

PCAF bromodomain (714-831 aa), human recombinant protein
PCAF bromodomain (714-831 aa) (GST-tagged), Human recombinant
Catalog # PBV11233r

Specification

PCAF bromodomain (714-831 aa), human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession [O92831](#)
Calculated MW **40.9 kDa (714-831 aa + NT GST Tag) KDa**

PCAF bromodomain (714-831 aa), human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	8850
Gene Symbol	KAT2B
Other Names	
p300/CBP-associated factor; KAT2B	
Gene Source	Human
Source	E. coli
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥95%
Assay2&Purity2	HPLC;
Recombinant	Yes
Target/Specificity	
PCAF	

Format

Liquid

Storage

-80°C; 50 mM Tris, pH 8.0, containing 150 mM sodium chloride and 20% glycerol.

PCAF bromodomain (714-831 aa), 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](#)

PCAF bromodomain (714-831 aa), human recombinant protein - Images

PCAF bromodomain (714-831 aa), 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. p300/CBP-associated factor (PCAF) is a transcriptional coactivator that works both as a histone lysine acetyltransferase, through its HAT domain, and as an acetyl-lysine reader through its conserved bromodomain located directly C-terminal to the HAT domain. The PCAF bromodomain binds acetylated histone H3 and H4 as well as non-histone targets. Bromodomain binding is dictated by the position of the acetylated lysine as well as interactions with specific residues flanking the acetyl-lysine. PCAF also specifically binds the HIV viral protein Tat on acetylated K50 to regulate its transactivating activity and help induce chromatin remodeling of proviral genes, thereby promoting transcription of viral proteins.

PCAF bromodomain (714-831 aa), human recombinant protein - References

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Nakatani Y., et al. Submitted (JUL-1999) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ogryzko V.V., et al. Cell 87:953-959(1996).
Takeshita A., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 272:27629-27634(1997).
Spencer T.E., et al. Nature 389:194-198(1997).