-Myc, Transcription factor p64, MYC, BHLHE39
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling
Gene Names	MYC
Clone No.	2A10
Image	



Western Blot
Positive WB detected in Hela whole cell lysate
All lanes Phospho-MYC antibody at 1.4µg/ml
Secondary
Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution
Predicted band size: 57 KDa
Observed band size: 57 KDa



Immunofluorescence staining of Hela cells with CSB-RA015270A62phHU at 1:100,counter-stained with DAPI. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde, permeabilized using 0.2% Triton X-100 and blocked in 10% normal Goat Serum. The cells were then incubated with the antibody overnight at 4?. The secondary antibody was Alexa Fluor 488-congugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L).

Description

In the development of the phospho-MYC (S62) recombinant monoclonal antibody, the initial phase comprises the retrieval of genes responsible for coding the MYC antibody. These genes are acquired from rabbits that have been previously exposed to a synthesized peptide derived from the human MYC protein phosphorylated at S62. Subsequently, these antibody genes are seamlessly integrated into specialized expression vectors. Following this genetic modification, the vectors are introduced into host suspension cells, which are carefully cultured to stimulate the expression and secretion of antibodies. Following this cultivation phase, the phospho-MYC (S62) recombinant monoclonal antibody is subjected to a thorough purification process utilizing affinity chromatography techniques, effectively separating the antibody from the surrounding cell culture supernatant. Ultimately, the functionality of the antibody is comprehensively evaluated through a diverse array of assays, including ELISA, WB, and IF tests, unequivocally confirming its capacity to interact with the human MYC protein phosphorylated at S62.

Phosphorylation of MYC at S62 is a crucial regulatory mechanism that modulates MYC's transcriptional activity and function. Dysregulation of this phosphorylation event can have significant implications for cancer development and progression, making MYC an important target for cancer research and therapy.