

**Rabbit Anti-N-Myc [MD64R] (neuroblastoma marker): RM0355, RM0355RTU7**

**Intended Use:** For Research Use Only

**Description:** This gene is a member of the MYC family and encodes a protein with a basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) domain. This protein is located in the nucleus and must dimerize with another bHLH protein in order to bind DNA. In humans, the family consists of five genes: c-Myc, N-Myc, R-Myc, L-Myc and B-Myc. Amplification of the N-Myc gene has been found in human neuroblastomas and cell lines. Its amplification correlates well with the stage of neuroblastoma disease. Immunological studies have shown that the human N-Myc gene encodes a nuclear phosphoprotein that exhibits relatively short (30 min) half life in vivo. The prototype member of the family, c-Myc p67, binds DNA in a sequence-specific manner subsequent to dimerization with a second basic region helix-loop-helix leucine zipper motif protein, designated Max.

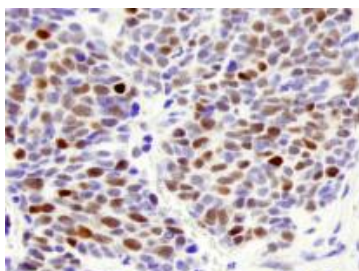
**Specifications:**

Clone: MD64R  
 Source: Rabbit  
 Isotype: IgG  
 Reactivity: Human, mouse  
 Localization: Nucleus  
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and  $\leq 0.09\%$  sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>)  
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C.  
 Applications: IHC, IP, WB  
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
N-Myc Concentrated	MC0355	1 ml
N-Myc Prediluted	MC0355RTU7	7 ml

**IHC Procedure\*:**

Positive Control Tissue: Neuroblastoma  
 Concentrated Dilution: 25-100  
 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 neuroblastoma stained with anti-N-Myc using DAB

**References:**

1. PRC2-mediated transcriptomic alterations at the embryonic stage govern tumorigenesis and clinical outcome in MYCN-driven neuroblastoma. Tsubota, S., et al. Cancer Research. 14 August, 2017.
2. Vascularized Tissue-Engineered Model for Studying Drug Resistance in Neuroblastoma. Villasante A, et al. Theranostics 7:4099-4117, 2017.
3. MYCN amplified neuroblastoma requires the mRNA translation regulator eEF2 kinase to adapt to nutrient deprivation. Delaidelli A, et al. Cell Death Differ 24:1564-1576, 2017.

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