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Product Information

MemDX™ Membrane Protein Human MYC (MYC proto-oncogene, bHLH transcription factor) with N-His or Tag-Free for Antibody Discovery

Cat. No.: **MP1520J**
This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

This product is Human MYC membrane protein expressed in Yeast, *E.coli*, In Vivo Biotinylation, Baculovirus, or Mammalian cell. The protein is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical diagnosis.

Product Specifications

Host Species
Human

Target Protein
MYC

Protein Length
Full length

Protein Class
Drug Target

Sequence
MPLNVSFTNR NYDLDYDSVQ PYFYCDEEEN FYQQQQQSEL QPPAPSEDIW KKFELLPTPP LSPSRRSGLC SPSYVAVTPF SLRGDNDGGG GSFSTADQLE MVTELLGGDM VNQSFICDPD DETFIKNIII QDCMWSGFSA AAKLVSEKLA SYQAARKDSG SPNPARGHSV CSTSSLYLQD LSAAASECID PSVVFPYPLN DSSSPKSCAS QDSSAFSPSS DSLLSSTESS PQGSPEPLVL HEETPPTTSS DSEEEQEDEE EIDVVSVEKR QAPGKRSESG SPSAGGHSKP PHSPLVLKRC HVSTHQHNYA APPSTRKDYP AAKRVKLDSV RVLRQISNNR KCTSPRSSDT EENVKRRTHN VLERQRRNEL KRSFFALRDQ IPELENNEKA PKVVILKKAT AYILSVQAEE QKLISEEDLL RKRREQLKHK LEQLRNSCA

Product Description

Expression Systems
Yeast
In Vivo Biotinylation in *E.coli*
Baculovirus
Mammalian cell

Tag
N-His or Tag-Free

Form
Lyophilized powder

Reconstitution

Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL.We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration).

Purity

>85% as determined by SDS-PAGE

Buffer

Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0

Storage

Store at +4°C for up to one week or several months at -80°C

Target

Target Protein

MYC

Full Name

MYC proto-oncogene, bHLH transcription factor

Introduction

This gene is a proto-oncogene and encodes a nuclear phosphoprotein that plays a role in cell cycle progression, apoptosis and cellular transformation. The encoded protein forms a heterodimer with the related transcription factor MAX. This complex binds to the E box DNA consensus sequence and regulates the transcription of specific target genes. Amplification of this gene is frequently observed in numerous human cancers. Translocations involving this gene are associated with Burkitt lymphoma and multiple myeloma in human patients. There is evidence to show that translation initiates both from an upstream, in-frame non-AUG (CUG) and a downstream AUG start site, resulting in the production of two isoforms with distinct N-termini.

Alternative Names

AU016757; Avian myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog; bHLHe39; c Myc; Cellular myelocytomatosis oncogene; Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 39; MGC105490; MRTL; Myc; Myc protein; Myc proto oncogene protein; Myc proto-oncogene protein; myc-related translation/localization regulatory factor; MYC_HUMAN; Myc2; myca; MYCC; Myelocytomatosis oncogene a; Myelocytomatosis oncogene; Niard; Nird; oncogene c-Myc; Oncogene Myc; OTTHUMP00000158589; OTTHUMP00000227763; Proto-oncogene c-Myc; Protooncogene homologous to myelocytomatosis virus; RNCMYC; Transcription factor p64; Transcriptional regulator Myc-A; V-Myc avian myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog; v-myc myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog (avian); zc-myc; MRTL

Gene ID

4609

UniProt ID

P01106

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