www.neobiolab.com info@neobiolab.com 888.754.5670, +1 617.500.7103 United States 0800.088.5164, +44 020.8123.1558 United Kingdom

# HAT1 Human

Catalog #:ENPS-511

For research use only.

**Description:**HAT1 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 343 amino acids (20-341 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 40.1 kDa. The HAT1 is fused to a 21 amino acid His Tag and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

**Synonyms:**EC 2.3.1.48, KAT1, histone acety ltransferase 1, Histone acetyltransferase type B catalytic subunit, HAT1.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered clear colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MKKLAEYKCN TNTAIELKLV RFPEDLENDI RTFFPEYTHQ LFGDDETAFG YKGLKILLYY IAGSLSTMFR VEYASKVDEN FDCVEADDVE GKIRQIIPPG FCTNTNDFLS LLEKEVDFKP FGTLLHTYSV LSPTGGENFT FQIYKADMTC RGFREYHERL QTFLMWFIET ASFIDVDDER WHYFLVFEKY NKDGATLFAT VGYMTVYNYY VY

Purity:Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

## Formulation:

The HAT1 solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8, 1mM DTT, and 10% glycerol.

### Stability:

HAT1 Recombinant Human although stable at 4°C for 30 days, should be stored below -20°C for periods greater than 30 days. Please avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drµgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

#### Introduction:

HAT1 is a type B histone acetyltransferase that participates in the rapid acetylation of newly synthesized cytoplasmic histones, which are in turn imported into the nucleus for de novo deposition onto nascent DNA chains. Histone acetylation, mainly of soluble histone H4 at "Lys-5" and "Lys-12" and acetylates histone H2A at "Lys-5". HAT1 takes part in replication-dependent chromatin assembly. HAT1 acetylates soluble but not nucleosomal histone H4 at lysines 5 and 12, and to a lesser degree, histone H2A at lysine 5. HAT1 has intrinsic substrate specificity that modifies lysine in recognition sequence GXGKXG.

# To place an order, please Click HERE.



