


Product datasheet

Anti-c-Myc antibody (FITC) ab19235

Overview

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

Properties

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

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<b>Function</b>	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.
<b>Involvement in disease</b>	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.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Contains 1 basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) domain.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	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.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Nucleus > nucleoplasm. Nucleus > nucleolus.
<b>Form</b>	c-Myc is also expressed in the cytoplasm.

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

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