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c-Myc Antibody

Store at -20C
#9402

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
W, W-S, IP, ChIP	H M R	Endogenous	57 to 70	Rabbit	#P01106	4609

Product Usage Information

For optimal ChIP results, use 10 μ l of antibody and 10 μ g of chromatin (approximately 4×10^6 cells) per IP. This antibody has been validated using SimpleChIP[®] Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kits.

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000
Simple Western [™]	1:10 - 1:50
Immunoprecipitation	1:50
Chromatin IP	1:50

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Specificity/Sensitivity

c-Myc Antibody 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 or #2278).

Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology

Pig

Source / Purification

Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino-terminal residues of c-Myc. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

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) *Mol Cell Biol* 21, 691-702.
- Blackwood, E.M. and Eisenman, R.N. (1991) *Science* 251, 1211-7.
- Henriksson, M. and Lüscher, B. (1996) *Adv Cancer Res* 68, 109-82.
- Grandori, C. et al. (2000) *Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol* 16, 653-99.

Species Reactivity

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

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween[®] 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

W: Western Blotting **W-S:** Simple Western[™] **IP:** Immunoprecipitation **ChIP:** Chromatin IP

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human **M:** Mouse **R:** Rat

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