

## DOT1L Protein, Human, Recombinant (GST)

### General Information

Protein Construction:	Recombinant human DOT1L (KMT4) (1-435) was expressed by baculovirus in Sf9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST tag.
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	Baculovirus-Insect Cells
Accession:	Q8TEK3
Molecular Weight:	~78 kDa

### QC Testing

Biological Activity:	The specific activity of DOT1L (KMT4) was determined to be 14 nmol /min/mg by MTase-Glo methyltransferase assay.
Purity:	>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Formulation:	Supplied as sterile 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM glutathione, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.25 mM DTT, 0.1 mM PMSF, 25% glycerol.

### Preparation and Storage

#### 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:

Enzymes are highly recommended to be shipped at frozen temperature with dry ice. Shipment made at ambient temperature may seriously affect the activity of the ordered products.

### Protein Background

Histone-lysine N-methyltransferase, H3 lysine-79 specific, also known as Histone H3-K79 methyltransferase, DOT1-like protein, Lysine N-methyltransferase 4 and DOT1L, is a nucleus protein which belongs to the DOT1 family. In contrast to other lysine histone methyltransferase, DOT1L does not contain a SET domain, suggesting the existence of another mechanism for methylation of lysine residues of histones. DOT1L is an histone methyltransferase. It methylates 'Lys-79' of histone H3. Nucleosomes are preferred as substrate compared to free histones. DOT1L binds to DNA. Methylation of lysine 79 on histone H3 (H3K79) is mediated by DOT1L. It is involved in the regulation of telomeric silencing, development, cell cycle checkpoint and transcription. Mass spectrometry of the DOT1L-containing complex revealed that AF9, ENL and NPM1 were shown to be major DOT1L-interacting proteins. DOT1L might control AF9- and ENL-mediated transcription, regulate RNA processing, and function as a histone chaperone in a NPM1-dependent manner.

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