

**Anti-c-Myc Antibody (Monoclonal, 9E10)**  
**Catalog # ABO10421****Specification**

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**Anti-c-Myc Antibody (Monoclonal, 9E10) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, ICC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P09416</a>
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Mouse IgG monoclonal antibody for c-Myc, v-myc myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog (avian) (MYC) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, ICC in Human. No cross reactivity with other proteins.

**Reconstitution**

Add 1ml of PBS buffer will yield a concentration of 100ug/ml.

**Anti-c-Myc Antibody (Monoclonal, 9E10) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 24577

**Other Names**

Myc proto-oncogene protein, Proto-oncogene c-Myc, Transcription factor p64, Myc

**Calculated MW**

48898 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 8 µg/ml, Human, By Heat<br><br>Immunocytochemistry , 1 µg/ml, Human, -<br>Western blot, 4 µg/ml, Human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Nucleus, nucleoplasm . Nucleus, nucleolus .

**Protein Name**

Myc proto-oncogene protein

**Contents**

Mouse ascites fluid, 1.2% sodium acetate, 2mg BSA, with 0.01mg NaN3 as preservative.

**Immunogen**

Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues 408-439 of the human p62c-Myc protein.

**Purification**

Ascites

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

**Sequence Similarities**

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

**Anti-c-Myc Antibody (Monoclonal, 9E10) - Protein Information****Name** Myc**Function**

Transcription factor that binds DNA in a non-specific manner, yet also specifically recognizes the core sequence 5'-CAC[GA]TG-3'. Activates the transcription of growth-related genes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17304222" target="\_blank">17304222</a>). Binds to the VEGFA promoter, promoting VEGFA production and subsequent sprouting angiogenesis (By similarity). Regulator of somatic reprogramming, controls self-renewal of embryonic stem cells. Functions with TAF6L to activate target gene expression through RNA polymerase II pause release (By similarity). Positively regulates transcription of HNRNPA1, HNRNPA2 and PTBP1 which in turn regulate splicing of pyruvate kinase PKM by binding repressively to sequences flanking PKM exon 9, inhibiting exon 9 inclusion and resulting in exon 10 inclusion and production of the PKM M2 isoform (By similarity).

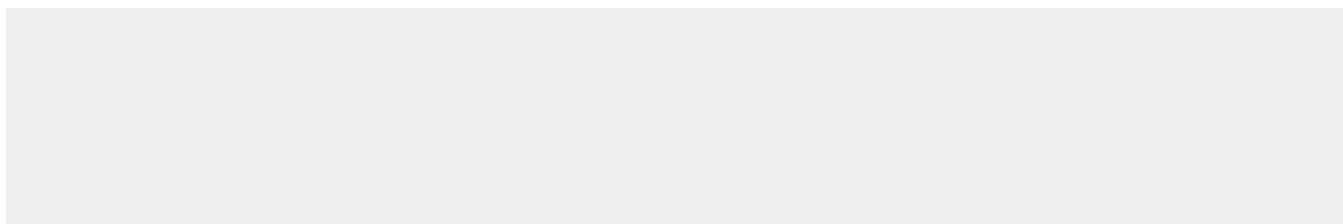
**Cellular Location**

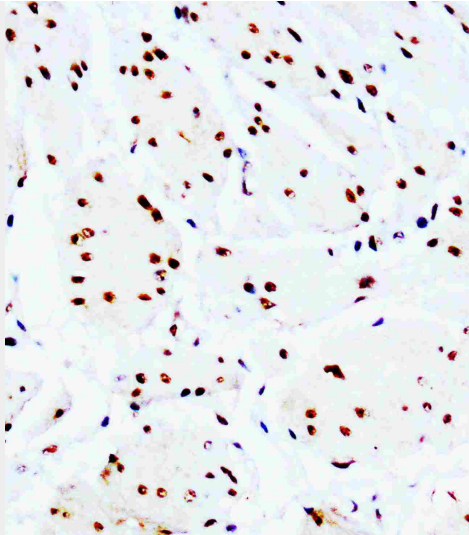
Nucleus, nucleoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P01106}. Nucleus, nucleolus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P01106}. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P01106} Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P01106}. Note=Localization to the nucleolus is dependent on HEATR1. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P01106}

**Anti-c-Myc Antibody (Monoclonal, 9E10) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Anti-c-Myc Antibody (Monoclonal, 9E10) - Images**



Anti-c-Myc antibody (monoclonal), ABO10421, IHC(P)IHC(P): Rat Cardiac Muscle Tissue

#### **Anti-c-Myc Antibody (Monoclonal, 9E10) - Background**

C-Myc is an oncogene that functions both in the stimulation of cell proliferation and in apoptosis. c-Myc elicits its oncogenic activity by causing immortalization, and to a lesser extent the transformation of cells, in addition to several other mechanisms. The c-MYC proto-oncogene encodes a transcription factor that is critical for cell growth and proliferation. It is one of the genes frequently altered in cancer cells in which it exhibits constitutive activity. Downregulation of c-Myc is critical for 2-Methoxyestradiol(2ME2)-induced oxidative stress and apoptosis in AML cells. And its up-regulation is important for promoting lymphocyte cell division, and demonstrating that GFP-c-Myc expression is a marker of proliferating lymphocytes in vivo.