

Product Information

KAT3A (518-1207), GST-tagged, human recombinant, expressed in Sf9 insect cells

Catalog Number **SRP5219**
Storage Temperature -70°C

Synonyms: CREBBP, CBP, KAT3A, RSTS

Product Description

KAT3A has intrinsic histone acetyltransferase activity that acts as a scaffold to stabilize additional protein interactions with the transcription complex and acetylates both histone and non-histone proteins. KAT3A (CREBBP) is expressed as a nuclear protein that binds to cAMP-response element binding protein (CREB) and is involved in the transcriptional coactivation of many different transcription factors. KAT3A plays a main role in embryonic development, growth control, and homeostasis by coupling chromatin remodeling to transcription factor recognition.¹ KAT3A also plays a critical role in the transmission of inductive signals from cell surface receptors to the transcriptional apparatus.²

Recombinant human KAT3A (518-1207; contains the catalytic domain) was expressed by baculovirus in Sf9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST tag. The gene accession number is NM_004380. Recombinant protein stored in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM glutathione, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.25 mM DTT, 0.1 mM PMSF, and 25% glycerol.

Molecular mass: ~140 kDa

Purity: 70–95% (SDS-PAGE, see Figure 1)

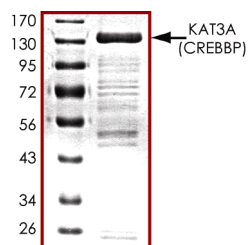
Precautions and Disclaimer

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
70–95% (densitometry)



References

1. Arias, J. et al., Activation of cAMP and mitogen responsive genes relies on a common nuclear factor. *Nature*, **370**, 226-229 (1994).
2. Kasper, L.H. et al., A transcription-factor-binding surface of coactivator p300 is required for haematopoiesis. *Nature*, **419**, 738-743 (2002).

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