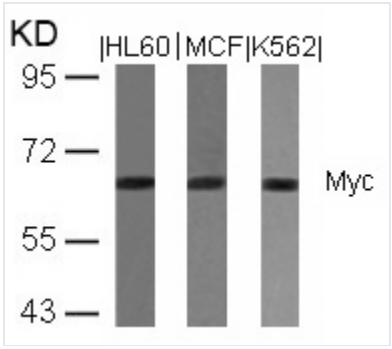
MYC Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

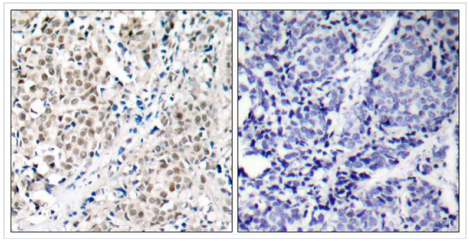
PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	Myc, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	Myc (Ab-358) Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-Myc antibody
Product Synonym Names	c-myc
Clonality	Polyclonal
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purity/Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic peptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific peptide.
Concentration	1.0 mg/ml (lot specific)
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total Myc protein.
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4 degree C for short term use.
Molecular Weight	50,565 Da
OMIM	113970
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P01106
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around aa.356~360 (R-R-T-H-N) derived from Human Myc.
Target Name	Myc
Product Categories/Family for anti-Myc antibody	Total protein Ab
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-Myc antibody	Western Blot (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC)
Application Notes for anti-Myc antibody	Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000 Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100
Related Product Information for anti-Myc antibody	Myc proto-oncogene encodes nuclear DNA-binding phosphoproteins that are involved in the regulation of gene expression and DNA replication during cell growth and differentiation. Myc encodes a protein of 65 kDa which is expressed in almost all normal and transformed cells. The expression correlates with the proliferation state of the cells. Transcription is repressed in quiescent or terminally differentiated cells. Expression of Myc is generally induced after mitogenic stimulation of cells or serum induction. Myc therefore is an important positive regulator of cell growth and proliferation. Myc has been demonstrated also to be a potent inducer of apoptosis when expressed in the absence of serum or growth factors. Apoptosis may serve also as a protective mechanism to prevent tumorigenicity elicited by deregulated Myc expression. Sequences of the Myc oncogene have been highly conserved throughout evolution, from Drosophila to vertebrates
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-Myc antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

Searchable Terms for Myc purchase	MBS9408253 is an antibody targeting Myc. Also known as Myc (Ab-358) Antibody. Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-Myc antibody
Western blot analysis of extracts from HL60, MCF and K562 cells using Myc(Ab-358) Antibody.



Immunohistochemistry (IHC) of anti-Myc antibody
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using Myc(Ab-358) Antibody (left) or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide(right).

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for Myc. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	71774083
NCBI GeneID	4609
NCBI Accession #	NP_002458.2
UniProt Primary Accession #	P01106
UniProt Secondary Accession #	P01107; Q14026; A8WFE7
UniProt Related Accession #	P01106
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002467.4
NCBI Official Full Name	myc proto-oncogene protein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	v-myc avian myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog
NCBI Official Symbol	MYC
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	MRTL; MYCC; c-Myc; bHLHe39
UniProt Protein Name	Myc proto-oncogene protein
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 39; bHLHe39; Proto-oncogene c-Myc; Transcription factor p64
Protein Family	Myc protein
UniProt Gene Name	MYC
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	BHLHE39; bHLHe39
UniProt Entry Name	MYC_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	myc proto-oncogene protein
NCBI Summary for Myc	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]

UniProt Comments for Myc	Myc: a proto-oncogenic transcription factor that plays a role in cell proliferation, apoptosis and in the development of human tumors. Seems to activate the transcription of growth-related genes. Protein type: Oncoprotein; Nucleolus; DNA-binding; Transcription factor Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 8q24.21 Cellular Component: nucleoplasm; protein complex; nucleolus; cytosol; nucleus Molecular Function: protein dimerization activity; protein binding; DNA binding; protein complex binding; transcription factor binding; transcription factor activity Biological Process: cellular iron ion homeostasis; oxygen transport; positive regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; positive regulation of caspase activity; Wnt receptor signaling pathway through beta-catenin; negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; chromosome organization and biogenesis; positive regulation of fibroblast proliferation; transforming growth factor beta receptor signaling pathway; positive regulation of cell proliferation; positive regulation of mesenchymal cell proliferation; response to gamma radiation; cell cycle arrest; response to drug; transcription initiation from RNA polymerase II promoter; Notch signaling pathway; regulation of telomere maintenance; transcription, DNA-dependent; MAPKKK cascade; negative regulation of cell division; negative regulation of monocyte differentiation; negative regulation of stress-activated MAPK cascade; chromatin remodeling; negative regulation of fibroblast proliferation; regulation of gene expression; ureteric bud branching; energy reserve metabolic process; positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; gene expression; response to DNA damage stimulus; positive regulation of epithelial cell proliferation; negative regulation of apoptosis Disease: Burkitt Lymphoma
Research Articles on Myc	**1.** B-cell tumors harbored oncogenic c-myc amplification generated by breakage-fusion-bridge (BFB) from dicentric chromosomes formed through fusion of IgH V(D)J recombination-associated DSBs on chromosome 12 to sequences downstream of c-myc on chromosome 15.
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