

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 14, 2026

Alexa Fluor(R) 647 anti-c-Myc

RRID:AB_2888732

Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

BioLegend Cat# 626809, RRID:AB_2888732

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_2888732

Proper Citation: BioLegend Cat# 626809, RRID:AB_2888732

Target Antigen: c-Myc

Host Organism: mouse

Clonality: monoclonal

Comments: Applications: ICC

Antibody Name: Alexa Fluor(R) 647 anti-c-Myc

Description: This monoclonal targets c-Myc

Target Organism: epitope tag

Clone ID: Clone 9E10

Antibody ID: AB_2888732

Vendor: BioLegend

Catalog Number: 626809

Alternative Catalog Numbers: 626810

Record Creation Time: 20250819T210036+0000

Record Last Update: 20250819T213304+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Alexa Fluor(R) 647 anti-c-Myc.

No alerts have been found for Alexa Fluor(R) 647 anti-c-Myc.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Antibody Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 5 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [RRID](#) .

Mateus-Tique J, et al. (2026) Armored macrophage-targeted CAR-T cells reset and reprogram the tumor microenvironment and control metastatic cancer growth. *Cancer cell*, 44(3), 534.

Zhang Y, et al. (2026) Engineered probiotics recruit CAR macrophages and establish immune memory to eradicate heterogeneous glioblastoma in mice. *Cell host & microbe*, 34(2), 212.

Rihtar E, et al. (2025) Ligand-induced assembly of antibody variable fragments for the chemical regulation of biological processes. *Cell chemical biology*, 32(3), 474.

Gioulbasani M, et al. (2024) Concomitant loss of TET2 and TET3 results in T cell expansion and genomic instability in mice. *Communications biology*, 7(1), 1606.

Quiros-Fernandez I, et al. (2024) Dual T cell receptor/chimeric antigen receptor engineered NK-92 cells targeting the HPV16 E6 oncoprotein and the tumor-associated antigen L1CAM exhibit enhanced cytotoxicity and specificity against tumor cells. *Journal of medical virology*, 96(5), e29630.