

Rabbit MAX Polyclonal Antibody | anti-MAX antibody

MAX Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA326637	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

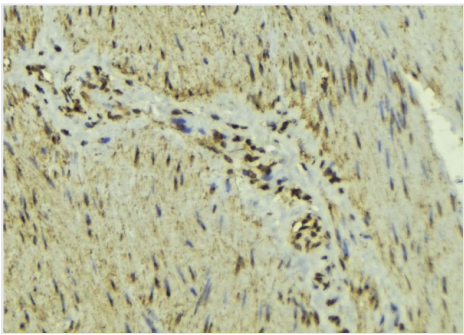
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

MAX; Polyclonal Antibody; MAX Antibody; bHLHd4; bHLHd5; bHLHd6; bHLHd7; bHLHd8; Helix loop helix zipper protein; MAX protein; MGC10775; MGC11225; MGC18164; MGC34679; MGC36767; MYC associated factor X; Myc binding novel HLH/LZ protein; Orf 1; Orf1; Protein max; anti-MAX antibody

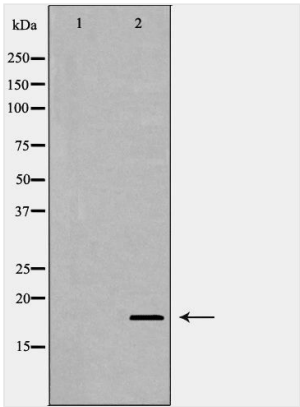
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	MAX antibody detects endogenous levels of total MAX
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	87
Applicable Applications for anti-MAX antibody	ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human MAX
Subcellular Location	Nuclear
Tissue Specificity	High levels found in the brain, heart and lung while lower levels are seen in the liver, kidney and skeletal muscle.
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
AAA326637 at 1/100 staining Mouse muscle tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of extracts of HEX-293, using MAX antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-MAX antibody

Description: Members of the Myc/Max/Mad network function as transcriptional regulators with roles in various aspects of cell behavior including proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis (1). 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 (2). 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 (1). The association between Max and either Myc or Mad can have opposing effects on transcriptional regulation and cell behavior (1). 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 (3, 4).

Function: Transcription regulator. Forms a sequence-specific DNA-binding protein complex with MYC or MAD which recognizes the core sequence 5'-CAC[GA]TG-3'. The MYC:MAX complex is a transcriptional activator, whereas the MAD:MAX complex is a repressor. May repress transcription via the recruitment of a chromatin remodeling complex containing H3 'Lys-9' histone methyltransferase activity. Represses MYC transcriptional activity from E-box elements.

Subunit Structure: Efficient DNA binding requires dimerization with another bHLH protein. Binds DNA as a heterodimer with MYC or MAD. Part of the E2F6.com-1 complex in G0 phase composed of E2F6, MGA, MAX, TFDP1, CBX3, BAT8, EUHMTASE1, RING1, RNF2, MBLR, L3MBTL2 and YAF2. Component of some MLL1/MLL complex, at least composed of the core components KMT2A/MLL1, ASH2L, HCFC1/HCF1, WDR5 and RBBP5, as well as the facultative components BAP18, CHD8, E2F6, HSP70, INO80C, KANSL1, LAS1L, MAX, MCERS1, MGA, MYST1/MOF, PELP1, PHF20, PRP31, RING2, RUVB1/TIP49A, RUVB2/TIP49B, SENP3, TAF1, TAF4, TAF6, TAF7, TAF9 and TEX10. Interacts with SPAG9. The heterodimer MYC:MAX interacts with ABI1; the interaction may enhance MYC:MAX transcriptional activity.

Post-translational Modifications: Reversible lysine acetylation might regulate the nuclear-cytoplasmic shuttling of specific Max complexes.

Similarity: Belongs to the MAX family.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	402794193
NCBI GeneID	4149
NCBI Accession #	NP_001257997.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001271068.1
UniProt Accession #	P61244; P25912; P52163; Q14803; Q96CY8; A6NH73; A8K265; A8K4G4; A8K824
Molecular Weight	Observed: 18 kDa Predicted: 19 kDa

NCBI Official Full Name	protein max isoform g
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	MYC associated factor X
NCBI Official Symbol	MAX
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	bHLHd4
NCBI Protein Information	protein max
UniProt Protein Name	Protein max
UniProt Gene Name	MAX
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	BHLHD4; bHLHd4

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/max-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/326637>