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Datasheet for 600-401-381

MYC Epitope Tag Antibody

Overview

Description:	Anti-Myc Epitope Tag (RABBIT) Antibody - 600-401-381
Item No.:	600-401-381
Size:	100 µg
Applications:	ELISA, WB, IF
Reactivity:	Myc-Tag
Host Species:	Rabbit

Product Details

Background:	Epitope tags are short peptide sequences that are easily recognized by tag-specific antibodies. Due to their small size, epitope tags do not affect the biochemical properties of the tagged protein. Most often, sequences encoding the epitope tag are included with target DNA at the time of cloning to produce fusion proteins containing the epitope tag sequence. This allows anti-epitope tag antibodies to serve as universal detection reagents for any tag-containing protein produced by recombinant means. This means that anti-epitope tag antibodies are a useful alternative to generating specific antibodies to identify, immunoprecipitate or immunoaffinity purify a recombinant protein. The anti-epitope tag antibody is usually functional in a variety of antibody-dependent experimental procedures. Expression vectors producing epitope tag fusion proteins are available for a variety of host expression systems including bacteria, yeast, insect and mammalian cells. Rockland Immunochemicals produces anti-epitope tag antibodies against many common epitope tags including Myc, GST, GFP, 6X His, MBP, FLAG and HA. Rockland Immunochemicals also produces antibodies to other tags including FITC, Rhodamine (TRITC), DNP and biotin.
Synonyms:	Rabbit anti-MYC Epitope Tag Antibody, Rabbit anti-c-myc, Glu-Gln-Lys-Leu-Ile-Ser-Glu-Glu-Asp-Leu
Host Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Format:	IgG

Target Details

Reactivity:	Myc-Tag

Immunogen Type:	Conjugated Peptide
Immunogen:	This antibody was purified from whole rabbit serum prepared by repeated immunizations with Myc epitope tag peptide, E-Q-K-L-I-S-E-E-D-L, conjugated to KLH using maleimide. The sequence corresponds to amino acids 410-419 of human c-Myc.
Purity/Specificity:	This affinity purified antibody is directed against human c-Myc and is useful in determining its presence in various assays. This polyclonal anti-Myc-tag antibody detects overexpressed proteins containing the Myc epitope tag. The antibody recognizes the Myc-tag (Glu-Gln-Lys-Leu-Ile-Ser-Glu-Glu-Asp-Leu) fused to either the amino- or carboxy- termini of targeted proteins in transfected or transformed cells.

Application Details

Tested Applications:	ELISA, WB
Suggested Applications:	IF (Based on references)
Application Note:	Anti-Myc has utility to detect the fusion protein of the Myc epitope cloned along with the target gene. As such, anti-Myc/Myc can be used to identify fusion proteins containing the Myc epitope. The antibody recognizes the Myc tag fused either to the AMINO- or CARBOXY- termini of targeted proteins. This antibody was tested by ELISA and western blotting and was tested against both the immunizing peptide and Myc-tagged recombinant proteins. Although not tested, this antibody is likely functional for immunoprecipitation and immunocytochemistry.
Assay Dilutions:	All assays should be optimized by the user. Recommended dilutions (if any) may be listed below.
ELISA:	1:135,000
IHC:	User Optimized
WB:	1:500 - 1:5,000

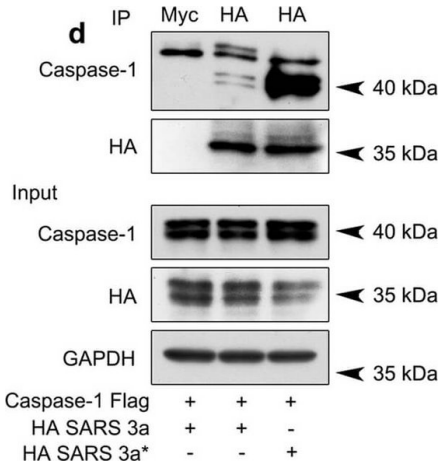
Formulation

Physical State:	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Concentration:	1.0 mg/ml by UV absorbance at 280 nm
Buffer:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Preservative:	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide
Stabilizer:	None

