

Recombinant Human RBBP4/RBAP48 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031156

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

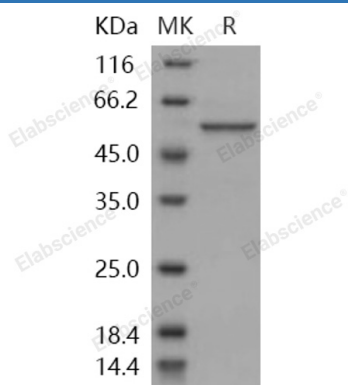
Description

Species	Human
Source	Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Human RBBP4/RBAP48 protein Met 1-Ser 425, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	50.0 kDa
Observed MW	50 kDa
Accession	NP_005601.1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, 0.5mM TCEP, 10% glycerol, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

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Histone-binding protein RBBP4, also known as Retinoblastoma-binding protein 4, Retinoblastoma-binding protein p48, Chromatin assembly factor I subunit C, Chromatin assembly factor I p48 subunit, Nucleosome-remodeling factor subunit RBAP48 and RBBP4, is a nucleus protein which belongs to the WD repeat RBAP46/RBAP48/MSI1 family. RBBP4 is a core histone-binding subunit that may target chromatin assembly factors, chromatin remodeling factors and histone deacetylases to their histone substrates in a manner that is regulated by nucleosomal DNA. RBBP4 is a component of several complexes which regulate chromatin metabolism. These include the chromatin assembly factor 1 (CAF-1) complex, which is required for chromatin assembly following DNA replication and DNA repair, the core histone deacetylase (HDAC) complex, which promotes histone deacetylation and consequent transcriptional repression, the nucleosome remodeling and histone deacetylase complex, which promotes transcriptional repression by histone deacetylation and nucleosome remodeling and the NURF complex. Researchers at the CUMC in New York City have found RbAp48 is responsible for age-related memory problems. By replenishing RbAp48 in the brains of mice, the researchers were able to undo existing age-related memory damage. After studying eight healthy brains donated to science by people between the ages of 33 and 88, they found that RbAp48 was reduced by nearly 50 percent in the older brains. When turned off RbAp48 in younger mice, they became more forgetful, while increasing RbAp48 in older mice restored memory.

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