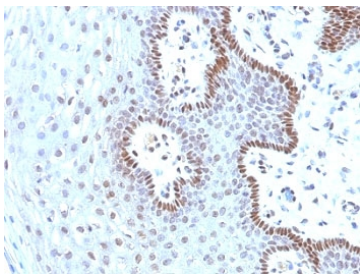
c-Myc Antibody [clone 9E10.3] (V2744)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V2744-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V2744-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V2744SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug
V2744IHC-7ML	Prediluted in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide; *For IHC use only*	7 ml

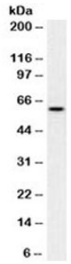
Citations (10)

Bulk quote request

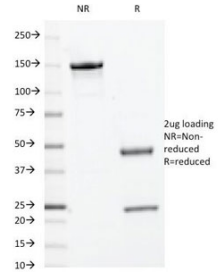
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	9E10.3
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P01106
Localization	Nuclear
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This c-Myc antibody is available for research use only.



IHC analysis of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human cervical carcinoma stained with c-Myc antibody (clone 9E10.3).



Western blot testing of HeLa cell lysate (nuclear fraction) with c-Myc antibody (clone 9E10.3). Theoretical molecular weight: ~50kDa but routinely observed at 50~70kDa.



SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified, BSA-Free c-Myc Antibody (clone 9E10.3). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of the Antibody.

Description

c-Myc Antibody targets c-Myc, a transcription factor encoded by the MYC gene that plays a central role in regulating cell growth, proliferation, metabolism, and differentiation. c-Myc is a member of the Myc family of basic helix-loop-helix leucine zipper transcription factors and functions as a global regulator of gene expression by controlling the transcription of a broad set of target genes. Through its widespread regulatory influence, c-Myc acts as a key integrator of growth signals and cellular metabolic state.

Functionally, c-Myc regulates transcription by forming heterodimers with its binding partner MAX, allowing the complex to bind E-box sequences within promoter and enhancer regions of target genes. This interaction promotes transcriptional activation or repression depending on the chromatin context and associated cofactors. Genes regulated by c-Myc are involved in ribosome biogenesis, nucleotide synthesis, mitochondrial function, and cell cycle progression. A c-Myc Antibody enables investigation of transcriptional regulation, oncogenic signaling, and gene expression control mediated by MYC.

c-Myc expression is tightly regulated at both the transcriptional and post-translational levels, reflecting its potent biological effects. At the cellular level, c-Myc is primarily localized to the nucleus, where it associates with chromatin and transcriptional machinery. Protein stability is highly dynamic, with rapid turnover allowing cells to adjust c-Myc levels in response to extracellular signals such as growth factors, nutrient availability, and stress conditions.

At the molecular level, c-Myc contains a C-terminal basic helix-loop-helix leucine zipper domain responsible for DNA binding and dimerization with MAX, along with N-terminal regulatory regions that mediate transcriptional activation and interaction with cofactors. These structural features enable c-Myc to coordinate transcriptional programs that support cell growth while remaining responsive to regulatory inputs that limit inappropriate activation. Post-translational modifications such as phosphorylation influence c-Myc stability and transcriptional activity, adding further layers of control.

From a disease relevance perspective, dysregulated c-Myc expression or activity is a hallmark of many human cancers. Overexpression of MYC can drive uncontrolled proliferation, metabolic reprogramming, and genomic instability, contributing to tumor initiation and progression. Because of its central role in oncogenic signaling, c-Myc is widely studied in cancer biology as a driver of malignant transformation and as a node connecting growth, metabolism, and transcriptional regulation.

Clone 9E10.3 is designed to recognize c-Myc and is commonly referenced by clone designation when describing experimental detection of MYC expression. c-Myc Antibody, clone 9E10.3, is a valuable tool for studying transcription factor biology, oncogenic signaling pathways, and gene regulation mechanisms. NSJ Bioreagents provides c-Myc

Antibody products intended for research use.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the c-Myc antibody should be determined by the researcher.

1. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min
2. The prediluted format is supplied in a dropper bottle and is optimized for use in IHC. After epitope retrieval step (if required), drip mAb solution onto the tissue section and incubate at RT for 30 min.

Immunogen

Amino acids AEEQKLISEEDLLRKRREQLKHKLEQLRNSCA were used as the immunogen for the c-Myc antibody.

Storage

Store the c-Myc antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).