

BRD4 bromodomains 1 and 2 (49-460 aa) (GST-tagged), Human recombinant protein
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Catalog # PBV11227r

Specification

BRD4 bromodomains 1 and 2 (49-460 aa) (GST-tagged), Human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession [O60885](#)
Calculated MW **73.4 kDa (49-460 aa + GST Tag) KDa**

BRD4 bromodomains 1 and 2 (49-460 aa) (GST-tagged), Human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID **23476**
Gene Symbol **BRD4**
Other Names
Bromodomain containing 4; HUNK1; MCAP

Gene Source **Human**
Source **E. coli**
Assay&Purity **SDS-PAGE; ≥90%**
Assay2&Purity2 **HPLC;**
Recombinant **Yes**
Target/Specificity
BRD4

Format
Liquid

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

BRD4 bromodomains 1 and 2 (49-460 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](#)

BRD4 bromodomains 1 and 2 (49-460 aa) (GST-tagged), Human recombinant protein - Images

BRD4 bromodomains 1 and 2 (49-460 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.

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Grimwood J.,et al.Nature 428:529-535(2004).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
French C.A.,et al.Cancer Res. 63:304-307(2003).