Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPH-01483)

TargetMol

RBBP7 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & SUMO)

General Information

Synonyms:	Retinoblastoma-binding protein p46;RBAP46;Retinoblastoma-binding protein 7 (RBBP-7); Histone acetyltransferase type B subunit 2;Histone-binding protein RBBP7;Nucleosome-remodeling factor subunit RBAP46;RBBP7
Protein Construction:	1-425 aa
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	Q16576
Molecular Weight:	63.8 kDa (predicted)
AA Sequence:	MASKEMFEDTVEERVINEEYKIWKKNTPFLYDLVMTHALQWPSLTVQWLPEVTKPEGKDYALHWLVLGTHTS DEQNHLVVARVHIPNDDAQFDASHCDSDKGEFGGFGSVTGKIECEIKINHEGEVNRARYMPQNPHIIATKTPS SDVLVFDYTKHPAKPDPSGECNPDLRLRGHQKEGYGLSWNSNLSGHLLSASDDHTVCLWDINAGPKEGKIV DAKAIFTGHSAVVEDVAWHLLHESLFGSVADDQKLMIWDTRSNTTSKPSHLVDAHTAEVNCLSFNPYSEFILA TGSADKTVALWDLRNLKLKLHTFESHKDEIFQVHWSPHNETILASSGTDRRLNVWDLSKIGEEQSAEDAEDG PPELLFIHGGHTAKISDFSWNPNEPWVICSVSEDNIMQIWQMAENIYNDEESDVTTSELEGQGS

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Tris-based buffer, 50% glycerol

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Core histone-binding subunit that may target chromatin remodeling factors, histone acetyltransferases and histone deacetylases to their histone substrates in a manner that is regulated by nucleosomal DNA. Component of several complexes which regulate chromatin metabolism. These include the type B histone acetyltransferase (HAT) complex, which is required for chromatin assembly following DNA replication; the core histone deacetylase (HDAC) complex, which promotes histone deacetylation and consequent transcriptional repression; the nucleosome remodeling and histone deacetylase complex (the NuRD complex), which promotes transcriptional repression by histone deacetylation and nucleosome remodeling; and the PRC2/EED-EZH2 complex, which promotes repression of homeotic genes during development; and the NURF (nucleosome remodeling factor) complex.

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