abcam

ab314432

Anti-pan Brd4 antibody [EPR25424-71]

Anti-pan Brd4 antibody [EPR25424-71] (ab314432) is a rabbit monoclonal antibody detecting pan Brd4 in **Western Blot, Flow Cytometry (Intra), IP, IHC-P, ICC/IF, ChIP-seq**. Suitable for **Human, Mouse, Rat**.

- Biophysical QC for unrivalled batch-batch consistency

Recombinant | RabMAb | Advanced Validation | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR25424-71
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.51 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1000

Notes	-

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	-

Species	Rat
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	-

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/2000
Notes	-

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/2000
Notes	-

Species	Rat
Dilution info	1/2000
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	-

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	-

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

IP

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/30
Notes	-

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/30
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

ChIP-seq

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	8 µg for 10000000 µg/cells
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information BRD4

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 (PubMed:20871596, PubMed:23086925, PubMed:23317504, PubMed:29176719, PubMed:29379197). Remains associated with acetylated chromatin throughout the entire cell cycle and provides epigenetic memory for postmitotic G1 gene transcription by preserving acetylated chromatin status and maintaining high-order chromatin structure (PubMed:22334664, PubMed:23317504, PubMed:23589332). 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 (PubMed:16109376, PubMed:16109377, PubMed:19596240, PubMed:23589332, PubMed:24360279). Also recruits P-TEFb complex to distal enhancers, so called anti-pause enhancers in collaboration with JMJD6 (PubMed:16109376, PubMed:16109377, PubMed:19596240, PubMed:23589332, PubMed:24360279). 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:16109376, PubMed:16109377, PubMed:19596240, PubMed:23589332, PubMed:24360279). Regulates

differentiation of naive CD4(+) T-cells into T-helper Th17 by promoting recruitment of P-TEFb to promoters (By similarity). Promotes phosphorylation of 'Ser-2' of the C-terminal domain (CTD) of RNA polymerase II (PubMed:23086925). 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:22509028). 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:19103749). Also acts as a regulator of p53/TP53-mediated transcription: following phosphorylation by CK2, recruited to p53/TP53 specific target promoters (PubMed:23317504). Isoform B. Acts as a chromatin insulator in the DNA damage response pathway. Inhibits DNA damage response signaling by recruiting the condensin-2 complex to acetylated histones, leading to chromatin structure remodeling, insulating the region from DNA damage response by limiting spreading of histone H2AX/H2A.x phosphorylation.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

What is this antibody validated in?
Anti-pan Brd4 antibody [EPR25424-71] (ab314432) is a rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody and is validated for use in Western Blot (WB), Flow Cytometry (Intra), Immunoprecipitation (IP), Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P), Immunocytochemistry/immunofluorescence (ICC/IF), ChIP in Human, Mouse, Rat samples.

What is the molecular weight of pan Brd4?
Anti-pan Brd4 [EPR25424-71] (ab314432) specifically detects a band for pan Brd4 (UniProt: O60885) at a molecular weight of 152kDa.

Other related products
We have a range of other formats of antibody clone [EPR25424-71] also available for your convenience: ab314432, Carrier free - ab314433

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Trial sizes available!
Test your antibody or perform pre-screening before committing to a larger quantity. Sold in 20µl. Discover our selection of trial-size antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Pan Brd4 also known as bromodomain-containing protein 4 belongs to the BET family. This protein often acts as an epigenetic reader recognizing acetylated lysine residues on histone tails. Brd4 has two bromodomains which contribute to its function in regulating gene expression by facilitating the assembly of transcriptional complexes. The Brd4 molecular weight varies depending on its isoforms with the short form around 75 kDa and the long form approximately 150 kDa. Brd4 is expressed widely across various tissues including the heart brain and testis.
Biological function summary	Brd4 plays an essential role in transcriptional regulation and control of gene expression. It interacts with multiple transcription factors and serves as a critical component of the super-enhancer complex where it aids in the recruitment of RNA polymerase II. Brd4 links the chromatin environment to transcription machinery facilitating transitions from chromatin condensation to active transcription. Furthermore Brd4 involvement extends to the regulation of cell cycle progression and mitotic bookmarking ensuring the retention of transcriptional memory through cell divisions.
Pathways	Brd4 integrates into vital cellular processes influencing inflammation and cancer pathways. In the context of the inflammatory pathway Brd4 associates with NF-kB a significant transcription factor in immune response regulation. For cancer pathways Brd4 influences MYC a well-recognized oncogene by driving its expression and subsequent cellular proliferation. These interactions highlight Brd4 as a prominent node in transcription regulation connecting to significant proteins involved in cellular growth and inflammation responses.
Associated diseases and disorders	Brd4 significance emerges in cancer and cardiovascular diseases. In cancer such as acute myeloid leukemia Brd4 aberrantly regulates MYC resulting in uncontrolled cell proliferation and tumor growth. The connection here with MYC underpins Brd4's pivotal role in oncogenesis. In cardiovascular conditions Brd4 influences inflammatory gene expression contributing to pathologies like atherosclerosis.

