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MYCT1 Antibody

Catalog # ASC11546

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q8N699
Other Accession	NP_079383, 156151389
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	26593
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	MYCT1 antibody can be used for detection of MYCT1 by Western blot at 1 - 2 g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	80177
Other Names	Myc target protein 1, Myc target in myeloid cells protein 1, MYCT1, MTLC, MTMC1
Target/Specificity	MYCT1; At least two isoforms of MYCT1 are known to exist; this antibody will detect both isoforms.
Reconstitution & Storage	MYCT1 antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
Precautions	MYCT1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	MYCT1
Synonyms	MTLC, MTMC1
Function	May regulate certain MYC target genes, MYC seems to be a direct upstream transcriptional activator. Does not seem to significantly affect growth cell capacity. Overexpression seems to mediate many of the known phenotypic features associated with MYC, including promotion of apoptosis, alteration of morphology, enhancement of anchorage-independent growth, tumorigenic conversion, promotion of genomic instability, and inhibition of hematopoietic differentiation (By similarity).

Cellular Location	Nucleus. Note=Expressed in nuclei of hepatocellular carcinoma cell line BEL-7402 cells
Tissue Location	Down-regulated in gastric cancer tissues.

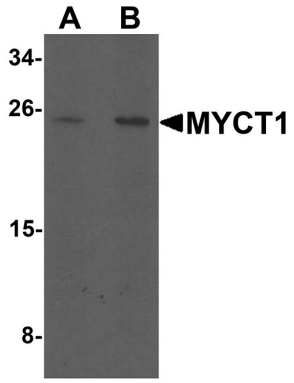
Background

MYCT1 Antibody: MYCT1 was initially identified as a novel target of the c-Myc oncogene in myeloid cells. It is a widely expressed nuclear protein whose overexpression can promote apoptosis, alteration of morphology, enhancement of anchorage-independent cell growth, tumorigenic conversion, promotion of genomic instability, and inhibition of hematopoietic differentiation. MYCT1 binds to the promoters of several c-Myc-regulated genes and it has been suggested that the phenotypes seen in MYCT1-overexpressing cells are a result of the deregulation of these genes. RUNX1-ETO, a fusion protein made up of RUNX1 and ETO, is thought to deregulate the proliferation and responsiveness of human hematopoietic progenitor cells downstream of MYCT1.

References

Yin X, Grove L, Rogulski K, et al. Myc target in myeloid cells-1, a novel c-Myc target, recapitulates multiple c-Myc phenotypes. J. Biol. Chem. 2002; 277:19998-20010.
Rogulski KR, Cohen DE, Corcoran DL, et al. Deregulation of common genes by c-Myc and its direct target, MT-MC1. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 2005; 102:18968-73.
Liddiard K, Burnett AK, Darley RL, et al. RUNX1-ETO deregulates the proliferation and growth factor responsiveness of human hematopoietic progenitor cells downstream of the myeloid transcription factor, MYCT1. Leukemia 2012; 26:177-9.

Images



Western blot analysis of MYCT1 in rat lung tissue lysate with MYCT1 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.