

Max (28-151): sc-4085

BACKGROUND

It is now well established that the nature and relative abundance of individual subunits of different classes of transcription factors can positively or negatively regulate levels of gene expression. Myc proteins homodimerize and bind DNA poorly, if at all, at physiological levels. Max is a nuclear localized bHLH-Zip protein initially identified by screening a B cell expression library with the bHLH-Zip region of c-Myc. Max homodimers and the Myc-Max heterodimers bind the sequence CACGTG; however the binding of the heterodimeric complex is stronger than the Max homodimer. The Max gene products have been identified as 21 kDa (Max) and 22 kDa (Max 9) proteins that differ by a 9 amino acid insertion N-terminal to the basic region. In contrast to Myc, which is highly regulated during progression through the cell cycle, Max is highly stable and is much more abundant than Myc. Two members of the bHLH-Zip protein family, designated Mad and Mxi1, homodimerize poorly but form heterodimeric complexes with Max that have opposing functions to Myc-Max heterodimers with respect to regulation of gene expression.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: MAX (human) mapping to 14q23; Max (mouse) mapping to 12 D1-D3.

SOURCE

Max (28-151) is expressed in *E. coli* as a 42 kDa tagged fusion protein corresponding to amino acids 28-151 representing the carboxy terminal domain of Max p21 of human origin.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C; stable for one year from the date of shipment.

PRODUCT

Max (28-151) is purified from bacterial lysates (>98%) by glutathione agarose affinity chromatography; supplied as 50 ug purified protein in PBS containing 5 mM DTT and 50% glycerol.

Available as a Western blotting control; 10 µg in 0.1 ml SDS-PAGE loading buffer, Max (28-151): sc-4085 WB.

APPLICATIONS

Max (28-151) is suitable as a Western blotting control for sc-197, sc-765 and sc-8011.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.