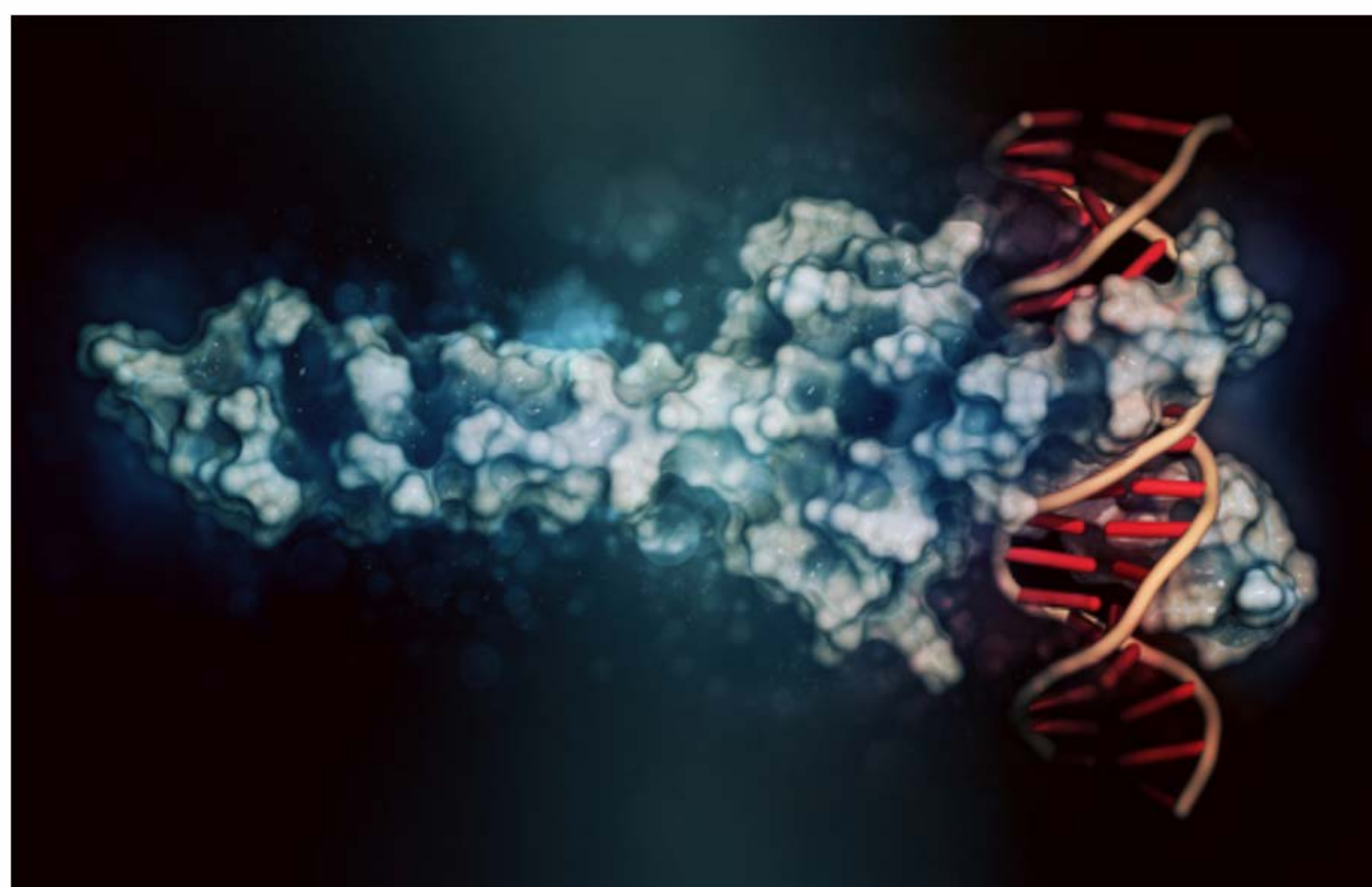


MYC and Cancer

The MYC family of proto-oncogenes encodes for three MYC oncoproteins: c-MYC, N-MYC and L-MYC.^{1,2} c-MYC is ubiquitous in both fetal and adult proliferating cells, while N- and L-MYC are more limited. These proteins are transcription factors that activate a large number of genes – 15% of all genes are believed to be regulated by MYC proteins.³ Cellular processes that are regulated by MYC include cell cycle, apoptosis, cell growth, differentiation, and metabolism.^{4,5} Because of its importance in these areas, it is not surprising that >50% of solid tumors and leukemia feature deregulated MYC^{6,7} and is, thus, an area of intense therapeutic interest.⁸ Unfortunately, being transcription factors, MYC proteins have proven difficult to directly target. Indirectly targeting MYC transcription through inhibition of BRD4⁹ and transcriptional cyclin dependent kinases^{10,11} has been examined. Other indirect targets include MYC translation via inhibition of PI3K/Akt/mTOR pathway^{12,13}, the MYC-MAX complex that is required for DNA binding¹⁴, MYC stability¹⁵⁻¹⁷ and MYC mediated synthetic lethality¹⁸⁻²¹.



3D rendering of cMyc-Max complex bound to DNA

MYC Transcription

- **JQ1**: BET Bromodomain Inhibitor
- **I-BET762**: BET Bromodomain Inhibitor
- **THZ1**: CDK7 Inhibitor
- **Roscovitin**: CDK7/9 Inhibitor
- **Flavopiridol**: CDK9 Inhibitor
- **Stauprimide**: NME2 Inhibitor

MYC Translation

- **Rapamycin**: mTORC1 Inhibitor
- **MK2206**: Akt Inhibitor
- **NVP-BEZ235**: PI3K/mTOR Inhibitor

MYC Stabilization

- **P22077**: USP7 inhibitor
