



## Anti-cMyc Antibody (Clone 9E11)

**Alternative Names:** MYCC, MYC Proto-oncogene

**Catalogue Number:** AX17-10021-100ug

**Size:** 100 µg

### Background Information

The c-Myc and N-Myc oncogenes are members of the Myc family of transcription factors that regulate cell proliferation and apoptosis. c-MYC has a pivotal function in growth control, differentiation and apoptosis, being expressed in proliferating tissues, and its abnormal expression is associated with many tumors. Overexpression of c-MYC sensitises cells to apoptosis by a variety of stimuli. How the apoptotic response is regulated by c-MYC depends on the specific cell type and the physiological status of the cell.

c-myc is often used as a protein tag in order to simplify the labeling and detection of proteins. This antibody can be used for detection of such proteins in western blotting.

### Product Information

<b>Antibody Type:</b>	Monoclonal	<b>Host:</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG2a kappa	<b>Species Reactivity:</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen:</b>	A synthetic peptide from the C-terminal region of Human Myc proto-oncogene protein (c-Myc)		
<b>Format:</b>	100 µg in 100 µl PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.		
<b>Storage Conditions:</b>	6 months: 4°C. Long-term storage: -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze and thaw cycles.		
<b>Applications:</b>	ChIP   FC   ICC   IHC-F   IHC-P   IP   WB		
	WB: 1:1,000, ELISA 1:100-1:2000, Flow Cytometry 1:200-1:400, Immunohistochemistry 1:100 ChIP 2 ug / 500 ug extract, Immunoprecipitation 2ug/mg lysate		

### Additional Information

<b>Subcellular location:</b>	Nucleoplasm, Nucleolus	<b>MW:</b>	48kDa (Intended as a general guide and does not allow for all isoforms and species variations)
<b>Gene ID</b>	4609	<b>Uniprot ID:</b>	P01106



## References

Mittal et al. 2013. PLoS One. 8(8):e70352. PMID: 23936412. ; Mirzaei et al. 2013. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 110(9):3645-50. PMID: 23388641. ; Keyhanfar et al. 2007. Biochem J. 401(1):269-77. PMID: 16981855. ; Halme et al. 2004. Cell. 116(3):405-15. PMID: 15016375. ; Kari et al. 1986. J Virol. 60(2):345-52. PMID: 3021969.