Abstract

Yeast serves as a useful tool for studying cellular processes and therefore a large amount of techniques and protocols has been developed. There are special methods for studying the transcriptional factors in yeast, such as modified yeast two-hybrid screens, yeast one-hybrid screens and systems studying ability of transcription factors to transactivate a reporter gene. Oncogenes from AP-1 complex, Myc and Myb protein families are described in this work. Using a yeast model the structural-functional properties of proteins can be easily studied and in some cases even their ability of oncogenic transformation can be predicted (FASAY or ability of c-Myc to transactivate a reporter gene). However, results from yeast models must be confirmed in mammalian cells.