

ARG56063 anti-c-Myc antibody [9E10.3]

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Product Description | Mouse Monoclonal antibody [9E10.3] recognizes c-Myc |
| Tested Reactivity | Hu |
| Species Does Not React With | Ms, Rat, Chk |
| Tested Application | IHC-P |
| Host | Mouse |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Clone | 9E10.3 |
| Isotype | IgG1, kappa |
| Target Name | c-Myc |
| Species | Human |
| Immunogen | aa. AEEQKLISEEDLLRKRREQLKHKLEQLRNSCA |
| Conjugation | Un-conjugated |
| Alternate Names | c-Myc; MRTL; MYCC; Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 39; Proto-oncogene c-Myc; bHLHe39; Myc proto-oncogene protein; Transcription factor p64 |

Application Instructions

| | | |
|-------------------|--|-------------|
| Application table | Application | Dilution |
| | IHC-P | 1 - 2 µg/ml |
| Application Note | IHC-P: Antigen Retrieval: Boil tissue section in 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA (pH 9.0) for 10-20 min, followed by cooling at RT for 20 min. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist. | |

Properties

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| Form | Liquid |
| Purification | Purification with Protein G. |
| Buffer | PBS (pH 7.4), 0.05% Sodium azide and 0.1 mg/ml BSA |
| Preservative | 0.05% Sodium azide |
| Stabilizer | 0.1 mg/ml BSA |
| Concentration | 0.2 mg/ml |
| Storage instruction | For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed |

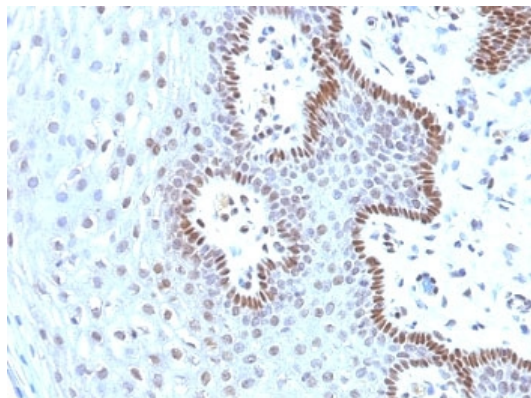
before use.

Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

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|-----------------------|--|
| Database links | GeneID: 4609 Human Swiss-port # P01106 Human |
| Gene Symbol | MYC |
| Gene Full Name | v-myc avian myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog |
| Background | <p>The protein encoded by this gene is a multifunctional, nuclear phosphoprotein that plays a role in cell cycle progression, apoptosis and cellular transformation. It functions as a transcription factor that regulates transcription of specific target genes. Mutations, overexpression, rearrangement and translocation of this gene have been associated with a variety of hematopoietic tumors, leukemias and lymphomas, including Burkitt lymphoma. There is evidence to show that alternative translation initiations from an upstream, in-frame non-AUG (CUG) and a downstream AUG start site result in the production of two isoforms with distinct N-termini. The synthesis of non-AUG initiated protein is suppressed in Burkitt's lymphomas, suggesting its importance in the normal function of this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p> |
| Function | <p>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. [UniProt]</p> |
| Highlight | <p>Related products: Anti-Mouse IgG secondary antibodies: Related news: Vascular development is regulated by FGF-dependent metabolic control</p> |
| Calculated Mw | 49 kDa |
| PTM | <p>Phosphorylated by PRKDC. Phosphorylation at Ser-329 by PIM2 leads to the stabilization of MYC (By similarity). Phosphorylation at Ser-62 by CDK2 prevents Ras-induced senescence. Phosphorylated at Ser-62 by DYRK2; this primes the protein for subsequent phosphorylation by GSK3B at Thr-58. Phosphorylation at Thr-58 and Ser-62 by GSK3 is required for ubiquitination and degradation by the proteasome.</p> <p>Ubiquitinated by the SCF(FBXW7) complex when phosphorylated at Thr-58 and Ser-62, leading to its degradation by the proteasome. In the nucleoplasm, ubiquitination is counteracted by USP28, which interacts with isoform 1 of FBXW7 (FBW7alpha), leading to its deubiquitination and preventing degradation. In the nucleolus, however, ubiquitination is not counteracted by USP28, due to the lack of interaction between isoform 4 of FBXW7 (FBW7gamma) and USP28, explaining the selective MYC degradation in the nucleolus. Also polyubiquitinated by the DCX(TRUSS) complex. Ubiquitinated by TRIM6 in a phosphorylation-independent manner (By similarity).</p> |
| Cellular Localization | Nuclear |



ARG56063 anti-c-Myc antibody [9E10.3] IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Human cervical carcinoma stained with ARG56063 anti-c-Myc antibody [9E10.3].