

Mouse Anti-c-Myc [MYC275+MYC909]: MC0134, MC0134RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: The c-MYC gene is located at chromosome 8q24. It is required for progression through the cell cycle and promotes cellular proliferation. The t(8;14)(q24;q32) translocation and the c-MYC/immunoglobulin heavy-chain (IGH) fusion gene are not only in Burkitt lymphoma, but are also seen in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, blastic mantle cell lymphoma and transformed follicular lymphoma. In another study on predicting c-MYC translocation in 17 cases of Burkitt lymphomas (BLs) and 19 cases of diffuse large B-cell lymphomas (DLBCLs), Ruzinova et al. reported that the sensitivity and specificity of this c-Myc antibody on identifying tumor harboring a c-MYC rearrangement reached 96% and 90% respectively. This novel c-Myc antibody is a useful tool for identifying aggressive B-cell lymphomas likely to harbor a c-MYC rearrangement, and thus warrant genetic testing

Specifications:

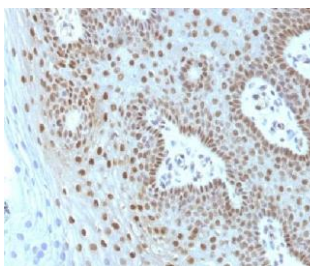
Clone: MYC275 + MYC909
 Source: Mouse
 Isotype: IgG1k
 Reactivity: Human
 Immunogen: Recombinant human c-Myc protein
 Localization: Nucleus
 Formulation: Purified antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC, Flow Cyt., ICC/IF
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
c-Myc Concentrated	MC0134	1 ml
c-Myc Prediluted	MC0134RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue: Cervical carcinoma, HL-60 cells
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human cervical carcinoma stained with anti-c-Myc using DAB

References:

1. Evaluation of MYC status in oral lichen planus in patients with progression to oral squamous cell carcinoma. Segura S, et al. Br J Dermatol. Jul;169(1):106-14, 2013.
2. Growing importance of MYC/BCL2 immunohistochemistry in diffuse large B-cell lymphomas. Pfreundschuh M. J. Clin Oncol. Oct 1;30(28):3433-5, 2012.
3. MYC gene amplification is often acquired in lethal distant breast cancer metastases of unamplified primary tumors. Singhi AD, et al. Mod Pathol. Mar;25(3):378-87, 2012.

Doc. 100-MC0134
Rev. A