

## MAX(Phospho-Ser11) antibody

Catalog No: #12170

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## Description

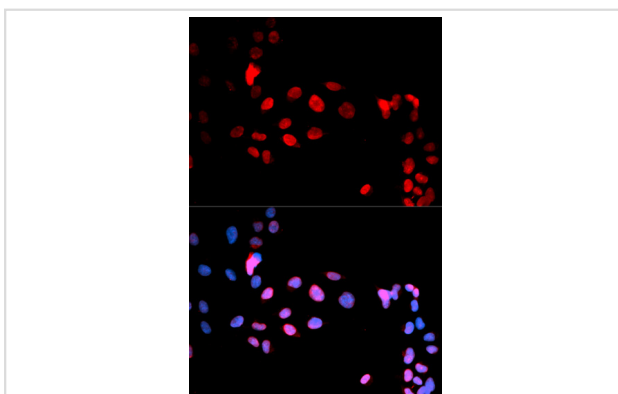
Product Name	MAX(Phospho-Ser11) antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide.
Applications	WB IF
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of MAX only when phosphorylated at serine 11.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	A phospho specific peptide corresponding to residues surrounding S11 of human MAX.
Target Name	MAX
Modification	Phospho-Ser11
Other Names	MGC10775; MGC11225; MGC18164; MGC34679; MGC36767;bHLHd4; bHLHd5; bHLHd6; bHLHd7; bHLHd8; orf1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P61244NCBI Gene ID: 4149
SDS-PAGE MW	21kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg <sup>2+</sup> and Ca <sup>2+</sup> ), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

## Application Details

Western blotting: □1:500 - 1:2000

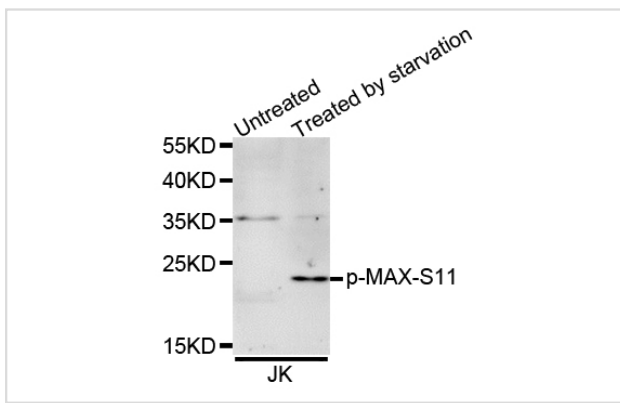
Immunofluorescence: □1:50 - 1:200

## Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of U2OS cell using Phospho-MAX-S11 antibody. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Western blot analysis of extracts of Jurkat cell line, using Phospho-MAX-S11 antibody.



## 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).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.