

## Product datasheet for **TA336584**

### **c-Myc (MYC) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 9E11]**

#### **Product data:**

<b>Product Type:</b>	Primary Antibodies
<b>Clone Name:</b>	9E11
<b>Applications:</b>	FC, WB
<b>Recommend Dilution:</b>	WB: 1:500-1:1000, ChIP: 2 ug / 500 ug extract, ELISA: 1:100-1:2000, FC: 1:200-1:400, IHC: 1:100, IHC-F: 1:100, IHC-P: 1:100, IP: 2ug/mg lysate
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Chicken, Human, Mouse, Yeast
<b>Host:</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG2a, kappa
<b>Clonality:</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Immunogen:</b>	A synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 408-420 (AEEQKLISEEDL) of human c-Myc, conjugated to KLH. [UniProt# P01106]
<b>Formulation:</b>	PBS containing 0.05% BSA, 0.05% Sodium Azide. Store at 4C short term. Aliquot and store at -20C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Concentration:</b>	1.1 mg/ml
<b>Purification:</b>	Protein A purified
<b>Gene Name:</b>	v-myc avian myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog
<b>Database Link:</b>	<a href="#">NP_002458</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 17869</a> <a href="#">MouseEntrez Gene 4609</a> <a href="#">Human</a>



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**Background:**

Myc genes are a family of proto-oncogenes (L- Myc, N- Myc and C- Myc) that codes for Myc proteins which are transcription factors implicated in cellular proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis, metabolism, adhesion and self-renovation of tumor stem cells. Myc protein can act as transcriptional activator/repressor, and is activated via response to diverse mitogenic signals (including Wnt, Shh and EGF) and has been found to be up-regulated in several types of cancers. c-Myc participates gene transcription regulation and binds DNA in a non-specific manner, yet can specifically recognize core sequence 5'-CAC[GA]TG-3' also. c-Myc heterodimerization with another bHLH protein namely Myc-associated factor X (MAX) is required for efficient c-Myc- DNA binding. c-Myc interacts with several proteins such as TAF1C, SPAG9, PARP10, KDM5A, KDM5B, NO66, PIM2 and with FBXW7 when phosphorylated at Thr-58/Ser-62. c-Myc activate the transcription of growth-related genes and c- Myc overexpression induce cell-cycle progression thereby implicating in a variety of cancers. Moreover, a chromosomal aberration involving c-Myc has been linked to a form of B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia and defective c-MYC is responsible for Burkitt lymphoma also.

**Synonyms:**

bHLHe39; c-Myc; MRTL; MYCC

**Note:**

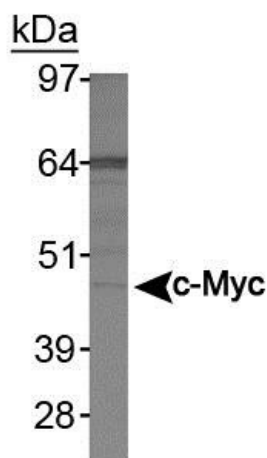
This c-Myc antibody (clone 9E11) is useful for Flow Cytometry, ChIP, Immunoprecipitation, ELISA, Immunohistochemistry- Frozen and Paraffin and Western blot.

**Protein Families:**

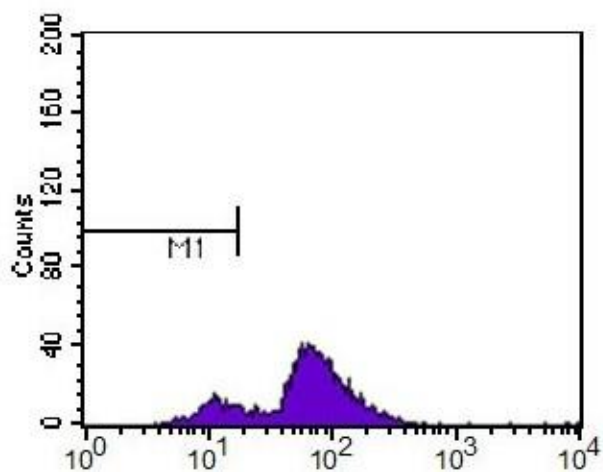
Druggable Genome, Embryonic stem cells, Induced pluripotent stem cells, Stem cell - Pluripotency, Stem cell relevant signaling - JAK/STAT signaling pathway, Stem cell relevant signaling - TGFb/BMP signaling pathway, Stem cell relevant signaling - Wnt Signaling pathway, Transcription Factors

**Protein Pathways:**

Acute myeloid leukemia, Bladder cancer, Cell cycle, Chronic myeloid leukemia, Colorectal cancer, Endometrial cancer, ErbB signaling pathway, Jak-STAT signaling pathway, MAPK signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, Small cell lung cancer, TGF-beta signaling pathway, Thyroid cancer, Wnt signaling pathway

**Product images:**

Western Blot: c-Myc Antibody (9E11) TA336584 - Analysis of c-Myc in Jurkat whole cell lysate.



Flow Cytometry: c-Myc Antibody (9E11) TA336584  
- c-Myc antibody was tested at 1:400 in HL-60 cells using an Alexa Fluor 488 secondary (shown in purple). M1 is defined by unstained cells.