

Human ING4 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 14264-H07E



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

my036; p29ING4; D6Wsu147e; D6Xrf92; p29ING4

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mature form of human ING4 (Q9UNL4-1) (Met1-Lys249) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: His

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human ING4 consists of 264 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 30.4 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 31 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

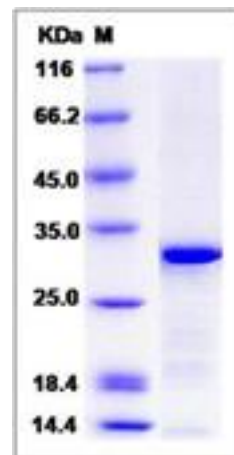
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

ING4 is similar to ING1, a tumor suppressor protein that can interact with TP53, inhibit cell growth, and induce apoptosis. ING4 contains a PHD-finger, which is a common motif in proteins involved in chromatin remodeling. ING4 protein can bind TP53 and EP300/p300, a component of the histone acetyl transferase complex, suggesting its involvement in the TP53-dependent regulatory pathway. ING4 is a component of the HBO1 complex which has a histone H4-specific acetyltransferase activity, a reduced activity toward histone H3 and is responsible for the bulk of histone H4 acetylation in vivo. Through chromatin acetylation it may function in DNA replication. ING4 may also inhibit tumor progression by modulating the transcriptional output of signaling pathways which regulate cell proliferation.

References

1. Shiseki M. et al., 2003, Cancer Res. 63 (10): 2373-8.
2. Garkavtsev. et al., 2004, Nature. 428 (6980): 328-32.
3. Tsai. et al., 2008, Exp Cell Res. 314 (17): 3130-41.

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