PRODUCT INFORMATION



ATAD2 bromodomain (human recombinant)

Item No. 14490

Overview and Properties

ANCCA, ATPase Family AAA Domain-containing Protein 2 Synonyms: Source: Recombinant N-terminal GST-tagged protein expressed in E. coli

Amino Acids: 981-1,108 (partial protein)

Uniprot No.: Q6PL18 Molecular Weight: 43.1 kDa

-80°C (as supplied) Storage:

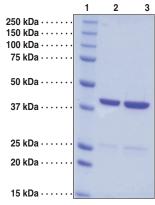
Stability:

batch specific (≥90% estimated by SDS-PAGE) **Purity:**

50 mM Tris, pH 8.0, with 150 mM sodium chloride and 20% glycerol Supplied in:

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

Image



Lane 1: MW Markers Lane 2: ATAD2 (2 µg) Lane 3: ATAD2 (4 µg)

WARNING THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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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 linking 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. ATAD2 is an AAA+ ATPase-containing nuclear transcriptional coactivator for the estrogen and androgen receptors. ATAD2 is highly expressed in several types of tumors and has been proposed to link the E2F and MYC signaling pathways. Binding to the MYC oncogene stimulates its transcriptional activity, leading to the development of aggressive cancers with poor prognosis. ATAD2 is important for the assembly of chromatin modifying complexes and its bromodomain associates with acetylated lysine 14 on histone H3 to regulate the genes required for cell cycle progression. ATAD3

References

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- Revenko, A.S., Kalashnikova, E.V., Gemo, A.T., et al. Chromatin loading of E2F-MLL complex by cancer-associated coregulator ANCCA via reading a specific histone mark. Mol. Cell. Biol. 30(22), 5260-5272 (2010).