



**SZABO
SCANDIC**

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic





Mouse Anti-c-Myc Monoclonal Antibody

CLX229AP
CLX229F
CLX229HP

Clone: 9E10

Isotype: Mouse IgG1

Specificity:

The antibody 9E10 may be used to detect the c-Myc tag.

The c-myc gene (8q24 on human chromosome) is the cellular homologue of the v-myc gene originally isolated from an avian myelocytomatosis virus. The c-Myc protein is a transcription factor (nuclear localization). 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. In normal cells the expression of c-Myc is tightly regulated but in human cancers c-Myc is frequently deregulated. c-Myc is also essential for tumor cell development in vasculogenesis and angiogenesis that distribute blood throughout the cells.

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide sequence (AEEQKLISEEDLL) corresponding to the C-terminal region of human c-Myc.

Species Reactivity: Human, Recognizes fusion proteins in all species.

Application: Flow Cytometry; Immunoprecipitation; Western Blotting; Immunohistochemistry (paraffin sections).

Conjugate Preparation:

FITC: The purified antibody is conjugated with Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated FITC.

HRP: The purified antibody is conjugated with Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) of high specific activity and RZ=3.

Presentation:

Purified: 0.1 mg (1 mg/mL) purified IgG buffered in PBS with 15 mM sodium azide, approx. pH 7.4. (Purified from hybridoma culture supernatant by protein-A affinity chromatography).

FITC: 0.1 mg (1 mg/mL) FITC conjugated IgG buffered in PBS with 15 mM sodium azide, approx. pH 7.4.

HRP: 0.1 mg (1 mg/mL) HRP conjugated IgG buffered in PBS with 0.01% (w/v) thimerosal, approx. pH 7.4.

Continued Overleaf.....

Visit our website for your local distributor.

CEDARLANE®

www.cedarlanelabs.com

An ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 13485:2003
registered company.



In CANADA: Toll Free: 1-800-268-5058

4410 Paletta Court, Burlington, ON L7L 5R2 ph: (289) 288-0001, fax: (289) 288-0020
e-mail: general@cedarlanelabs.com

In the USA: Toll Free: 1-800-721-1644

1210 Turrentine Street, Burlington, NC 27215 ph: (336) 513-5135, fax: (336) 513-5138
e-mail: service@cedarlanelabs.com

Storage / Stability:

Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze all formats. Avoid prolonged exposure to light of FITC conjugate. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label.

Usage:**Purified:**

Flow Cytometry – Recommended dilution of 1-5 µg/ml. Membrane permeabilization is required.

Immunoprecipitation - Recommended dilution of 1-5 µg/ml. Not suitable for immunoprecipitation of native c-Myc protein.

Western Blotting - Recommended dilution of 0.5-2 µg/ml. Positive control: c-Myc tagged protein.

Immunohistochemistry (paraffin sections) - Recommended dilution of 5-10 µg/ml. Positive tissue: perfused brain sections, liver, spleen.

FITC:

Flow Cytometry – Recommended working dilution of 1:200. Membrane permeabilization is required.

HRP:

Western Blotting - Recommended dilution of 1:500. Positive control: c-Myc tagged protein.

***Optimal working concentrations should be determined by each investigator.**

References:

Hoffman B, Amanullah A, Shafarenko M, Liebermann DA. 2002. The proto-oncogene c-myc in hematopoietic development and leukemogenesis.

Oncogene 21(21): 3414-3421.

Boxer LM, Dang CV. 2001. Translocations involving c-myc and c-myc function. Oncogene 20(40):5595-5610.

Dang CV, Resar LM, Emison E, Kim S, Li Q, Prescott JE, Wonsey D, Zeller K. 1999. Function of the c-Myc oncogenic transcription factor. Exp Cell Res 253(1): 63-77.

Prendergast GC. 1999. Mechanisms of apoptosis by c-Myc. Oncogene 18(19):2967-2987.

Spandidos DA et al. 1987. Elevated expression of the myc gene in human benign and malignant breast lesions compared to normal tissue. Anticancer Res 7:1299-304.

Evan GI et al. 1985. Isolation of monoclonal antibodies specific for human c-myc proto-oncogene product. Mol Cell Biol 5:3610-6.

Persson H, Hennighausen L, Taub R, DeGrado W, Leder P: Antibodies to human c-myc oncogene product: evidence of an evolutionarily conserved protein induced during cell proliferation. Science. 1984 Aug 17;225(4663):687-93.

Laboratory Reagent For Research Use Only

JK 04/27/17