

## Product datasheet for **TP310591**

### **KAT5 (NM\_182709) Human Recombinant Protein**

#### Product data:

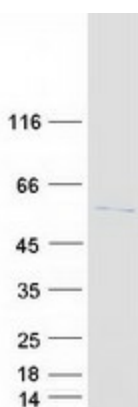
Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human K(lysine) acetyltransferase 5 (KAT5), transcript variant 3, 20 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC210591 protein sequence <b>Red</b> =Cloning site <b>Green</b> =Tags(s)
	<p>MAEVGEIIEGCRPLVLRNQNEDWPLAEILSVKDISGRKLFVHYIDFNKRLDEWVWHERLDDLKQIF PKKEAKTPTKNGLPGSRPGSPEREVKKRKEVWSPATPVPSETAPASVFPQNGAARRAVAAQPRKRKSNK LGTDEDSQDSSDGIPSAPRMTGSLVSDRSHDDIVTRMKNIECIELGRHRLKPWFYFSPYPQELTTLPLVLYL CEFCLKYGRSLKCLQRHLTKCDLRHPPGNEIYRKGITISFFEIDGRKNKSYSQNLCLLAKCFLDHKTLYYD TDPFLFYVMTEYDCKGFHIVGYFSKEKESTEDYNVACILTLPYQRRGYGKLLIEFSYELSKVEGKTGTP EKPLSDLGLLSYRSYWSQTILEILMGLKSESGERPQITINEISEITSIKKEDVISTLQYLNINYYKGQY ILTSEDIVDGHARAMLKRLLRIDSCLHFTPKDWSKRGKW</p> <p><b>TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV</b></p>
Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	52.9 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<u><a href="#">NP_874368</a></u>



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Locus ID:	10524
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q92993</a> , <a href="#">A0A024R5E8</a>
RefSeq Size:	2092
Cytogenetics:	11q13.1
RefSeq ORF:	1383
Synonyms:	cPLA2; ESA1; HTATIP; HTATIP1; NEDFASB; PLIP; TIP; TIP60; ZC2HC5
Summary:	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the MYST family of histone acetyl transferases (HATs) and was originally isolated as an HIV-1 TAT-interactive protein. HATs play important roles in regulating chromatin remodeling, transcription and other nuclear processes by acetylating histone and nonhistone proteins. This protein is a histone acetylase that has a role in DNA repair and apoptosis and is thought to play an important role in signal transduction. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors

### Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified KAT5 protein (Cat# TP310591). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with KAT5 cDNA clone (Cat# [RC210591]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).