

MYC Antibody (C-term T400) Blocking Peptide Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP14477b

Specification

MYC Antibody (C-term T400) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

<u>P01106</u>

MYC Antibody (C-term T400) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 4609

Other Names

Myc proto-oncogene protein, Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 39, bHLHe39, Proto-oncogene c-Myc, Transcription factor p64, MYC, BHLHE39

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MYC Antibody (C-term T400) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name MYC

Synonyms BHLHE39

Function

Transcription factor that binds DNA in a non-specific manner, yet also specifically recognizes the core sequence 5'-CAC[GA]TG-3' (PubMed:24940000, PubMed:25956029). Activates the transcription of growth-related genes (PubMed:24940000, PubMed:24940000, PubMed:24940000, PubMed:25956029). Binds to the VEGFA promoter, promoting VEGFA production and subsequent sprouting angiogenesis (PubMed:24940000, PubMed:24940000, PubMed:24940000, PubMed:24940000, PubMed:24940000, PubMed:24940000, PubMed:



target="_blank">20010808).

Cellular Location Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus, nucleolus. Nucleus. Cytoplasm

MYC Antibody (C-term T400) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

<u>Blocking Peptides</u>

MYC Antibody (C-term T400) Blocking Peptide - Images

MYC Antibody (C-term T400) Blocking Peptide - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a multifunctional,nuclear phosphoprotein that plays a role in cell cycle progression,apoptosis and cellular transformation. It functions as atranscription factor that regulates transcription of specifictarget genes. Mutations, overexpression, rearrangement andtranslocation of this gene have been associated with a variety ofhematopoietic tumors, leukemias and lymphomas, including Burkittlymphoma. There is evidence to show that alternative translationinitiations from an upstream, in-frame non-AUG (CUG) and adownstream AUG start site result in the production of two isoformswith distinct N-termini. The synthesis of non-AUG initiated proteinis suppressed in Burkitt's lymphomas, suggesting its importance in the normal function of this gene.

MYC Antibody (C-term T400) Blocking Peptide - References

Zhang, W., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 107(44):18956-18960(2010)Valera, A., et al. Am. J. Surg. Pathol. 34(11):1686-1694(2010)Goode, E.L., et al. Nat. Genet. 42(10):874-879(2010)Popov, N., et al. Nat. Cell Biol. 12(10):973-981(2010)Amente, S., et al. Cell Cycle 9(15):3002-3004(2010)