

3050 Spruce Street, St. Louis, MO 63103 USA
Tel: (800) 521-8956 (314) 771-5765 Fax: (800) 325-5052 (314) 771-5757
email: techservice@sial.com sigma-aldrich.com

Product Information

KAT2A (GCN5), active, GST-tagged, human recombinant, expressed in *Sf*9 cells

Catalog Number **SRP5264** Storage Temperature –70 °C

Synonyms: GCN5, GCN5L2, HsGCN5, hGCN5, MGC102791, PCAF-b

Product Description

KAT2A (K (lysine) acetyltransferase 2A) is a histone acetyltransferase (HAT) that functions primarily as a transcriptional activator. It functions as a repressor of NF-κB by promoting ubiquitination of the NF-κB subunit RELA in a HAT-independent manner. KAT2A controls chromosome stability by coordinating the ATR checkpoint and double-strand break processing with autophagy. KAT2A acetyltransferases have homologous sequences and enzymatic activities, which are important for recognition of nucleosomal substrates. 2

Recombinant human KAT2A (GCN5) (323-end) was expressed by baculovirus in *Sf*9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST-tag. The gene accession number is NM_021078. It is supplied in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 50 mM NaCl, 10 mM glutathione, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.25 mM DTT, 0.1 mM PMSF, and 25% glycerol.

Molecular mass: ~82 kDa

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

The product ships on dry ice and storage at -70 °C is recommended. After opening, aliquot into smaller quantities and store at -70 °C. Avoid repeated handling and multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

Figure 1.

SDS-PAGE Gel of Typical Lot:

≥70% (SDS-PAGE, densitometry)

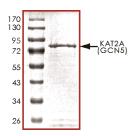
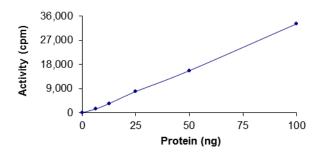


Figure 2.Specific Activity of Typical Lot: 17.6–26.4 nmole/min/mg



Acetyltransferase activity was determined with a radioassay procedure.

References

- Mao, X. et al., GCN5 is a required cofactor for a ubiquitin ligase that targets NF-kappa-B/RelA. Genes Dev., 23, 849-861 (2009).
- Xu, W. et al., Mammalian GCN5 and P/CAF acetyltransferases have homologous aminoterminal domains important for recognition of nucleosomal substrates. Molec. Cell. Biol., 18, 5659-5669 (1998).

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