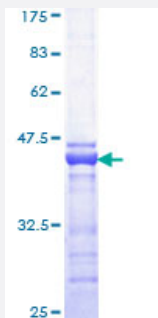


CREBBP (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog # H00001387-Q01

Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human CREBBP partial ORF (NP_004371, 951 a.a. - 1050 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	PVHAQPPGTPLSQAAASIDNRVPTPSSVASAETNSQQPGPDVPVLEMKTETQAEDTEPDPGES KGEPRSEMMEEDLQGASQVKEETDIAEQKSEPMEVDE
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	36.74
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (86); Rat (87)
Preparation Method	in vitro wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Quality Control Testing	12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — CREBBP

Entrez GeneID [1387](#)

GeneBank Accession# [NM_004380](#)

Protein Accession# [NP_004371](#)

Gene Name CREBBP

Gene Alias CBP, KAT3A, RSTS

Gene Description CREB binding protein

Omim ID [180849 600140](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

This gene is ubiquitously expressed and is involved in the transcriptional coactivation of many different transcription factors. First isolated as a nuclear protein that binds to cAMP-response element binding protein (CREB), this gene is now known to play critical roles in embryonic development, growth control, and homeostasis by coupling chromatin remodeling to transcription factor recognition. The protein encoded by this gene has intrinsic histone acetyltransferase activity and also acts as a scaffold to stabilize additional protein interactions with the transcription complex. This protein acetylates both histone and non-histone proteins. This protein shares regions of very high sequence similarity with protein p300 in its bromodomain, cysteine-histidine-rich regions, and histone acetyltransferase domain. Mutations in this gene cause Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome (RTS). Chromosomal translocations involving this gene have been associated with acute myeloid leukemia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome

Pathway

- [Adherens junction](#)
- [Cell cycle](#)
- [Jak-STAT signaling pathway](#)
- [Long-term potentiation](#)
- [Melanogenesis](#)
- [Notch signaling pathway](#)
- [Pathways in cancer](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Renal cell carcinoma](#)
- [TGF-beta signaling pathway](#)
- [Wnt signaling pathway](#)

Disease

- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Asthma](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Cognition](#)
- [Diabetes Complications](#)
- [Femur Head Necrosis](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Huntington disease](#)
- [Metabolic Syndrome X](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Osteoporosis](#)

- [Rubinstein-Taybi Syndrome](#)
- [Schizophrenia](#)
- [Schizophrenic Psychology](#)
- [Spinal Dysraphism](#)
- [Weight Gain](#)