

TAF1 bromodomain 1 (1371-1496 aa) (GST-tagged), Human recombinant protein
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Catalog # PBV11236r

Specification

TAF1 bromodomain 1 (1371-1496 aa) (GST-tagged), Human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession [P21675](#)
Calculated MW **41.7 kDa (1371-1496 aa + NT GST Tag) KDa**

TAF1 bromodomain 1 (1371-1496 aa) (GST-tagged), Human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID **6872**
Gene Symbol **TAF1**
Other Names
TATA Box Binding Protein (TBP)-Associated Factor; KAT4; DYT3; CCGS; NSCL2; XDP; TAF1 RNA Polymerase II; TAF2A; TAFII250; BA2R; CCG1

Gene Source **Human**
Source **E. coli**
Assay&Purity **SDS-PAGE; ≥95%**
Assay2&Purity2 **HPLC;**
Recombinant **Yes**
Target/Specificity
TAF1

Format
Liquid

Storage
-80°C; 50 mM Tris, pH 7.5, containing 500 mM sodium chloride, 5 mM β-mercaptoethanol and 5% glycerol.

TAF1 bromodomain 1 (1371-1496 aa) (GST-tagged), Human recombinant protein - 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](#)

TAF1 bromodomain 1 (1371-1496 aa) (GST-tagged), Human recombinant protein - Images

TAF1 bromodomain 1 (1371-1496 aa) (GST-tagged), Human recombinant protein - Background

The acetylation of histone lysine residues plays a crucial role in the epigenetic regulation of gene transcription. A bromodomain is a protein domain that recognizes acetylated lysine residues such as those on the N-terminal tails of histones. This recognition is often a prerequisite for protein-histone association and chromatin remodeling. These domains function in the linking of protein complexes to acetylated nucleosomes, thereby controlling chromatin structure and gene expression. Thus, bromodomains serve as “readers” of histone acetylation marks regulating the transcription of target promoters. TAF1 is a component of transcription factor IID, and binds to core promoter sequences at the transcription start site. TAF1 helps control transcription by both its kinase and histone acetyltransferase enzymatic activities. It interacts with transcriptional activators such as the androgen receptor to promote transcription. Disruption of TAF1 causes dystonia 3 (X-linked torsion dystonia) and decreased apoptosis. This protein product contains the first bromodomain of TAF1.

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Ruppert S.,et al.Nature 362:175-179(1993).
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Ross M.T.,et al.Nature 434:325-337(2005).