

# BRD2 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75168

## Product Information

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|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Application</b>       | WB, IHC-P, FC          |
| <b>Primary Accession</b> | <a href="#">P25440</a> |
| <b>Reactivity</b>        | Human                  |
| <b>Host</b>              | Rabbit                 |
| <b>Clonality</b>         | Monoclonal Antibody    |
| <b>Isotype</b>           | IgG                    |
| <b>Conjugate</b>         | Unconjugated           |
| <b>Purification</b>      | Affinity Purified      |
| <b>Calculated MW</b>     | 88061                  |

## Additional Information

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|--------------------|---|
| <b>Gene ID</b>     | 6046  |
| <b>Other Names</b> | BRD2  |
| <b>Dilution</b>    | WB~~1:1000-1:2000 IHC-P~~N/A FC~~1:20-1:50  |
| <b>Format</b>      | Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA. |
| <b>Storage</b>     | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.        |

## Protein Information

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|-----------------|---|
| <b>Name</b>     | BRD2 {ECO:0000303 PubMed:16227282, ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:1103}  |
| <b>Function</b> | Chromatin reader protein that specifically recognizes and binds histone H4 acetylated at 'Lys-5' and 'Lys-12' (H4K5ac and H4K12ac, respectively), thereby controlling gene expression and remodeling chromatin structures (PubMed: <a href="#">17148447</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">17848202</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">18406326</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">20048151</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">20709061</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">20871596</a> ). Recruits transcription factors and coactivators to target gene sites, and activates RNA polymerase II machinery for transcriptional elongation (PubMed: <a href="#">28262505</a> ). Plays a key role in genome compartmentalization via its association with CTCF and cohesin: recruited to chromatin by CTCF and promotes formation of topologically associating domains (TADs) via its ability to bind acetylated histones, contributing to CTCF boundary formation and enhancer insulation (PubMed: <a href="#">35410381</a> ). Also recognizes and binds acetylated non-histone proteins, such as STAT3 (PubMed: <a href="#">28262505</a> ). Involved in inflammatory response by regulating differentiation of naive CD4(+) T-cells into T-helper Th17: recognizes and binds STAT3 acetylated at 'Lys-87', promoting STAT3 |

recruitment to chromatin (PubMed:[28262505](#)). In addition to acetylated lysines, also recognizes and binds lysine residues on histones that are both methylated and acetylated on the same side chain to form N6-acetyl-N6-methyllysine (Kacme), an epigenetic mark of active chromatin associated with increased transcriptional initiation (PubMed:[37731000](#)). Specifically binds histone H4 acetyl-methylated at 'Lys-5' and 'Lys-12' (H4K5acme and H4K12acme, respectively) (PubMed:[37731000](#)).

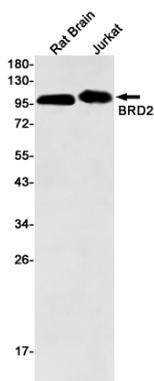
**Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Chromosome Note=Detected on chromatin and nucleosomes

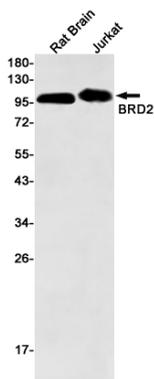
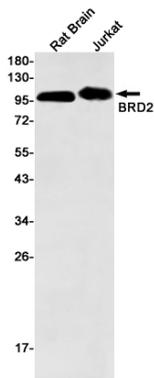
**Background**

May play a role in spermatogenesis or folliculogenesis.

**Images**



Western blot analysis of BRD2 in rat Brain, Jurkat lysates using BRD2 antibody.



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