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c-Myc Oncoprotein Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone MYC909]
Catalog # AH11939

Specification

c-Myc Oncoprotein Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application	**,2,3,4,**
Primary Accession	P01106
Other Accession	4609, 202453
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse / IgG1, kappa**
Calculated MW	**62-64kDa KDa**

c-Myc Oncoprotein Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Gene ID 4609

Other Names
Myc proto-oncogene protein, Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 39, bHLHe39, Proto-oncogene c-Myc, Transcription factor p64, MYC, BHLHE39

Storage
Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions
c-Myc Oncoprotein Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

c-Myc Oncoprotein Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information

Name MYC

Synonyms BHLHE39

Function
Transcription factor that binds DNA in a non-specific manner, yet also specifically recognizes the core sequence 5'-CAC[GA]TG-3' (PubMed:24940000, PubMed:25956029). Activates the transcription of growth-related genes (PubMed:24940000, PubMed:25956029). Binds to the VEGFA promoter, promoting VEGFA production and subsequent sprouting angiogenesis (PubMed:24940000, PubMed:25956029). Regulator of somatic reprogramming, controls self-renewal of embryonic stem cells (By similarity). 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 (PubMed:20010808).

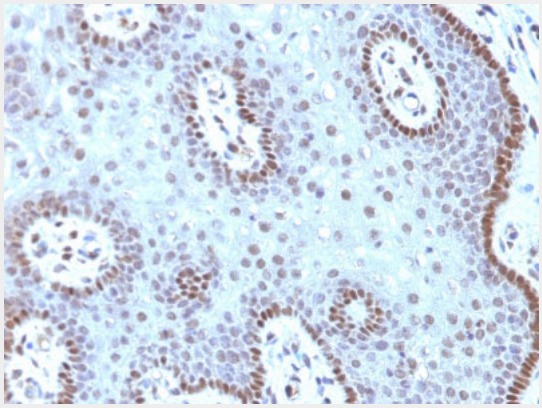
Cellular Location
Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus, nucleolus. Nucleus. Cytoplasm Note=Localization to the nucleolus is dependent on HEATR1

c-Myc Oncoprotein Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

c-Myc Oncoprotein Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Cervical Carcinoma stained with c-myc Monoclonal Antibody (MYC909).

c-Myc Oncoprotein Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

It recognizes a transcription factor of 64-67kDa, identified as c-myc. This MAb shows no cross-reaction with v-myc. c-myc is involved in the control of cell proliferation and differentiation and is amplified and/or over-expressed in a variety of tumors. Over-expression of c-myc protein occurs frequently in luminal cells of prostate intraepithelial neoplasia as well as in most primary carcinomas and metastatic disease. Rearrangement of the MYC gene is found in 3% to 16% of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCLā€™s) and in nearly 100% of Burkitt lymphomas (BL). Identifying MYC status is important in establishing final diagnosis of DLBCL, BL, or B-cell lymphoma, with features intermediate between DLBCL and BL as well as in differential diagnoses of the lymphomas.

c-Myc Oncoprotein Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Evan GI, et. al. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1985, 5(12):3610-6