

**BRD4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP17153b****Specification****BRD4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide -  
Product Information**Primary Accession [O60885](#)**BRD4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide -  
Additional Information****Gene ID** 23476**Other Names**Bromodomain-containing protein 4, Protein  
HUNK1, BRD4, HUNK1**Format**Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder  
format. Peptides can be reconstituted in  
solution using the appropriate buffer as  
needed.**Storage**Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6  
months. For long term storage store at  
-20°C.**Precautions**This product is for research use only. Not  
for use in diagnostic or therapeutic  
procedures.**BRD4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide -  
Protein Information****Name** BRD4**Synonyms** HUNK1**Function**Chromatin reader protein that recognizes  
and binds acetylated histones and plays a  
key role in transmission of epigenetic  
memory across cell divisions and  
transcription regulation. Remains  
associated with acetylated chromatin  
throughout the entire cell cycle and  
provides epigenetic memory for postmitotic**BRD4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide  
- Background**

The protein encoded by this gene is homologous to the murine protein MCAP, which associates with chromosomes during mitosis, and to the human RING3 protein, a serine/threonine kinase. Each of these proteins contains two bromodomains, a conserved sequence motif which may be involved in chromatin targeting. This gene has been implicated as the chromosome 19 target of translocation t(15;19)(q13;p13.1), which defines an upper respiratory tract carcinoma in young people. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. [provided by RefSeq].

**BRD4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide  
- References**

Reynold, N., et al. EMBO J. 29(17):2943-2952(2010)  
Dow, E.C., et al. J. Cell. Physiol. 224(1):84-93(2010)  
Yan, J., et al. J. Virol. 84(1):76-87(2010)  
Weidner-Glunde, M., et al. Front. Biosci. 15, 537-549 (2010)  
You, J., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 29(18):5094-5103(2009)

G1 gene transcription by preserving acetylated chromatin status and maintaining high-order chromatin structure (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23589332" target="\_blank">23589332</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23317504" target="\_blank">23317504</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22334664" target="\_blank">22334664</a>). During interphase, plays a key role in regulating the transcription of signal- inducible genes by associating with the P-TEFb complex and recruiting it to promoters. Also recruits P-TEFb complex to distal enhancers, so called anti-pause enhancers in collaboration with JMJD6. BRD4 and JMJD6 are required to form the transcriptionally active P-TEFb complex by displacing negative regulators such as HEXIM1 and 7SKsnRNA complex from P-TEFb, thereby transforming it into an active form that can then phosphorylate the C-terminal domain (CTD) of RNA polymerase II (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23589332" target="\_blank">23589332</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19596240" target="\_blank">19596240</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16109377" target="\_blank">16109377</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16109376" target="\_blank">16109376</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24360279" target="\_blank">24360279</a>). Promotes phosphorylation of 'Ser-2' of the C-terminal domain (CTD) of RNA polymerase II (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23086925" target="\_blank">23086925</a>). According to a report, directly acts as an atypical protein kinase and mediates phosphorylation of 'Ser-2' of the C-terminal domain (CTD) of RNA polymerase II; these data however need additional evidences in vivo (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22509028" target="\_blank">22509028</a>). In addition to acetylated histones, also recognizes and binds acetylated RELA, leading to further recruitment of the P-TEFb complex and subsequent activation of

NF-kappa-B (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19103749" target="\_blank">19103749</a>). Also acts as a regulator of p53/TP53-mediated transcription: following phosphorylation by CK2, recruited to p53/TP53 specific target promoters (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23317504" target="\_blank">23317504</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Chromosome Note=Associates with acetylated chromatin (PubMed:21890894, PubMed:16109376). Released from chromatin upon deacetylation of histones that can be triggered by different signals such as activation of the JNK pathway or nocodazole treatment (PubMed:21890894, PubMed:16109376). Preferentially localizes to mitotic chromosomes, while it does not localize to meiotic chromosomes (PubMed:21890894, PubMed:16109376).

#### **Tissue Location**

Ubiquitously expressed.

### **BRD4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)