10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Brd4 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO13371

Specification

Anti-Brd4 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP**
Primary Accession	O60885
Host	**Rabbit**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Reactivity	**Rat, Human, Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Format	**Liquid**

Description
Anti-Brd4 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Anti-Brd4 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 23476

Other Names
Bromodomain-containing protein 4, Protein HUNK1, BRD4, HUNK1

Calculated MW
152219 MW KDa

Application Details
WB 1:500-1:2000
IHC 1:50-1:200
ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
IP 1:50

Subcellular Localization
Nucleus. Chromosome. Associates with acetylated chromatin. Released from chromatin upon deacetylation of histones that can be triggered by different signals such as activation of the JNK pathway or nocodazole treatment.

Tissue Specificity
Ubiquitously expressed..

Contents
Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen
A synthesized peptide derived from human Brd4

Purification
Affinity-chromatography

Storage	**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for**

up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-Brd4 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name BRD4

Synonyms HUNK1

Function
Chromatin reader protein that recognizes and binds acetylated histones and plays a key role in transmission of epigenetic memory across cell divisions and transcription regulation (PubMed:20871596, PubMed:23086925, PubMed:23317504, PubMed:29176719, PubMed:29379197). Remains associated with acetylated chromatin throughout the entire cell cycle and provides epigenetic memory for postmitotic G1 gene transcription by preserving acetylated chromatin status and maintaining high-order chromatin structure (PubMed:22334664, PubMed:23317504, PubMed:23589332). During interphase, plays a key role in regulating the transcription of signal-inducible genes by associating with the P-TEFb complex and recruiting it to promoters (PubMed:16109376, PubMed:16109377, PubMed:19596240, PubMed:23589332, PubMed:24360279). Also recruits P-TEFb complex to distal enhancers, so called anti-pause enhancers in collaboration with JMJD6 (PubMed:16109376, PubMed:16109377, PubMed:19596240, PubMed:23589332, PubMed:24360279). BRD4 and JMJD6 are required to form the transcriptionally active P-TEFb complex by displacing negative regulators such as HEXIM1 and 7SKsnRNA complex from P-TEFb, thereby transforming it into an active form that can then phosphorylate the C-terminal domain (CTD) of RNA polymerase II (PubMed:16109376, PubMed:16109377, PubMed:19596240, PubMed:23589332, PubMed:24360279). Regulates differentiation of naive CD4(+) T-cells into T-helper Th17 by promoting recruitment of P-TEFb to promoters (By similarity). Promotes phosphorylation of 'Ser-2' of the C-terminal domain (CTD) of RNA polymerase II (PubMed:23086925). According to a report, directly acts as an atypical protein kinase and mediates phosphorylation of 'Ser-2' of the C-terminal domain (CTD) of RNA polymerase II; these data however need additional evidences in vivo (PubMed:22509028). In addition to acetylated histones, also recognizes and binds acetylated RELA, leading to further recruitment of the P-TEFb complex and subsequent activation of NF-kappa-B (PubMed:19103749). Also acts as a regulator of p53/TP53-mediated transcription: following phosphorylation by CK2, recruited to p53/TP53 specific target promoters (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23317504"

target="_blank">23317504).

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Chromosome. Note=Associates with acetylated chromatin (PubMed:16109376, PubMed:21890894). Released from chromatin upon deacetylation of histones that can be triggered by different signals such as activation of the JNK pathway or nocodazole treatment (PubMed:16109376, PubMed:21890894). Preferentially localizes to mitotic chromosomes, while it does not localize to meiotic chromosomes (PubMed:16109376, PubMed:21890894).

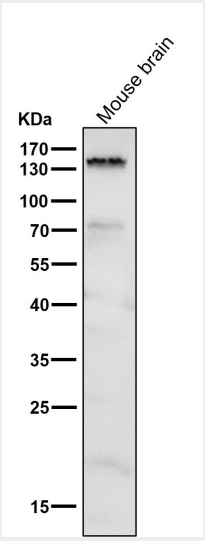
Tissue Location
Ubiquitously expressed.

Anti-Brd4 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Brd4 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



All lanes use the Antibody at 1:1K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.

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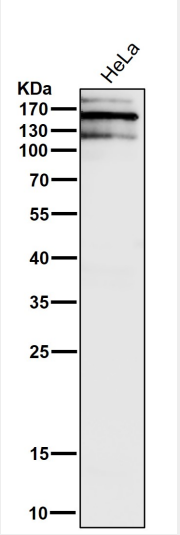
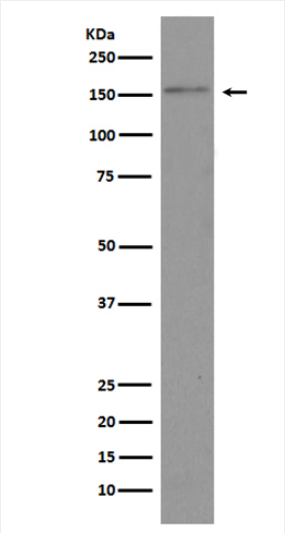
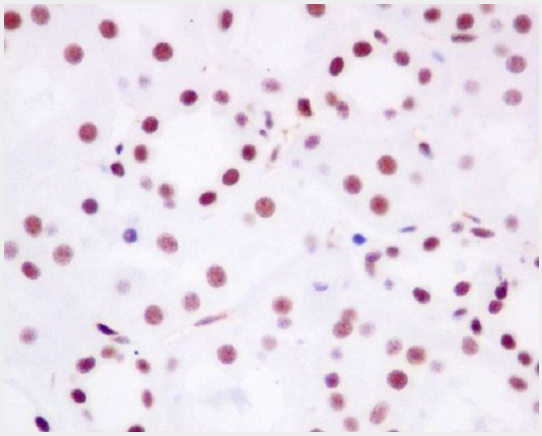


All lanes use the Antibody at 1:1K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



Western blot analysis of Brd4 expression in HeLa cell lysate.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney, using Brd4 Antibody.

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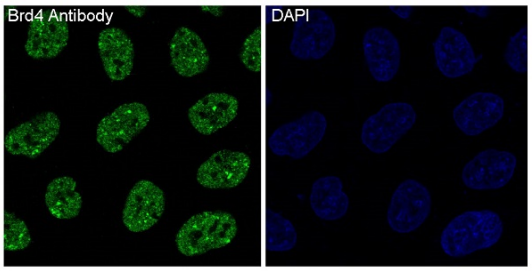

Immunofluorescent analysis of Hela cells, using Brd4 Antibody.