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HUNK1, MCAP

Catalog # PVGS1348

Product Information

Primary Accession	NM_207189
Species	Human
Sequence	MHHHHHHTKK NGRLTNQLQY LQKVVLKDLW KHSFSWPFQR PVDAVKLQLP DYYTIIKNPM DLNTIKKRLE NKYYAKASEC IEDFNTMFSN CYLYNKPGDD IVLMAQALEK LFMQKLSQMP QEEQ
Purity	> 95% by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analysis.
Endotoxin Level	
Formulation	Sterile liquid solution contains 25 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 5% glycerol, 0.5 mM TCEP. Frozen solution.

Additional Information

Target Background	Bromodomain (BRD) is an extensive family of protein domains, originally identified in and named after the Drosophila protein Brahma. Members of BRD family share a conserved atypical left-handed four helix bundle structure, and specifically bind to ε-lysine acetylated proteins. It is well known that histone acetylation and methylation play a central role in epigenetics and are important for various gene transcription events, thus the acetyl-lysine binding property of BRDs make them suitable drug targets for epigenetics. Currently, there are 46 diverse human proteins containing 61 BRDs. These include histone acetyltransferases, ATP-dependent chromatin-remodeling complex proteins, and nuclear scaffold proteins. The main functions of BRDs in vivo include chromatin acetylation and deacetylation, nucleosome assembly and remodeling, and organizations of chromosome or chromatin domains. Recombinant human BRDT (22-138) with His tag produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 124 amino acids. A fully biologically active molecule, BRDT (22-138) has a molecular mass of 14.9 kDa analyzed by reducing SDS-PAGE and is obtained by proprietary chromatographic techniques at .

Protein Information