

Anti-Human c-Myc Purified

Catalogue Number : 72211-20

RUO: For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Product Information

Clone: 9E10

Format/Conjugate: Purified

Concentration: 0.5 mg/mL

Reactivity: Human

Laser: Not Applicable

Peak Emission: Not Applicable

Peak Excitation: Not Applicable

Filter: Not Applicable

Brightness (1=dim,5=brightest): Not Applicable

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, kappa

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered aqueous solution, ≤0.09% Sodium azide, may contain carrier protein/stabilizer, pH7.2.

Storage: Product should be kept at 2-8°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light.

Applications: FC, IF, ICC, IP, WB

Description

The 9E10 monoclonal antibody specifically reacts with the human c-Myc p67 molecule, a proto-oncogene from the Myc family, which is important in transformation, proliferation, and differentiation. This gene is expressed during embryonic development, in some adult tissues, and is amplified in some tumors. Inside the cell, the gene is localized in the nucleus or cytoplasm. C-Myc is characterized by a Leucine zipper, a basic region, and a helix-loop-helix, which allow the formation of a heterodimer Myc-Max that binds to DNA, and activates the transcription.

The 9E10 antibody recognizes the human c-Myc and can be used for Myc-tagged protein detection. It was obtained by using synthetic peptide similar to the terminal domain of human c-Myc as an immunogen.

Preparation & Storage

The monoclonal antibody was purified utilizing affinity chromatography and unreacted dye was removed from the product.

Application Notes

The antibody has been analyzed for quality through the flow cytometric analysis of the relevant cell type. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

References

1.Campbell, A. M., Kessler, P. D., ; Fambrough, D. M. (1992). The alternative carboxyl termini of avian cardiac and brain sarcoplasmic reticulum/endoplasmic reticulum Ca (2+)-ATPases are on opposite sides of the membrane. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*,;267(13), 9321-9325.

variability characterized using peptide spot synthesis on cellulose.;*Protein engineering*,;14(10), 803-806.

fragment/epitope peptide complex reveals a novel binding mode dominated by the heavy chain hypervariable loops.;*Proteins: Structure, Function, and Bioinformatics*,;73(3), 552-565.