

Rabbit Anti-Myc tag antibody

SL0842R

Product Name:	Myc tag
Chinese Name:	c-Myc tag标签 抗体
Alias:	avian myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog; bHLHe39; c-Myc; C-Myc-Tag; class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 39; MRTL; MYC; Myc Epitope Tag; myc proto-
	oncogene protein; myc-related translation/localization regulatory factor; oncogene c- Myc; proto-oncogene c-Myc; protooncogene homologous to myelocytomatosis virus;
	transcription factor p64; v-myc avian myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog; v-myc myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog (avian); MYC_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, proteins containing Myc epitope tag fused
Applications:	WB=1:1000-5000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-
	500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair)
	not yet tested in other applications.
	optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	49kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated C-EQKLISEEDL (human Proto-oncogene c-Myc):
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Epitope tags are useful for the labeling and detection of proteins using immunoblotting,

immunoprecipitation and immunostaining techniques. Due to their small size, they are unlikely to affect the tagged protein's biochemical properties. The Myc epitope tag is widely used to detect expression of recombinant proteins in bacteria, yeast, insect and mammalian cell systems.

The c-Myc protein is a transcription factor, which is encoded by the c-Myc gene on human chromosome 8q24. c-Myc is commonly activated in a variety of tumor cells and plays an important role in cellular proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis and cell cycle progression. The phosphorylation of c-Myc has been investigated and previous studies have suggested a functional association between phosphorylation at Thr58/Ser62 by glycogen synthase kinase 3, cyclin dependent kinase, ERK2 and C-Jun N terminal Kinase (JNK) in cell proliferation and cell cycle regulation. Studies also have shown that c-Myc is essential for tumor cell development in vasculogenesis and angiogenesis that distribute blood throughout the cells, and which brought extensive attention in the development of new therapeutic approach for cancer treatment.

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. Interacts (when phosphorylated at Thr-58 and Ser-62) with FBXW7. Interacts with PIM2 (By similarity). Interacts with NO66.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus, nucleolus.

Similarity:

Contains 1 basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) domain.

SWISS: P01106

Gene ID: 4609

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 4609Human

Entrez Gene: 17869Mouse

Entrez Gene: 24577Rat

Omim: 190080Human

SwissProt: P01106Human

SwissProt: P01108Mouse





