PRODUCT INFORMATION

BRDT bromodomain 1 (human, recombinant)
Item No. 11548

Overview and Properties

Synonyms: BRD6, Bromodomain testis-specific protein, Cancer/testis antigen 9, CT9, RING3-like protein
Source: Recombinant N-terminal GST-tagged protein expressed in E. coli
Amino Acids: 21-137 (partial protein)
Uniprot No.: Q58F21
Molecular Weight: 40.6 kDa
Storage: -80°C (as supplied)
Stability: ≥2 years
Purity: batch specific (≥80% estimated by SDS-PAGE)
Supplied in: batch specific OR 50 mM Tris, pH 7.5, with 500 mM sodium chloride, 5% glycerol, and 5mM β-mercaptoethanol
Protein Concentration: batch specific mg/ml

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Image

Lane 1: MW Markers
Lane 2: BRDT (2 µg)
Lane 3: BRDT (5 µg)
Lane 4: BRDT (10 µg)
Description

The acetylation of histone lysine residues plays a crucial role in the epigenetic regulation of gene transcription. Acetylated lysine residues are recognized by a small protein domain known as a bromodomain. 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.

BRDT is similar to the RING3 protein family and possesses 2 bromodomain motifs and a PEST sequence motif, which is a region rich in proline (P), glutamic acid (E), serine (S), and threonine (T) residues known to have a short intracellular half-life. This product contains the bromodomain 1 region of BRDT.

References