



# Anti-Myc tag, AlpHcAbs<sup>®</sup> Rabbit antibody

## Summary

Code	002-203-001
Immunogen	Myc tag fusion protein
Host	Alpaca pacous
Isotype	Fab of alpaca IgG1 fused to Rabbit Fc(mutation)
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Specificity	Myc tag sequence(EQKLISEEDL)
Cross-Reactivity	Highly selective for Myc tag sequence
Purity	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formation	Liquid, 10mM PBS (pH 7.5), 0.05% sucrose, 0.1% trehalose, 0.01% proclin300,50% Glycerol
Storage	Store at -20 °C, (Avoid freeze / thaw cycles), Stable for 12 months at -20°C

## Description

Anti-Myc tag, AlpHcAbs<sup>®</sup> Rabbit antibody is designed for detecting Myc tag fusion protein specifically. Anti-Myc tag, AlpHcAbs<sup>®</sup> Rabbit antibody is recombinant fab of alpaca IgG1 fused to Rabbit Fc. Based on western blot and ELISA, Anti-Myc tag, AlpHcAbs<sup>®</sup> Rabbit antibody reacts with the Myc tag sequence(EQKLISEEDL) selectively, no reactivity with other proteins.

## Background

The Myc peptide are widely used for detecting or manipulating proteins. This peptide can be expressed and detected with the protein of interest as an amino-terminal or carboxy-terminal fusion. Because of its small size, Myc tag is unlikely to affect the tagged protein's biochemical properties. Myc tag is useful for the labeling and detection of proteins using immunoblotting, immunoprecipitation, and immunostaining techniques.

Using antibody with Fc(mutation), the background from Fc receptors will be eliminated.

## Benefits

High lot-to-lot consistency  
Increased sensitivity and higher affinity  
Animal-free production

## Suggested Working Concentration

ELISA	1:10,000-1:50,000
WB	1:10,000-1:50,000
ICC/IF	1:200-1: 1000
IP	2ug/sample
Flow Cyt	1:200-1:2000

Dilution factors are presented in the form of a range because the optimal dilution is a function of many factors, such as antigen density, permeability, etc. The actual dilution used must be determined empirically.

This product is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical