


Product datasheet

Anti-c-Myc antibody (FITC) ab19235

Overview

Product name	Anti-c-Myc antibody (FITC)
Description	Goat polyclonal to c-Myc (FITC)
Host species	Goat
Conjugation	FITC. Ex: 493nm, Em: 528nm
Tested applications	Suitable for: ICC
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human Predicted to work with: Cat 
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide: EQKLISEEDL conjugated to KLH, corresponding to amino acids 410-419 of Human c-Myc. Run BLAST with Run BLAST with

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.1% Sodium Azide Constituents: 0.2% BSA, PBS, pH 7.2
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab19235** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ICC		1/100 - 1/400.

Target

Function	Participates in the regulation of gene transcription. Binds DNA in a non-specific manner, yet also specifically recognizes the core sequence 5'-CAC[GA]TG-3'. Seems to activate the transcription of growth-related genes.
Involvement in disease	Note=Overexpression of MYC is implicated in the etiology of a variety of hematopoietic tumors. Note=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. Defects in MYC are a cause of Burkitt lymphoma (BL) [MIM:113970]. A form of undifferentiated malignant lymphoma commonly manifested as a large osteolytic lesion in the jaw or as an abdominal mass. Note=Chromosomal aberrations involving MYC are usually found in Burkitt lymphoma. Translocations t(8;14), t(8;22) or t(2;8) which juxtapose MYC to one of the heavy or light chain immunoglobulin gene loci.
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) domain.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylated by PRKDC. Phosphorylation at Thr-58 and Ser-62 by GSK3 is required for ubiquitination and degradation by the proteasome. Ubiquitinated by the SCF(FBXW7) complex when phosphorylated at Thr-58 and Ser-62, leading to its degradation by the proteasome. In the nucleoplasm, ubiquitination is counteracted by USP28, which interacts with isoform 1 of FBXW7 (FBW7alpha), leading to its deubiquitination and preventing degradation. In the nucleolus, however, ubiquitination is not counteracted by USP28, due to the lack of interaction between isoform 4 of FBXW7 (FBW7gamma) and USP28, explaining the selective MYC degradation in the nucleolus. Also polyubiquitinated by the DCX(TRUSS) complex.
Cellular localization	Nucleus > nucleoplasm. Nucleus > nucleolus.
Form	c-Myc is also expressed in the cytoplasm.

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