

## Product datasheet for **RC206812L1V**

### MAX (NM\_145112) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	MAX (NM_145112) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	MAX
Synonyms:	bHLHd4
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_145112
ORF Size:	453 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206812).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_145112.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	2018 bp
RefSeq ORF:	456 bp
Locus ID:	4149
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P61244</a>
Cytogenetics:	14q23.3
Domains:	HLH
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors



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**Protein Pathways:** MAPK signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, Small cell lung cancer

**MW:** 17.2 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the basic helix-loop-helix leucine zipper (bHLHZ) family of transcription factors. It is able to form homodimers and heterodimers with other family members, which include Mad, Mxi1 and Myc. Myc is an oncoprotein implicated in cell proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis. The homodimers and heterodimers compete for a common DNA target site (the E box) and rearrangement among these dimer forms provides a complex system of transcriptional regulation. Mutations of this gene have been reported to be associated with hereditary pheochromocytoma. A pseudogene of this gene is located on the long arm of chromosome 7. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2012]