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RbAp48 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-116563

BACKGROUND

In the intact cell, DNA is closely associated with histones and other nuclear proteins to form chromatin. The remodeling of chromatin is believed to be a critical component of transcriptional regulation, and a major source of this remodeling is brought about by the acetylation of nucleosomal histones. Acetylation of lysine residues in the amino-terminal tail domain of histone results in an allosteric change in the nucleosomal conformation, and an increased accessibility of DNA to transcription factors. Conversely, the deacetylation of histones is associated with transcriptional silencing. Several mammalian proteins have been identified as nuclear histone acetylases, including GCN5, PCAF (for p300/CBP-associated factor), p300/CBP and the TFIID subunit TAF II p250. Mammalian HDAC1 (also designated HD1), HDAC2 (also designated RPD3) and HDAC3, all of which are related to the yeast transcriptional regulator Rpd3p, have been identified as histone deacetylases. The retinoblastoma binding proteins RbAp46 and RbAp48 have been identified as histone binding proteins, and they are components of the histone deacetylase complex.

REFERENCES

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STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: RBBP4 (human) mapping to 1p35.1.

PRODUCT

RbAp48 (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human RbAp48 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

RbAp48 (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive RbAp48 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.