# 兔抗 MAX 多克隆抗体

中文名称： 兔抗 MAX 多克隆抗体

英文名称： Anti-MAX rabbit polyclonal antibody

别　　名： MGC10775; MGC11225; MGC18164; MGC34679; MGC36767; bHLHd4; bHLHd5; bHLHd6; bHLHd7; bHLHd8; orf1

相关类别： 一抗

储　　存： 冷冻（-20℃） 避光

宿　　主： Rabbit

抗　　原： MAX

反应种属： Human, Mouse, Rat

标 记 物： Unconjugate

克隆类型： rabbit polyclonal

**技术规格**

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| **Background:** | Members of the Myc/Max/Mad network function as transcriptional regulators with roles in various aspects of cell behavior including proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis). These proteins share a common basic-helix-loop-helix leucine zipper (bHLH-ZIP) motif required for dimerization and DNA-binding. Max was originally discovered based on its ability to associate with c-Myc and found to be required for the ability of Myc to bind DNA and activate transcription. Subsequently, Max has been viewed as a central component of the transcriptional network, forming homodimers as well as heterodimers with other members of the Myc and Mad families. The association between Max and either Myc or |

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| | Mad can have opposing effects on transcriptional regulation and cell behavior. The Mad family consists of four related proteins; Mad1, Mad2 (Mxi1), Mad3 and Mad4, and the more distantly related members of the bHLH-ZIP family, Mnt and Mga. Like Myc, the Mad proteins are tightly regulated with short half-lives. In general, Mad family members interfere with Myc-mediated processes such as proliferation, transformation and prevention of apoptosis by inhibiting transcription. |
| **Applications:** | WB |
| **Name of antibody:** | MAX |
| **Immunogen:** | Fusion protein of human MAX |
| **Full name:** | MYC associated factor X |
| **Synonyms :** | MGC10775; MGC11225; MGC18164; MGC34679; MGC36767; bHLHd4; bHLHd5; bHLHd6; bHLHd7; bHLHd8; orf1 |
| **SwissProt:** | P61244 |
| **WB Predicted band size:** | 18 kDa |
| **WB Positive control:** | HEK-293 cells |
| **WB Recommended dilution:** | 500-2000 |