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Anti-BRD2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO15458

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, FC
Primary Accession	P25440
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-BRD2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

Additional Information

Gene ID	6046
Other Names	Bromodomain-containing protein 2, O27.1.1, BRD2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:16227282, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:1103}
Calculated MW	88061
Application Details	WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC 1:50-1:200 ICC/IF 1:50-1:200 FC 1:100
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
Clone Names	Clone: 20B34
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human BRD2
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Storage	Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

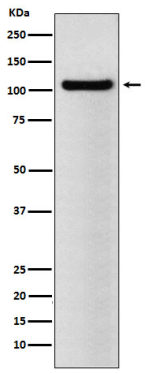
Protein Information

Name	BRD2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:16227282, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:1103}
Function	Chromatin reader protein that specifically recognizes and binds histone H4 acetylated at 'Lys-5' and 'Lys-12' (H4K5ac and H4K12ac, respectively), thereby

controlling gene expression and remodeling chromatin structures (PubMed:17148447, PubMed:17848202, PubMed:18406326, PubMed:20048151, PubMed:20709061, PubMed:20871596). Recruits transcription factors and coactivators to target gene sites, and activates RNA polymerase II machinery for transcriptional elongation (PubMed:28262505). Plays a key role in genome compartmentalization via its association with CTCF and cohesin: recruited to chromatin by CTCF and promotes formation of topologically associating domains (TADs) via its ability to bind acetylated histones, contributing to CTCF boundary formation and enhancer insulation (PubMed:35410381). Also recognizes and binds acetylated non-histone proteins, such as STAT3 (PubMed:28262505). Involved in inflammatory response by regulating differentiation of naive CD4(+) T-cells into T- helper Th17: recognizes and binds STAT3 acetylated at 'Lys-87', promoting STAT3 recruitment to chromatin (PubMed:28262505). In addition to acetylated lysines, also recognizes and binds lysine residues on histones that are both methylated and acetylated on the same side chain to form N6-acetyl-N6-methyllysine (Kacme), an epigenetic mark of active chromatin associated with increased transcriptional initiation (PubMed:37731000). Specifically binds histone H4 acetyl-methylated at 'Lys-5' and 'Lys-12' (H4K5acme and H4K12acme, respectively) (PubMed:37731000).

Cellular Location Nucleus. Chromosome Note=Detected on chromatin and nucleosomes

Images



Western blot analysis of BRD2 expression in NCCIT cell lysate.

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