## Overview

| Quantity: | $100 \mu \mathrm{~g}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Target: | BRD7 |
| Protein Characteristics: | AA 129-236 |
| Origin: | Human |
| Source: | Escherichia coli (E. coli) |
| Protein Type: | Recombinant |
| Purification tag / Conjugate: | This BRD7 protein is labelled with His tag,DYKDDDDK Tag. |

Product Details

Characteristics:
The peptide corresponding to amino acids 129-236 that contains the bromodomain sequences of BRD7 (accession number NM_013263.4) was expressed in E. coli and contains an N-terminal His tag and C-terminal FLAG tag with an observed molecular weight of 18.8 kDa . It shows binding specificity for acetylated H3K9, H3K14, H4K8, H4K12 and H4K16.

## Target Details

| Target: | BRD7 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Alternative Name: | BRD7 (BRD7 Products) |
| Background: | Bromodomain-containing protein 7 (BRD7) belongs to the BET subclass of proteins, which are |
|  | characterized by two N-terminal bromodomains and one ET (Extra Terminal) domain. BRDs |
|  | associate with chromatin through their bromodomains that recognize acetylated histone lysine |
|  | residues. Bromodomains function as 'readers' of these epigenetic histone marks and regulate |
|  | chromatin structure and gene expression by linking associated proteins to the acetylated |

nucleosomal targets. The ET domain functions as a protein binding motif and exerts atypical
serine-kinase activity. The BET family consists of at least four members in mouse and human,
BRD2 (also referred to as FSRG1, RING3), BRD3 (FSRG2, ORFX), BRD4 (FSRG4, MCAP/HUNK1),
and BRDT (FSRG3, BRD6). BRD7 interacts with several proteins, including DVL1, PTPN13, IRF2
and HNRPUL1 and functions in the regulation of transcriptional activation and chromatin
remodeling. Specifically, BRD7 has been shown to bind dishevelled-1 (DVL1) and enhance Wnt
signaling via inhibition of GSK33. BRD7 also associates with histones and E1B-AP5. In
particular, it binds acetylated histone peptides, most notably H3 peptide acetylated at Lys14.
BRD7 also inhibits G1-S progression by transcriptional regulation of molecules in the Ras and
Rb pathways. BRD7 also suppresses tumorigenicity through binding and acetylation of p53 that
results in efficient recruitment of p53 to target promoters and subsequent oncogene-induced
senescence.

## Application Details

| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |
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| Handling |  |
| Handling Advice: | Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles and keep on ice when not in storage. |
| Storage: | $-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Comment: | Recombinant proteins in solution are temperature sensitive and must be stored at $-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to <br> prevent degradation. |



## Activity Assay

Image 1. Recombinant BRD7 (129-236) activity using AlphaScreen. BRD7 (129-236) titration was assessed using an AlphaScreen® assay. Titration curves were generated to show signal response in the presence of modified peptide substrate at increasing protein concentrations. This data was generated and kindly provided courtesy of ChemPartner.


## Western Blotting

Image 2. Recombinant BRD7 (129-236) protein gel. BRD7 (129-236) protein was run on a $10 \%$ SDS-PAGE gel and stained with Coomassie blue.

