



## c-MYC (PTR2341) Mouse mAb

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-17148
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse,Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB,ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	MYC BHLHE39
<b>Protein Name</b>	Myc proto-oncogene protein (Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 39) (bHLHe39) (Proto-oncogene c-Myc) (Transcription factor p64)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human c-MYC
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of c-MYC at Human, Mouse,Rat
<b>Formulation</b>	PBS, pH7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.03%Proclin 300
<b>Source</b>	Mouse,monoclonal:IgG2b, Kappa
<b>Purification</b>	Protein G
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	Myc proto-oncogene protein (Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 39) (bHLHe39) (Proto-oncogene c-Myc) (Transcription factor p64)
<b>Observed Band</b>	48kDa
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nucleus, nucleoplasm . Nucleus, nucleolus .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	
<b>Function</b>	disease: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.,disease:Overexpression of MYC is implicated in the etiology of a variety of hematopoietic tumors.,function:Participates in the regulation of gene transcription. Binds DNA both in a non-specific manner and also specifically to recognizes the core sequence 5'-CAC[GA]TG-3'. Seems to activate the transcription of growth-related genes.,online information:Myc entry,PTM:Phosphorylated by PRKDC.,similarity:Contains 1 basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) domain.,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.,

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**Background**

v-myc avian myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog(MYC) Homo sapiens 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],

**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

**Products Images**