The **c-Myc** gene, which promotes proliferation and cell cycle progression, is found on chromosome 8q24. c-Myc protein is overexpressed in Burkitt lymphoma, resulting from chromosomal translocations on chromosome 8. The MYC protein is a transcription factor that activates expression of many genes through binding on consensus sequences (Enhancer Box sequences (E-boxes)) and recruiting histone acetyltransferases (HATs).

c-Myc amplification may be found in several types of tumors, including breast and prostate carcinomas, Burkitt lymphoma, and diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. Burkitt lymphoma, which are most characterized for c-Myc disregulation, involve one of three chromosomal translocations. The most common variant, involving the c-Myc and IGH locus, is t(8;14)(q24;q32). This translocation is also found in the other lymphomas previously mentioned. Other rarer variants of Burkitt lymphoma include the c-Myc and IGK locus, t(2;8)(p12;q24), and the c-Myc and IGL locus, t(8;22)(q24;q11).

***Benefits of c-Myc:***

- Clone EP121* from Cell Marque has been formulated to label c-Myc expression in multiple tumors, including Burkitt lymphoma
- Shows c-Myc overexpression in prostate carcinomas
- Shows c-Myc amplification in breast carcinomas
- Utilized in a panel with CD20, CD10, BCL6, BCL2, adipophilin and Ki-67 to help diagnose Burkitt lymphoma

***Ordering Information:***

- 0.1 ml concentrate .................................. 395R-14
- 0.5 ml concentrate .................................. 395R-15
- 1 ml concentrate ..................................... 395R-16
- 1 ml predilute ........................................ 395R-17
- 7 ml predilute ........................................ 395R-18
- 5 positive control slides ............................ 395S

* Rabbit monoclonals produced using technology from Epitomics, Inc. under Patent No. 5,675,063.