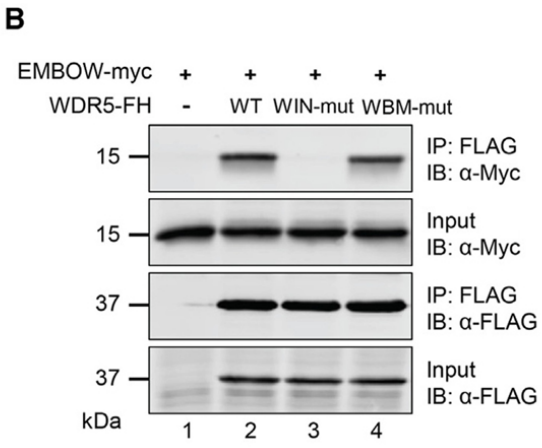
Shipping & Handling

Shipping Condition:	Dry Ice
Storage Condition:	Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
Expiration:	Expiration date is one (1) year from date of receipt.

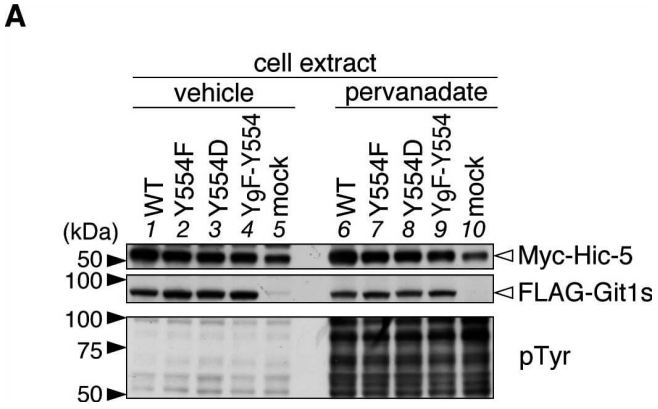
Images



Western Blot
SARS 3a induces NLRP3 inflammasome activation by multiple mechanisms. A) Immunoblot analysis of the pro- and cleaved forms of caspase-1 and IL-1β after reconstitution of inflammasome in HEK 293T cells transfected with SARS 3a with or without NEK7 shRNA. B) Immunoblot analysis of the pro- and cleaved forms of caspase-1 and IL-1β after reconstitution of inflammasome and transfection with SARS 3a or SARS 3a C133A. C) Immunoblot analysis of the pro- and cleaved forms of caspase-1 and IL-1β after co-transfection with caspase-1, IL-1β, and SARS 3a or SARS 3a C133A. D) Immunoprecipitation analysis of interaction between SARS 3a or SARS 3a C133A and caspase-1. All western blot data are representative of two or three independent experiments Figure provided by CiteAb. Source: Cell Death Dis, PMID: 30185776.

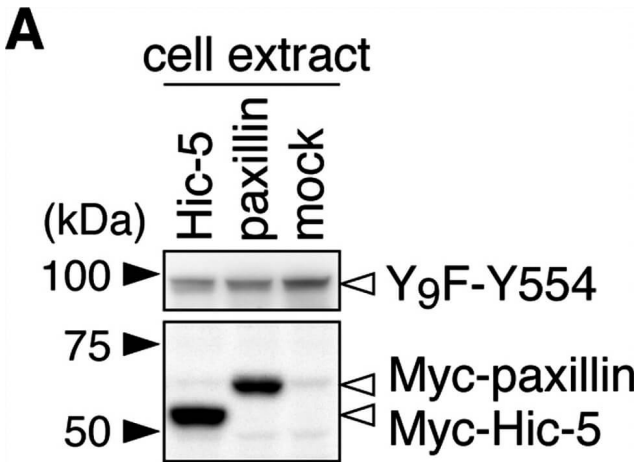


Western Blot
(B) HEK293T cells were transfected with EMBOW-myc only, or co-transfected with EMBOW-myc and wild-type (WT), or WIN site mutated (WIN-mut), or WBM site mutated WDR5-FH (WBM-mut), followed by IP and IB. Data are representative of three biological replicates. Fig 2.
PMID: 37725512



