c-Myc (D84C12) XP[®] Rabbit mAb (PE Conjugate)



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Applications: FC-FP	Reactivity: H M R	Sensitivity: Endogenous	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #P01106	Entrez-Gene Id: 4609	
Product Usage Information		Application Flow Cytometry (Fixed/P	ermeabilized)		Dilution 1:50	
Storage		Supplied in PBS (pH 7.2), less than 0.1% sodium azide and 2 mg/ml BSA. Store at 4°C. Do not aliquot the antibodies. Protect from light. Do not freeze.				
Specificity/Sensitivity		c-Myc (D84C12) XP [®] Rabbit mAb (PE Conjugate) detects endogenous levels of total c-Myc protein. This antibody is not recommended for detection of Myc-tagged fusion proteins (use Cell Signaling Technology cat. #2276, #3739, or #2278).				
Species predicted based on 100% sec homology	to react quence	Dog, Pig				
Source / Purificati	on	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino-terminal residues of c-Myc.				
Description		This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated to phycoerythrin (PE) and tested in-house for direct flow cytometry analysis in human cells. The antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated c-Myc (D84C12) XP [®] Rabbit mAb #5605.				
Background		Members of the Myc/Max/Mad network function as transcriptional regulators with roles in various aspects of cell behavior, including proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis (1). These proteins share a common basic-helix-loop-helix leucine zipper (bHLH-ZIP) motif required for dimerization and DNA-binding. Max was originally discovered based on its ability to associate with c-Myc and found to be required for the ability of Myc to bind DNA and activate transcription (2). Subsequently, Max has been viewed as a central component of the transcriptional network, forming homodimers as well as heterodimers with other members of the Myc and Mad families (1). The association between Max and either Myc or Mad can have opposing effects on transcriptional regulation and cell behavior (1). The Mad family consists of four related proteins; Mad1, Mad2 (Mxi1), Mad3, and Mad4, and the more distantly related members of the bHLH-ZIP family, Mnt and Mga. Like Myc, the Mad proteins are tightly regulated with short half-lives. In general, Mad family members interfere with Myc-mediated processes, such as proliferation, transformation, and prevention of apoptosis by inhibiting transcription (3,4).				
Background References		 Baudino, T.A. and Cleveland, J.L. (2001) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 21, 691-702. Blackwood, E.M. and Eisenman, R.N. (1991) <i>Science</i> 251, 1211-7. Henriksson, M. and Lüscher, B. (1996) <i>Adv Cancer Res</i> 68, 109-82. Grandori, C. et al. (2000) <i>Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol</i> 16, 653-99. 				

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Applications Key FC-FP: Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)

Cross-Reactivity Key H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat

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