10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

BRD2 bromodomain 1 and 2 (65-459 aa) (GST-tagged), human recombinant protein

Human recombinant BRD2 bromodomain 1 and 2 (65-459 aa) (GST-tagged)
Catalog # PBV11223r

Specification

BRD2 bromodomain 1 and 2 (65-459 aa) (GST-tagged), human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession	P25440
Calculated MW	**71.2 kDa (65-459 aa + GST Tag) KDa**

BRD2 bromodomain 1 and 2 (65-459 aa) (GST-tagged), human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	**6046**
Gene Symbol	**BRD2**

Other Names
RING3; RNF3; Bromodomain containing 2

Gene Source	**Human**
Source	**E. coli**
Assay&Purity	**SDS-PAGE; ≥90%**
Assay2&Purity2	**N/A;**
Recombinant	**Yes**

Target/Specificity
BRD2

Format
Liquid

Storage
-80°C; 50 mM Tris, pH 7.5, containing 500 mM sodium chloride, 5% glycerol, and 5 mM β-mercaptoethanol.

BRD2 bromodomain 1 and 2 (65-459 aa) (GST-tagged), human recombinant protein - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

BRD2 bromodomain 1 and 2 (65-459 aa) (GST-tagged), human recombinant protein - Images

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BRD2 bromodomain 1 and 2 (65-459 aa) (GST-tagged), human recombinant protein - Background

The acetylation of histone lysine residues plays a crucial role in the epigenetic regulation of gene transcription. A bromodomain is a protein domain that recognizes acetylated lysine residues such as those on the N-terminal tails of histones. This recognition is often a prerequisite for protein-histone association and chromatin remodeling. These domains function in the linking of protein complexes to acetylated nucleosomes, thereby controlling chromatin structure and gene expression. Thus, bromodomains serve as “readers” of histone acetylation marks regulating the transcription of target promoters. The BET family of proteins, defined by tandem Bromodomains and an Extra Terminal domain, include BRD2, BRD3, BRD4, and BRDT. The BET proteins play a key role in many cellular processes, including inflammatory gene expression, mitosis, and viral/host interactions. The isolated individual or tandem bromodomains of BRD2 and BRD4 have been shown to bind acetylated histone tails, serving to couple histone acetylation marks to the transcriptional regulation of target promoters. Small molecule inhibitors of these interactions hold promise as useful therapeutics for human disease. This protein can be used for the study of bromodomain binding assays, screening inhibitors, and selectivity profiling.

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