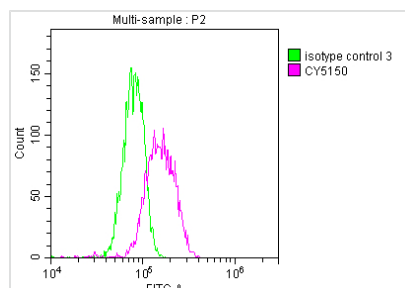




MYC Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA914333A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P01106
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human c-Myc
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, FC; Recommended dilution: FC:1:20-1:200
Relevance	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.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling; Cancer; Stem cells
Gene Names	MYC
Clone No.	10F2

Image



Overlay histogram showing HeLa cells stained with CSB-RA914333A0HU (red line) at 1:50. The cells were fixed with 70% Ethylalcohol (18h) and then incubated in 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1µg/1*10⁶ cells) for 1 h at 4?. The secondary antibody used was FITC-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) at 1/200 dilution for 30min at 4?. Control antibody (green line) was Rabbit IgG (1µg/1*10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

Description

The MYC recombinant monoclonal antibody is suitable for the detection of human MYC protein in ELISA and FC applications. Its production is based on the recombinant DNA technology. The gene coding for the MYC monoclonal antibody is synthesized after sequencing the cDNA of the MYC antibody-



producing hybridomas. The hybridomas are produced by fusing myeloma cells B cells isolated from the animal that was immunized with a synthesized peptide derived from human MYC. The synthesized gene is cloned into a vector and then transfected into cells for cultivation. The resulting MYC recombinant monoclonal antibody is purified through affinity chromatography from the cell culture supernatant.

The MYC protein, also known as c-MYC, is a transcription factor that plays a key role in regulating cell growth, proliferation, and differentiation. In normal cells, MYC expression is tightly controlled and helps to regulate normal cellular processes such as cell cycle progression, metabolism, and apoptosis. However, when MYC becomes overexpressed or dysregulated, it can contribute to the development of cancer.