



p-B-Myb (Ser 581)-R: sc-20211-R

BACKGROUND

A member of the Myb proto-oncogene family, B-Myb is a cell cycle-regulated transcription factor that is essential for the transition from G₁ to S phase. This 110 kDa nuclear protein becomes phosphorylated at the onset of S phase by the cyclin A/Cdk2 complex. Ten phosphorylation sites have been identified and all sites were on either Serine or Threonine residues that were followed by a proline residue, suggesting that phosphorylation is due to a proline-directed kinase. Transactivation properties of B-Myb are apparently dependent upon hyperphosphorylation of the protein. Several phosphorylation sites, including Threonine 447, Threonine 490, Threonine 497 and Serine 581, are located near the C-terminus of B-Myb. Phosphorylation of these C-terminal residues plays a critical role in enhancing the transcriptional activity of B-Myb. Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP), which has a role in cellular proliferation, binds to B-Myb and thus enhances B-Myb transactivation. PARP is a B-Myb co-factor and promotes phosphorylation of B-Myb by the cyclin/Cdk2 complex.

REFERENCES

1. Johnson, T.K., et al. 1999. Phosphorylation of B-Myb regulates its transactivation potential and DNA binding. *J. Biol. Chem.* 274: 36741-36749.
2. Bartsch, O., et al. 1999. Identification of cyclin A/Cdk2 phosphorylation sites in B-Myb. *Eur. J. Biochem.* 260: 384-391.
3. Cervellera, M.N., et al. 2000. Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase is a B-Myb coactivator. *J. Biol. Chem.* 275: 10692-10696.
4. Santilli, G., et al. 2001. PARP co-activates B-Myb through enhanced phosphorylation at cyclin/Cdk2 sites. *Oncogene* 20: 8167-8174.
5. Bessa, M., et al. 2001. Inhibition of cyclin A/Cdk2 phosphorylation impairs B-Myb transactivation function without affecting interactions with DNA or the CBP coactivator. *Oncogene* 26: 3376-3386.
6. Muller-Tidow, C., et al. 2001. Cyclin A1 directly interacts with B-Myb and cyclin A1/Cdk2 phosphorylate B-Myb at functionally important serine and threonine residues: tissue-specific regulation of B-Myb function. *Blood* 97: 2091-2097.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: MYBL2 (human) mapping to 20q13.1; Mybl2 (mouse) mapping to 2 H2.

SOURCE

p-B-Myb (Ser 581)-R is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a short amino acid sequence containing phosphorylated Ser 581 of B-Myb of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-20211 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

p-B-Myb (Ser 581)-R is recommended for detection of Ser 581 phosphorylated B-Myb of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for B-Myb siRNA (h): sc-43523 and B-Myb siRNA (m): sc-43524.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto B Blocking Reagent: sc-2335 (use 50 mM NaF, sc-24988, as diluent) and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.