



c-MYC (PTR2340) Mouse mAb

Catalog No	YP-Ab-17149
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human, Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB,ELISA
Gene Name	MYC BHLHE39
Protein Name	Myc proto-oncogene protein (Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 39) (bHLHe39) (Proto-oncogene c-Myc) (Transcription factor p64)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human c-MYC
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of c-MYC at Human, Mouse,Rat
Formulation	PBS, pH7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.03%Proclin 300
Source	Mouse,monoclonal:IgG2a, Kappa
Purification	Protein G
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Myc proto-oncogene protein (Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 39) (bHLHe39) (Proto-oncogene c-Myc) (Transcription factor p64)
Observed Band	48kDa
Cell Pathway	Nucleus, nucleoplasm . Nucleus, nucleolus .
Tissue Specificity	
Function	disease:A chromosomal aberration involving MYC may be a cause of a form of B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Translocation t(8;12)(q24;q22) with BTG1.,disease:Overexpression of MYC is implicated in the etiology of a variety of hematopoietic tumors.,function:Participates in the regulation of gene transcription. Binds DNA both in a non-specific manner and also specifically to recognizes the core sequence 5'-CAC[GA]TG-3'. Seems to activate the transcription of growth-related genes.,online information:Myc entry,PTM:Phosphorylated by PRKDC.,similarity:Contains 1 basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) domain.,subunit:Efficient DNA binding requires dimerization with another bHLH protein. Binds DNA as a heterodimer with MAX. Interacts with TAF1C and SPAG9. Interacts with PARP10. Interacts with KDM5A and KDM5B.,
Background	v-myc avian myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog(MYC) Homo sapiens 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],

matters needing attention

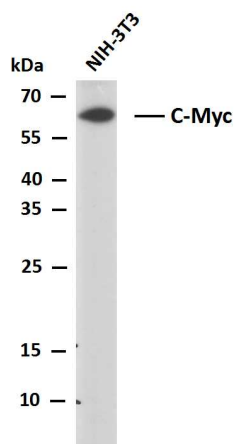
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

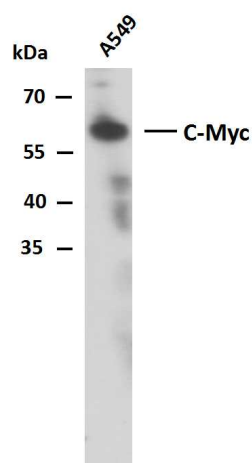
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



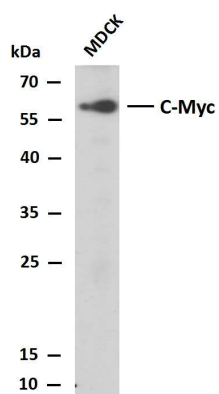
Products Images



Whole cell lysates of NIH-3T3 were separated by 12% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-C-Myc antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: NIH-3T3 Predicted band size: 49kDa Observed band size: 57kDa



Whole cell lysates of A549 were separated by 12% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-C-Myc antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: A549 Predicted band size: 49kDa Observed band size: 57kDa



Whole cell lysates of MDCK were separated by 12% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-C-Myc antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: MDCK Predicted band size: 49kDa Observed band size: 57kDa