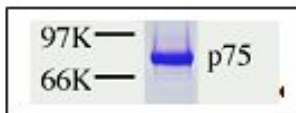


p75

Transcriptional Coactivator and Lens Epithelial Cell-Derived Growth Factor

human, recombinant, *E. coli*

Cat. No.	Amount
PR-729	10 µg



For *in vitro* use only
Quality guaranteed for 12 months
Store at -80°C

Avoid freeze / thaw cycles

Form

Liquid. Supplied in 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.9, 100 mM KCl, 0.2 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT, 20% glycerol.

Activity

1 ng is sufficient for a gel mobility shift assay in a 20 µl reaction, 20 ng are sufficient for reconstituted transcription assay and 100 ng are sufficient for a protein-protein interaction assay.

Molecular Weight

75 kDa

Purity

> 95% by SDS-PAGE

Description

The human p75 protein, similar to p52, is a non-TAF transcription coactivator that mediates activator-dependent transcription by RNA Polymerase II *in vitro* through most tested activators. Although p75 and p52 are derived from alternatively splicing of a single gene and share most coding sequence, they reveal different function in several aspects. In addition to functioning as a transcription coactivator, p75 has been shown to be involved in growth of epithelial cells as a lens epithelial cell-derived growth factor (LEDGF), and in pathogenesis of atopic dermatitis as an autoantigen.

Recombinant p75 protein (wild type, 530 amino acids) is isolated from an *E. coli* strain that carries the coding sequence of human p75 under the control of T7 promoter and purified by an affinity column in combination with FPLC chromatography.

Recombinant p75 has been utilized for *in vitro* function studies, including transcription, splicing, protein-DNA/RNA and protein-protein interactions.

Protein is greater than 95% homogeneous and contains no detectable protease, DNase, and RNase activity.

Selected References:

- Ge *et al.* (1998) Isolation of cDNAs encoding novel transcription coactivators p52 and p75 reveals an alternate regulatory mechanism of transcriptional activation. *EMBO J.* **17**:6723.
- Ge *et al.* (1998) A novel transcriptional coactivator, p52, functionally interacts with the essential splicing factor ASF/SF2. *Molecular Cell* **2**:751.
- Singh *et al.* (2000) Lens epithelium-derived growth factor (LEDGF/p75) and p52 are derived from a single gene by alternative splicing. *Gene* **242**:265.
- Singh *et al.* (1999) Lens epithelium-derived growth factor: increased resistance to thermal and oxidative stresses. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis. Sci.* **40**:1444.
- Ochs *et al.* (2000) Autoantibodies to DFS 70 kd/transcription coactivator p75 in atopic dermatitis and other conditions. *J. Allergy Clin. Immunol.* **105**:1211.