

# Myc-Tag Antibody

✓ 100 µl  
(10 western blots)

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This product is for *in vitro* research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.  
This product is not intended for use as a therapeutic or in diagnostic procedures.

Entrez-Gene ID #4609  
Swiss-Prot Acc. #P01106

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Source
W, IF-IC, F Transfected	All	Rabbit**

**Background:** Epitope tags are useful for the labeling and detection of proteins using immunoblotting, immunoprecipitation and immunostaining techniques. Due to their small size, they are unlikely to affect the tagged protein's biochemical properties.

The Myc epitope tag is widely used to detect expression of recombinant proteins in bacteria, yeast, insect and mammalian cell systems (1).

**Specificity/Sensitivity:** Myc-Tag Antibody detects recombinant proteins containing the Myc epitope tag. The antibody recognizes the Myc-tag fused to either the amino or carboxy terminus of targeted proteins in transfected cells.

**Source/Purification:** Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide (KLH-coupled) corresponding to residues 410-419 of human c-Myc (EQKLISEEDL). Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

#### Selected Application References:

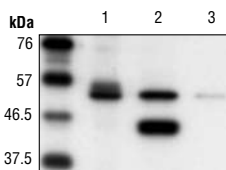
Zhang, H. et al. (2002) Enzymes of the SUMO modification pathway localize to filaments of the nuclear pore complex. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 22, 6498-6508. Application: IC-IF.

Lopes, N. et al. (2003) Thrombospondin 2 regulates cell proliferation induced by Rac1 redox-dependent signaling. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 23 (15), 5401-5408. Application: W.

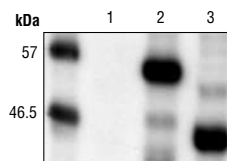
Shimizu, K. et al. (2002) The fifth essential DNA polymerase phi in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is localized to the nucleolus and plays an important role in synthesis of rRNA. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 99, 9133-9138. Applications: IC-IF, IP, W.

#### Background References:

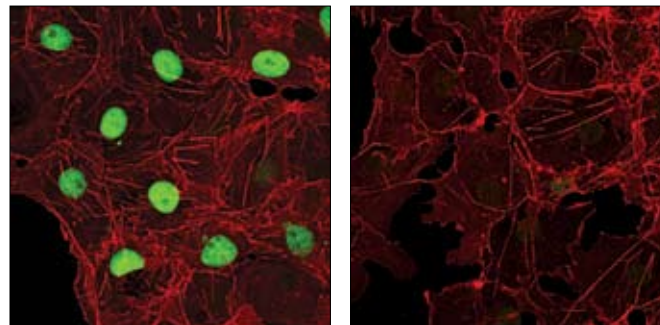
(1) Munro, S. and Pelham, H.R. (1984) *EMBO J.* 3, 3087-3093.



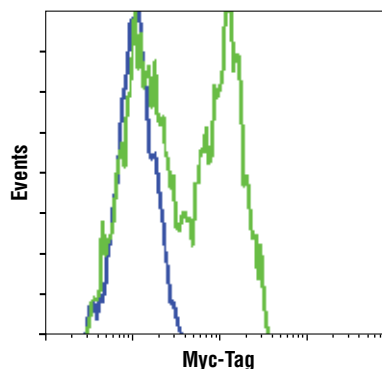
Immunoprecipitation of cell extracts overexpressing carboxy-terminal Myc-tagged protein (lane 1), amino-terminal Myc-tagged protein (lane 2) or control cell extracts (lane 3), using Myc-Tag Antibody.



Western blot analysis of cell extracts alone (lane 1), cells expressing Myc tagged to the carboxy terminus of the protein (lane 2) and Myc tagged to the amino terminus of the protein (lane 3), using Myc-Tag Antibody.



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of COS cells transfected with a Myc-tagged protein (left) or untransfected (right) using Myc-Tag Antibody. Actin filaments have been labeled with DY-554 phalloidin (red).



Flow cytometric analysis of COS cells, untreated (blue) or Myc transfected (green), using Myc-Tag Antibody.

**Storage:** Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

\*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.

\*\*Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.

#### Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western Blotting	1:1000
Immunofluorescence (IF-IC)	1:400
Flow Cytometry	1:800

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at [www.cellsignaling.com](http://www.cellsignaling.com).

Please visit [www.cellsignaling.com](http://www.cellsignaling.com) for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

**IMPORTANT:** For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

**Applications Key:** W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide

**Species Cross-Reactivity Key:** H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine

Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology.