

BRD4 Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP78960**Specification**

BRD4 Rabbit mAb - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O60885
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Calculated MW	152219

BRD4 Rabbit mAb - Additional Information**Gene ID** 23476**Other Names**

BRD4

Dilution

WB~~1/500-1/1000

Format

Liquid

BRD4 Rabbit mAb - 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20871596), PubMed:[23086925](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23086925), PubMed:[23317504](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23317504), PubMed:[29176719](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29176719), PubMed:[29379197](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22334664), PubMed:[23317504](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23317504), PubMed:[23589332](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16109376), PubMed:[16109376](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16109376)).

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16109377> target="_blank">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: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.

BRD4 Rabbit mAb - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

BRD4 Rabbit mAb - Images

