e at -20C	c-Myc (D84C12) Rabbit mAb		Cell Signaling	
Store		Orders:	877-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com	
)5		Support:	877-678-TECH (8324)	
#5605		Web:	info@cellsignal.com cellsignal.com	
#		3 Trask Lane   Danvers   Mas	ssachusetts   01923   USA	

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

Applications: WB, W-S, IF-IC	Reactivity: H M R	Sensitivity: Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 57-65	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #P01106	Entrez-Gene Id: 4609		
Product Usage Information	We	blication stern Blotting ple Western™				0 · 1:250		
Storago		nunofluorescence (I	-	- /		- 1:1600		
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 $\mu$ g/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.						
Specificity / Sensitivity		c-Myc (D84C12) Rabbit mAb 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 t react based on 100 sequence homolog	%	Pig						
Source / Purification		Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino- terminal residues of c-Myc.						
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		<ol> <li>Baudino, T.A. and Cleveland, J.L. (2001) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 21, 691-702.</li> <li>Blackwood, E.M. and Eisenman, R.N. (1991) <i>Science</i> 251, 1211-7.</li> <li>Henriksson, M. and Lüscher, B. (1996) <i>Adv Cancer Res</i> 68, 109-82.</li> <li>Grandori, C. et al. (2000) <i>Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol</i> 16, 653-99.</li> </ol>						
Species Reactivity	Speci	es reactivity is dete	rmined by testing	in at least one approve	ed application (e.g., we	estern blot).		
Western Blot Buffe		RTANT: For wester Tween® 20 at 4°C		membrane with diluted ng, overnight.	primary antibody in 5%	6 w/v BSA, 1X TBS,		
Applications Key	WB:	Western Blotting <b>W</b>	-S: Simple West	ern™ <b>IF-IC:</b> Immunoflu	orescence (Immunocy	ochemistry)		
Cross-Reactivity K	X: Xe		B: bovine Dg: do	Mk: monkey Vir: virus I og <b>Pg:</b> pig <b>Sc:</b> S. cerev es expected				

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Limited Uses

c-Myc (D84C12) Rabbit mAb (#5605) Datasheet Without Images Cell Signaling Technology

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