

# Myc Tag Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab) Catalog # AM1007a

## **Product Information**

Application	WB, E
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Clone Names	9E10

#### **Additional Information**

Other Names	Tag from c-Myc protein
Target/Specificity	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide encoding c-Myc tag (AEEQKLISEEDLLRKRREQLKHKLE) was used as antigen.
Dilution	WB~~1:2,000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Myc Tag Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Background

Epitope tags consisting of short sequences recognized by well-characterizated monoclonal antibodies have been widely used in the study of protein expression in various systems. The HA tag (YPYDVPDYA) and Myc Tag (AEEQKLISEEDLLRKRREQLKHKLE), recognized by monoclonal antibody clones 12CA5 and 9E10, respectively, are illustrative examples. Abgent's anti-Myc monoclonal antibody (Clone 9E10) provides a simple solution to detect the expression of a Myc-tagged protein in cells.

### References

Kolodziej, PA and Young RA. (1991) Methods Enzymol., 194:508-19. Sells MA and Chernoff J. (1995) Gene, 152:187-9.

#### Images



Anti-Myc Tag Antibody at 1:2000 dilution + 12 tag recombinant protein lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 45-50 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Western blot analysis of 12-tag protein lysate, using Myc Tag Antibody(Cat. #AM1007A). AM1007A was diluted at 1:2000. A goat anti-mouse IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:3000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 20ug.

## Citations

- <u>Charcot-Marie-Tooth mutation in glycyl-tRNA synthetase stalls ribosomes in a pre-accommodation state and activates</u> integrated stress response
- <u>Trans-acting non-synonymous variant of FOXA1 predisposes to hepatocellular carcinoma through modulating</u> <u>FOXA1-ERα transcriptional program and may have undergone natural selection</u>
- MAP6 interacts with Tctex1 and Cav 2.2/N-type calcium channels to regulate calcium signaling in neurons.
- The Joubert Syndrome Protein Inpp5e Controls Ciliogenesis by Regulating Phosphoinositides at the Apical Membrane.
- <u>N-Glycosylation of Human R-Spondin 1 Is Required for Efficient Secretion and Stability but Not for Its Heparin Binding Ability.</u>
- <u>Characterization of DWARF14 Genes in Populus.</u>
- DELLA Proteins Interact with FLC to Repress the Flowering Transition.
- Synergistic and Independent Actions of Multiple Terminal Nucleotidyl Transferases in the 3\' Tailing of Small RNAs in Arabidopsis.
- A small GTPase Œ'like protein fragment of Mycoplasma promotes tumor cell migration and proliferation in □vitro via interaction with Rac1 and Stat3.
- Complementation of HYPONASTIC LEAVES1 by double-strand RNA-binding domains of DICER-LIKE1 in nuclear dicing bodies.
- A zebrafish model of congenital disorders of glycosylation with phosphomannose isomerase deficiency reveals an early opportunity for corrective mannose supplementation.
- UHRF1 phosphorylation by cyclin A2/cyclin-dependent kinase 2 is required for zebrafish embryogenesis.
- Traf2- and Nck-interacting kinase is essential for canonical Wnt signaling in Xenopus axis formation.
- <u>Receptor activator of NF-kappaB (RANK) ligand induces ectodomain shedding of RANK in murine RAW264.7</u> macrophages.
- Mutations in Arabidopsis fatty acid amide hydrolase reveal that catalytic activity influences growth but not sensitivity to abscisic acid or pathogens.
- Cell-surface transglutaminase undergoes internalization and lysosomal degradation: an essential role for LRP1.
- Conformational changes in HIV-1 gp41 in the course of HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein-mediated fusion and inactivation.
- Identification of a novel recognition sequence for fibronectin within the NH2-terminal beta-sandwich domain of tissue transglutaminase.

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