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## N-Myc (D4F9Z) Rabbit mAb (PE Conjugate)



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

<b>Applications:</b> FC-FP	<b>Reactivity:</b> H	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	<b>Source/Isotype:</b> Rabbit IgG	<b>UniProt ID:</b> #P04198	<b>Entrez-Gene Id:</b> 4613
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<b>Product Usage Information</b>	<b>Application</b> Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)	<b>Dilution</b> 1:50
<b>Storage</b>	Supplied in PBS (pH 7.2), less than 0.1% sodium azide and 2 mg/ml BSA. Store at 4°C. Do not aliquot the antibodies. Protect from light. Do not freeze.	
<b>Specificity / Sensitivity</b>	N-Myc (D4F9Z) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total N-Myc protein.	
<b>Source / Purification</b>	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Pro335 of human N-Myc protein.	
<b>Product Description</b>	This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated to phycoerythrin (PE) and tested in-house for direct flow cytometry analysis in human cells.	
<b>Background</b>	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).	
<b>Background References</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Baudino, T.A. and Cleveland, J.L. (2001) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 21, 691-702.</li> <li>2. Blackwood, E.M. and Eisenman, R.N. (1991) <i>Science</i> 251, 1211-7.</li> <li>3. Henriksson, M. and Lüscher, B. (1996) <i>Adv Cancer Res</i> 68, 109-82.</li> <li>4. Grandori, C. et al. (2000) <i>Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol</i> 16, 653-99.</li> </ol>	

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).
<b>Applications Key</b>	<b>FC-FP:</b> Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)
<b>Cross-Reactivity Key</b>	<b>H:</b> human <b>M:</b> mouse <b>R:</b> rat <b>Hm:</b> hamster <b>Mk:</b> monkey <b>Vir:</b> virus <b>Mi:</b> mink <b>C:</b> chicken <b>Dm:</b> D. melanogaster <b>X:</b> Xenopus <b>Z:</b> zebrafish <b>B:</b> bovine <b>Dg:</b> dog <b>Pg:</b> pig <b>Sc:</b> S. cerevisiae <b>Ce:</b> C. elegans <b>Hr:</b> horse <b>GP:</b> Guinea Pig <b>Rab:</b> rabbit <b>All:</b> all species expected
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