

## Product Information

### MemDX™ Membrane Protein Human MYC (MYC proto-oncogene, bHLH transcription factor) with N-6xHis for Antibody Discovery

Cat. No.: **MP1521J**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

This product is a 52.8 kDa Human MYC membrane protein expressed in *E.coli*. 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

##### Molecular Weight

52.8 kDa

##### Sequence

MPLNVSFTNR NYDLDYDSVQ PYFYCDEEEN FYQQQQQSEL QPPAPSEDIW KKFELLPTTP LSPSRRSGLC  
SPSYVAVTPF SLRGDNDGGG GSFSTADQLE MVTELLGGDM VNQSFICDPD DETFIKNIII QDCMWSGFSA  
AAKLVSSEKLA SYQAARKDSG SPNPARGHSV CSTSSLYLQD LSAAASECID PSVVFYPLN DSSSPKSCAS  
QDSSAFSPSS DSLLSSTESS PQGSPEPLVL HEETPPTTSS DSEEEQEDEE EIDVVSVEKR QAPGKRSESG  
SPSAGGHSKP PHSPLVLKRC HVSTHQHNYA APPSTRKDYP AAKRVKLDSV RVLQRISNNR KCTSPRSSDT  
EENVKRRTHN VLERQRRNEL KRSFFALRDQ IPELENNEKA PKVVILKKAT AYILSVQAE QKLISEEDLL  
RKRREQLKHK LEQLRNSCA

#### Product Description

##### Expression Systems

*E.coli*

##### Tag

N-6xHis

##### Form

Liquid or 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

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE

## Buffer

Liquid: Tris/PBS-based buffer, 5%-50% glycerol

Lyophilized powder: 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](#)