

Product datasheet for **RC201611L2V**

c-Myc (MYC) (NM_002467) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

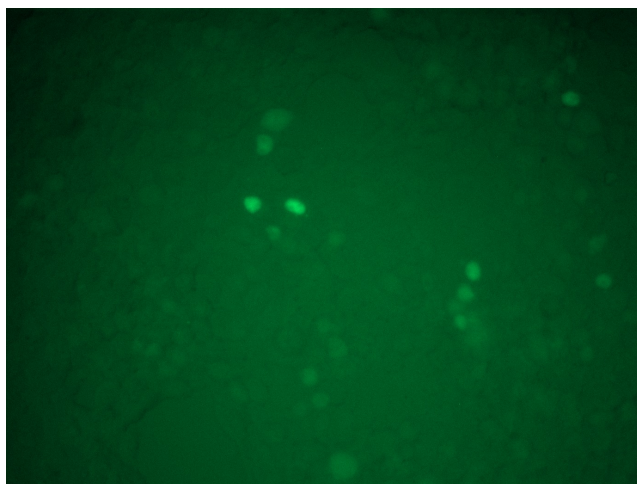
Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	c-Myc (MYC) (NM_002467) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	c-Myc
Synonyms:	bHLHe39; c-Myc; MRTL; MYCC
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_002467
ORF Size:	1362 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201611).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_002467.3
RefSeq Size:	2379 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1365 bp
Locus ID:	4609
UniProt ID:	P01106
Cytogenetics:	8q24.21
Domains:	HLH, Myc_N_term, Myc-LZ


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Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Embryonic stem cells, Induced pluripotent stem cells, Stem cell - Pluripotency, Stem cell relevant signaling - JAK/STAT signaling pathway, Stem cell relevant signaling - TGFb/BMP signaling pathway, Stem cell relevant signaling - Wnt Signaling pathway, Transcription Factors
Protein Pathways:	Acute myeloid leukemia, Bladder cancer, Cell cycle, Chronic myeloid leukemia, Colorectal cancer, Endometrial cancer, ErbB signaling pathway, Jak-STAT signaling pathway, MAPK signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, Small cell lung cancer, TGF-beta signaling pathway, Thyroid cancer, Wnt signaling pathway
MW:	50.5 kDa
Gene Summary:	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. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]

Product images:



[RC201611L2] was used to prepare Lentiviral particles using [TR30037] packaging kit. HEK293T cells were transduced with RC201611L2V particle to overexpress human MYC-mGFP fusion protein.