

Anti-c-Myc Antibody (Monoclonal, 9E10)

Catalog # ABO10421

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, ICC
Primary Accession	P09416
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Mouse IgG monoclonal antibody for c-Myc, v-myc myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog (avian) (MYC) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, ICC in Human. No cross reactivity with other proteins.
Reconstitution	Add 1ml of PBS buffer will yield a concentration of 100ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	24577
Other Names	Myc proto-oncogene protein, Proto-oncogene c-Myc, Transcription factor p64, Myc
Calculated MW	50561
Application Details	Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 8 μ g/ml, Human, By Heat Immunocytochemistry , 1 μ g/ml, Human, - Western blot, 4 μ g/ml, Human
Subcellular Localization	Nucleus, nucleoplasm . Nucleus, nucleolus .
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Myc proto-oncogene protein
Contents	Mouse ascites fluid, 1.2% sodium acetate, 2mg BSA, with 0.01mg NaN3 as preservative.
Clone Names	90000000000
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues 408-439 of the human p62c-Myc protein.
Purification	Ascites

Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20 °C for one year. After r ° Constitution, at 4 °C for one month. It ° Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Sequence Similarities	Contains 1 bHLH (basic helix-loop-helix) domain.

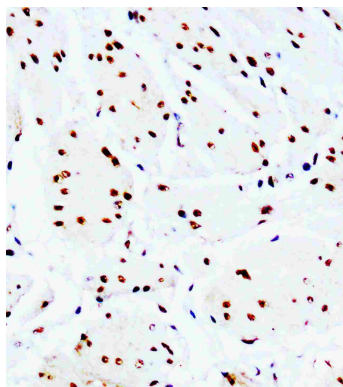
Protein Information

Name	Myc
Function	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 (PubMed: 17304222). Binds to the VEGFA promoter, promoting VEGFA production and subsequent sprouting angiogenesis (By similarity). Regulator of somatic reprogramming, controls self-renewal of embryonic stem cells. Functions with TAF6L to activate target gene expression through RNA polymerase II pause release (By similarity). Positively regulates transcription of HNRNPA1, HNRNPA2 and PTBP1 which in turn regulate splicing of pyruvate kinase PKM by binding repressively to sequences flanking PKM exon 9, inhibiting exon 9 inclusion and resulting in exon 10 inclusion and production of the PKM M2 isoform (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Nucleus, nucleoplasm {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P01106}. Nucleus, nucleolus {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P01106}. Nucleus {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P01106} Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P01106}. Chromosome {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P01106}. Note=Association with chromatin is reduced by hyperphosphorylation. Localization to the nucleolus is dependent on HEATR1. {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P01106}

Background

C-Myc is an oncogene that functions both in the stimulation of cell proliferation and in apoptosis. c-Myc elicits its oncogenic activity by causing immortalization, and to a lesser extent the transformation of cells, in addition to several other mechanisms. The c-MYC proto-oncogene encodes a transcription factor that is critical for cell growth and proliferation. It is one of the genes frequently altered in cancer cells in which it exhibits constitutive activity. Downregulation of c-Myc is critical for 2-Methoxyestradiol(2ME2)-induced oxidative stress and apoptosis in AML cells. And its up-regulation is important for promoting lymphocyte cell division, and demonstrating that GFP-c-Myc expression is a marker of proliferating lymphocytes in vivo.

Images



Anti-c-Myc antibody (monoclonal), ABO10421,
IHC(P)IHC(P): Rat Cardiac Muscle Tissue

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.