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DATA SHEET

Rabbit Anti-c-Myc [MD217R]: RM0070, RM0070RTU7

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:	MD217R
Source:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen:	Recombinant fragment of human c-Myc protein
Localization:	Nucleus
Formulation:	Purified antibody in PBS pH 7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC

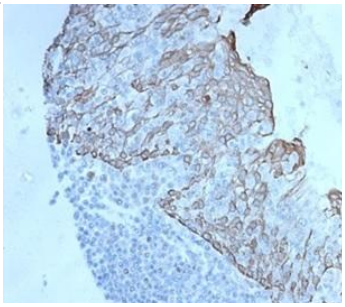
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
c-Myc Concentrated	RM0070	1 ml
c-Myc Prediluted	RM0070RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:	Lung carcinoma, Burkitt lymphomas
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH 9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes 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 tonsil 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.

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