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BRD2

Reactivity: Human

Tested applications:WB IHC

Recommended Dilution:WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200

Calculated MW:110kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

A synthetic peptide of human BRD2

Storage Buffer:

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonym:

BRD2; D6S113E; FSH; FSRG1; NAT; RING3; RNF3;

Catalog #:A2233

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID:6046

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot:P25440

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

Brd2 is a highly conserved member of the BET subfamily of bromodomain proteins that contain two tandem N-terminal bromodomains and a single C-terminal extra-terminal (ET) domain (1). In addition to its involvement in guiding the expression of cell cycle genes through its binding to multiple E2Fs (2), Brd2 has been shown to be associated with several regulators of transcription, including TFIID and Swi/Snf complexes (3,4). First identified as a nuclear serine/threonine kinase (5), Brd2, like other bromodomain proteins, is thought to function in mammalian development by regulating chromatin structure and transcription (6). Brd2 has been shown to bind to histone H4 via acetylated Lys12, a substrate of several histone acetyltransferase transcriptional coactivators (7). In mouse, Brd2 has the highest levels of expression during embryogenesis and in the adult testis, ovaries, and brain (8,9,10). Brd2-deficient mouse embryos exhibit delayed development and eventual death due to neural tube closure defects (11). Mutations in the promoter of the Brd2 gene have been associated with increased susceptibility to juvenile myoclonic epilepsy (JME) (12).

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