- **Alisertib**: AurA inhibitor
- **BI2536**: Plk1 Inhibitor

MYC Activation

- **10058-F4**: Inhibits cMyc-Max association and function

Synthetic Lethality

- **Purvalanol**: pan-CDK inhibitor
- **CB-839**: Glutaminase Inhibitor
- **LY2603618**: Chk1 Inhibitor
- **Tozasertib**: AurA/B inhibitor

[Complete list of MYC Reagents](#)

[If you don't see what you need - let us know and we can make it for you!](#)

References:

1. Adhikary and Eilers (2005), *Nat.Rev.Mol.Cell Biol.* 6 635
2. Dang (2012), *Cell* 149 22
3. Dang *et al.* (2006), *Semin.Cancer Biol.* 16 253
4. Bretones *et al.* (2015), *Biochim.Biophys. Acta* 1849 506
5. Miller *et al.* (2012), *Clin.Cancer Res.* 18 5546
6. Vita and Hendriksson (2006), *Semin.Cancer Biol.* 16 318
7. Delgado and Leon (2010), *Genes Cancer* 1 605
8. Chen *et al.* (2018), *Signal Transduct.Target Ther.* 3 5
9. Mertz *et al.* (2014), *Proc.Natl.Acad.Sci.USA* 108 16669
10. Kwiatkowski *et al.* (2014), *Nature* 511 616
11. Garcia-Cuellar *et al.* (2014), *Leukemia* 28 1427
12. Chapuis *et al.* (2010), *Clin.Cancer Res.* 16 5424
13. Devlin *et al.* (2013), *FEBS J.* 280 5307
14. Yin *et al.* (2003), *Oncogene* 22 6151
15. Richards *et al.* (2016), *PNAS* 113 13726
16. Xiao *et al.* (2016), *Mol.Cell.* 64 493
17. Tavana *et al.* (2016), *Nat.Med.* 22 1180
18. Goga *et al.* (2007), *Nat.Med* 13 820
19. Xiao *et al.* (2015), *Oncotarge* 6 40655
20. Ferrao *et al.* (2012), *Oncogene* 31 1661
21. Yang *et al.* (2010), *PNAS* 107 13836

Focus Biomolecules

400 Davis Dr. Suite 600
Plymouth Meeting, PA 19462 US
1-855-FOCUS21
Sales@focusbiomolecules.com

©2018