

Myc Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #21390

Package Size: #21390-1 50ul #21390-2 100ul

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Description

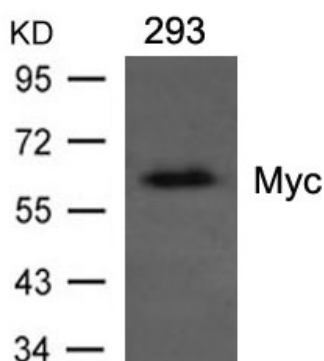
Product Name	Myc Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Host Species	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	3.00E+08
Isotype	IgG1
Purification	Antibodies were produced from mice ascites by injecting mice with a monoclonal cell line which was fused by mouse spleen and SP2/0 myeloma cell. Spleen cells were isolated from mice by immunizing with synthetic peptide and KLH conjugates.
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	This mouse mAb only detects transfected proteins.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence derived from C-terminal (aa. 410-432) of human c-Myc conjugated with KLH.
Target Name	Myc
Other Names	c-myc
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: P01106NCBI Protein: NP_002458.2
Uniprot	P01106
GeneID	4609;
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied in mice ascites.
Storage	Store at 4°C for short term use. Store at -20°C for long term preservation. Avoid freezing and thawing repeatedly.

Application Details

Predicted MW: 60kd

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from 293 cells transfected with recombinant human Myc using Myc mouse mAb #21390.

Background

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

Baudino T A, et al. (2001) *Mol Cell Biol.* 21: 691-702.

Blackwood E M, et al. (1991) *Science.* 251:1211-1217.

Henriksson M, et al. (1996) *Adv Cancer Res.* 68: 109-182.

Grandori C, et al. (2000) *Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol.* 16: 653-699.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only