SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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# Mouse Anti-c-MYC antibody

SLM-51652M

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product Name** | c-MYC |
| **Chinese Name** | 致癌基因 C-Myc 单克隆抗体 |
| **Alias** | AU016757; Avian myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog; bHLHe39; Cellular myelocytomatosis oncogene; MGC105490; MRTL; Myc protein; Myc proto oncogene protein; Myc-related translation/localization regulatory factor; Myc2; myca; Myelocytomatosis oncogene a; Myelocytomatosis oncogene; Niard; Nird; Oncogene Myc; Protooncogene homologous to myelocytomatosis virus; RNCMYC; Transcription factor p64; Transcriptional regulator Myc-A; v myc avian myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog; v myc myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog (avian); V-Myc avian myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog; v-myc myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog (avian); zc-myc; MYC_HUMAN. |
| **Research Area** | Tumour transcriptional regulatory factor Epigenetics |
| **Immunogen Species** | Mouse |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal |
| **Clone NO.** | S10G9 |
| **React Species** | Human, |
| **Applications** | WB=1:500-2000<br>not yet tested in other applications.<br>optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user. |
| **Theoretical molecular weight** | 53/106kDa |
| **Cellular localization** | The nucleus cytoplasmic |
| **Form** | Liquid |
| **Concentration** | 1mg/ml |
| **immunogen** | Recombinant human MYC. |
| **Lsotype** | IgG1,k |
| **Purification** | affinity purified by Protein G |
| **Buffer Solution** | 1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. |
| **Storage** | Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 ℃ for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw |

cycles.

**Attention**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

**PubMed**

PubMed

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].

**Product Detail**

**Function:**
Participates in the regulation of gene transcription. Binds DNA in a non-specific manner, yet also specifically recognizes the core sequence 5'-CAC[GA]TG-3'. Seems to activate the transcription of growth-related genes.

**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. Interacts with NO66.

**Subcellular Location:**
Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus, nucleolus.

**Post-translational modifications:**
Phosphorylated by PRKDC. Phosphorylation at Thr-58 and Ser-62 by GSK3 is required for ubiquitination and degradation by the proteasome. Ubiquitinated by the SCF(FBXW7) complex when phosphorylated at Thr-58 and Ser-62, leading to its degradation by the proteasome. In the nucleoplasm, ubiquitination is counteracted by USP28, which interacts with isoform 1 of FBXW7 (FBW7alpha), leading to its deubiquitination and preventing degradation. In the nucleolus, however, ubiquitination is not counteracted by USP28, due to the lack of interaction between isoform 4 of FBXW7 (FBW7gamma) and USP28, explaining the selective MYC degradation in the

nucleolus. Also polyubiquitinated by the DCX(TRUSS) complex.

**DISEASE:**
Note=Overexpression of MYC is implicated in the etiology of a variety of hematopoietic tumors.
Note=A chromosomal aberration involving MYC may be a cause of a form of B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Translocation t(8;12)(q24;q22) with BTG1.
Defects in MYC are a cause of Burkitt lymphoma (BL) [MIM:113970]. A form of undifferentiated malignant lymphoma commonly manifested as a large osteolytic lesion in the jaw or as an abdominal mass.
Note=Chromosomal aberrations involving MYC are usually found in Burkitt lymphoma. Translocations t(8;14), t(8;22) or t(2;8) which juxtapose MYC to one of the heavy or light chain immunoglobulin gene loci.

**Similarity:**
Contains 1 basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) domain.

**SWISS:**
P01106

**Gene ID:**
4609

**Database links:**

Entrez Gene: 4609 Human

SwissProt: P01106 Human

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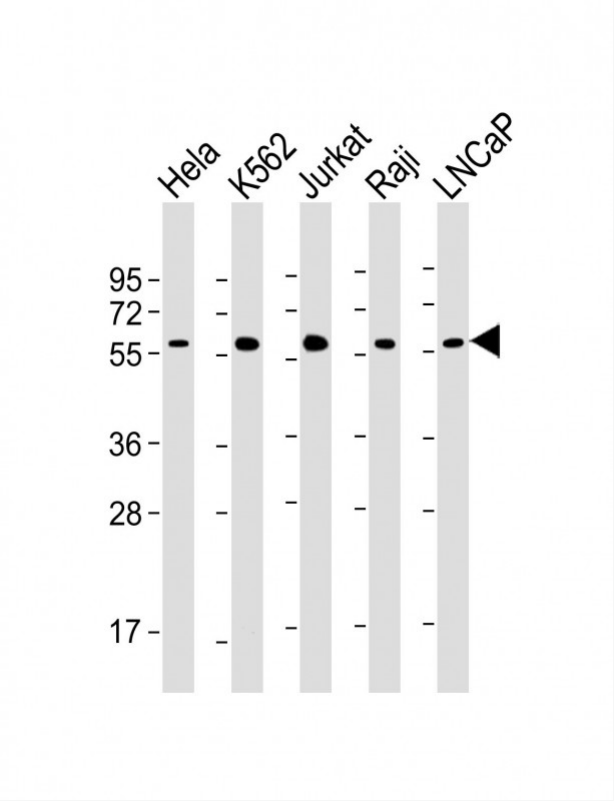
**Product Picture**




Sample:

Lane 1: Hela cell lysates

Lane 2: K562 cell lysates

Lane 3: Jurkat cell lysates

Lane 4: Raji cell lysates

Lane 5: LNCap cell lysates

Primary: Anti-c-MYC (SLM-51652M) at 1/2000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Mouse IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 53/106 kD

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Observed band size: 56 kD