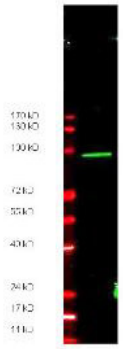
Western Blot

Git1 phosphorylation at Tyr-554 weakened its association with Hic-5.A, Western blotting of protein expression levels, and tyrosine phosphorylation of all proteins in HEK293T cells expressing FLAG-tagged Git1 proteins (Fig. 1A) together with Myc-tagged Hic-5. Cells were treated with 100 µM pervanadate or vehicle for 15 min, and then analyzed by Western blotting using anti-FLAG M2, anti-Myc 9E10, or anti-phosphotyrosine PY20. B, Co-immunoprecipitaion of Git1 mutants with Hic-5. The immunoprecipitates from cell extracts with anti-FLAG beads were analyzed by Western blotting with an anti-FLAG or anti-Myc antibody. To verify the tyrosine phosphorylation of FLAG-tagged Git1 proteins, the same membrane was reacted with anti-phosphotyrosine PY20. Ig, immunoglobulin. The lower part shows the densitometric analysis of the relative amount of Myc-Hic-5 to FLAG-Git1 in the immunoprecipitates. Data are the mean ± S.E. (error bars; n = 3). **, $P < 0.01$ significantly different from the wild-type with the same treatment; #, $P < 0.05$ or ##, $P < 0.01$ significant difference between vehicle- and pervanadate-treated groups by ANOVA with Fisher's PLSD post hoc tests. Figure provided by CiteAb. Source: PLoS One, PMID: 25742295.

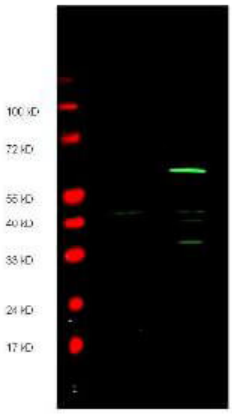


Western Blot

Git1 phosphorylation at Tyr-554 was enhanced by co-expression of paxillin.A, Western blotting of protein expression levels in HEK293T cells exogenously expressing the FLAG-tagged Git1-Y9F-Y554 mutant together with Myc-tagged paxillin, Myc-tagged Hic-5, or a control mock. B, Tyrosine phosphorylation of Y9F-Git1 proteins in anti-FLAG immunoprecipitates. The lower graph shows the densitometric analysis of the Western blotting data. Data are the mean ± S.E. (error bars; n = 3). *, $P < 0.05$ significantly different from Hic-5-transfected cells by ANOVA with Fisher's PLSD post hoc tests. Figure provided by CiteAb. Source: PLoS One, PMID: 25742295.



Western Blot
Anti-Myc epitope tag polyclonal antibody detects ~ 100 kDa CARBOXY terminal linked Myc-tagged recombinant protein present in ~35 µg of lysate by western blot. Carboxy terminal linked Myc recombinant protein was the gift of Zhongsheng You, Salk Institute, LaJolla, CA.



Western Blot
Anti-Myc epitope tag polyclonal antibody detects both AMINO and CARBOXY terminal linked Myc-tagged recombinant proteins by western blot. Polyclonal rabbit host anti-Myc epitope tag antibody was diluted to 1.0 µg/ml to detect either recombinant protein. 4-20% gradient gels were used to resolve the proteins by SDS-PAGE. The proteins were transferred to nitrocellulose using standard methods. After blocking, the membranes were probed with the primary antibody overnight at 4°C followed by washes and reaction with a 1:10,000 dilution of IRDye® 800 conjugated Gt-a-Rabbit IgG (H&L) MX10 (code 611-132-122) for 45 min at room temperature (Green, 800 nm channel). Pre-stained molecular weight markers are also shown (lane M, Red, 700 nm channel). LICOR's Odyssey® Infrared Imaging System was used to scan and process the image. Other detection systems will yield similar results.

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