These roles make Brd4 a target for therapeutic development with inhibitors being investigated for their potential in treating cancers and inflammatory disorders associated with this protein.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

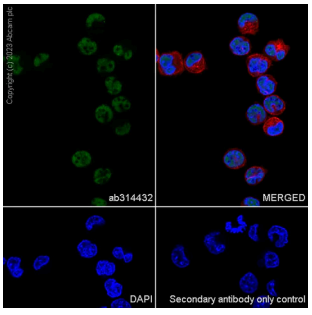
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

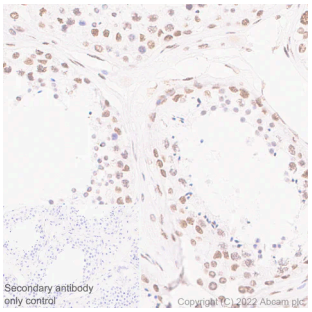
Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

16 product images



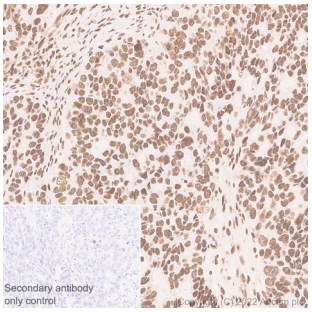
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-pan Brd4 antibody [EPR25424-71] (ab314432)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized K-562 (human chronic myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast) cells labelling pan Brd4 with ab314432 at 1/500 (0.94 ug/ml) dilution, followed by ab150081 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed antibody at 1/1004 (2ug/ml) dilution (Green). Confocal image showing nuclear staining in K-562 cell line. Image was taken with a confocal microscope(Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8). ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 (2.5ug/ml) dilution (Red). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue). Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150081 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1004 (2ug/ml) dilution.



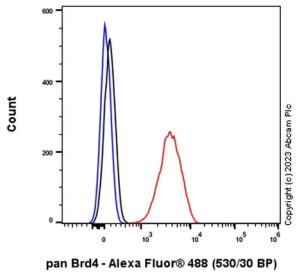
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-pan Brd4 antibody [EPR25424-71] (ab314432)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human testis tissue labeling pan Brd4 with ab314432 at 1/2000 (0.235 ug/ml) followed by a ready to use LeicaDS9800 (Bond™ Polymer Refine Detection). Nuclear staining on human testis. The section was incubated with ab314432 for 30 mins at room temperature. The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument. Incubate slides with 3% Hydrogen Peroxide for 10 mins at room temperature after secondary antibody incubation to reduce the background. Counterstained with Hematoxylin. Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is a ready to use LeicaDS9800 (Bond™ Polymer Refine Detection). Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0, Epitope Retrieval Solution2) for 20 mins.



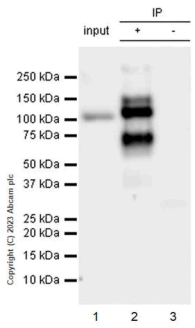
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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human ovarian cancer tissue labeling pan Brd4 with ab314432 at 1/2000 (0.235 ug/ml) followed by a ready to use LeicaDS9800 (Bond™ Polymer Refine Detection). Nuclear staining on human ovarian cancer (PMID: 32044108). The section was incubated with ab314432 for 30 mins at room temperature. The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument. Incubate slides with 3% Hydrogen Peroxide for 10 mins at room temperature after secondary antibody incubation to reduce the background. Counterstained with Hematoxylin. Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is a ready to use LeicaDS9800 (Bond™ Polymer Refine Detection). Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0, Epitope Retrieval Solution2) for 20 mins.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-pan Brd4 antibody [EPR25424-71] (ab314432)

Flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde fixed 90% methanol permeabilized K-562 (human chronic myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast) cells labelling pan Brd4 with ab314432 at 1/500 dilution (0.1 ug, Red) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) (Black) isotype control and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (Blue). A Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150081) at 1/5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-pan Brd4 antibody [EPR25424-71] (ab314432)

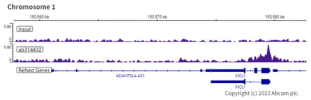
pan Brd4 was immunoprecipitated from 0.35 mg K-562 (human chronic myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast) whole cell lysate with ab314432 at 1/30 dilution (2ug in 0.35mg lysates). Western blot was performed on the immunoprecipitate using ab314432 at 1/1000 dilution. VeriBlot for IP secondary antibody(HRP)(ab131366) was used at 1/5000 dilution. Lane 1: K-562 (human chronic myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast) whole cell lysate Lane 2: ab314432 IP in K-562 (human chronic myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast) whole cell lysate Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) instead of ab314432 in K-562 whole cell lysate Blocking and dilution buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.
All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-pan Brd4 antibody [EPR25424-71] (ab314432) at 1/30 dilution

All lanes:
K-562 (human chronic myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast) whole cell lysate

Secondary

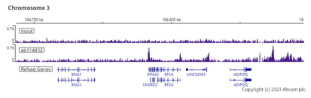
All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (ab131366) at 1/5000 dilution

Exposure time: 32s



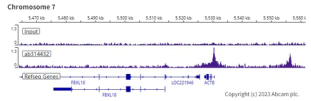
ChIP-sequencing - Anti-pan Brd4 antibody [EPR25424-71] (ab314432)

Chromatin was prepared from K562 cells. Cells were fixed with 1% formaldehyde for 10 minutes. ChIP was performed with 10^7 cells and 8 µg of ab314432 [EPR25424-71]. ChIP DNA was sequenced on the Illumina NovaSeq 6000 to a depth of 30 million reads. The Input control is also shown.



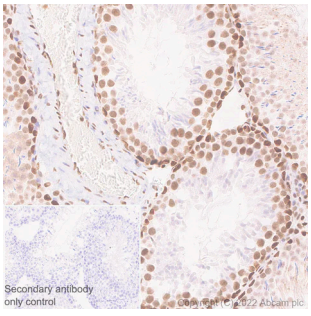
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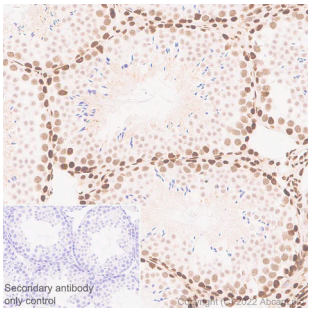
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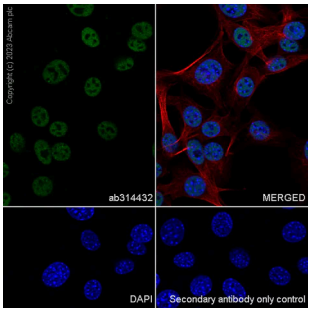
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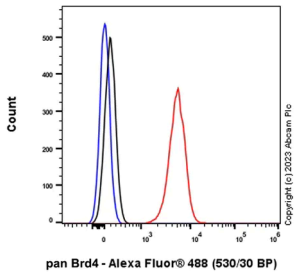
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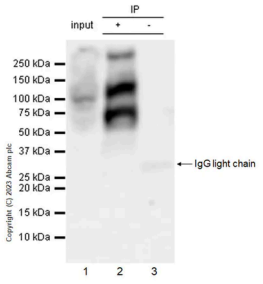
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Immunoprecipitation - Anti-pan Brd4 antibody [EPR25424-71] (ab314432)

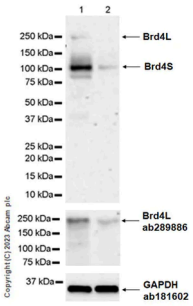
pan Brd4 was immunoprecipitated from 0.35 mg ES-D3 [D3] (mouse blastocyst-derived embryonic stem cell) whole cell lysate with ab314432 at 1/30 dilution (2ug in 0.35mg lysates). