

**BRG1 bromodomain (1448-1575 aa) (GST-tagged), human recombinant protein**  
**Human recombinant BRG1 bromodomain (1448-1575 aa) (GST-tagged)**  
**Catalog # PBV11226r****Specification**

---

**BRG1 bromodomain (1448-1575 aa) (GST-tagged), human recombinant protein - Product info**

Primary Accession [P51532](#)  
Calculated MW **41.8 kDa (1448-1575 aa + GST Tag) KDa**

**BRG1 bromodomain (1448-1575 aa) (GST-tagged), human recombinant protein - Additional Info**

Gene ID **6597**  
Gene Symbol **SMARCA4**  
**Other Names**  
Protein BRG-1, BAF190A Mitotic growth and transcription activator, BRG1-associated factor 190A, ATP-dependent helicase SMARCA4.

Gene Source **Human**  
Source **E. coli**  
Assay&Purity **SDS-PAGE; ≥95%**  
Assay2&Purity2 **N/A;**  
Recombinant **Yes**  
**Target/Specificity**  
**BRG1**

**Format**  
Liquid

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

**BRG1 bromodomain (1448-1575 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**BRG1 bromodomain (1448-1575 aa) (GST-tagged), human recombinant protein - Images**

**BRG1 bromodomain (1448-1575 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. BRG1 is a member of the SWI/SNF protein family, which forms part of a large ATP-dependent chromatin remodeling complex. This complex is required for transcriptional activation of genes normally repressed by chromatin. BRG1 is mutated in many cancer cell lines, such as breast, prostate, lung, pancreas and colon. Further, BRG1 has an important role as a tumor suppressor. This protein can be used for the study of bromodomain binding assays, screening inhibitors, and selectivity profiling.

**BRG1 bromodomain (1448-1575 aa) (GST-tagged), human recombinant protein -  
References**

Khavari P.A., et al. Nature 366:170-174(1993).  
Khavari P.A., et al. Submitted (JUN-1995) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Chiba H., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 22:1815-1820(1994).  
Wong A.K.C., et al. Cancer Res. 60:6171-6177(2000).  
Medina P.P., et al. Hum. Mutat. 29:617-622(2008).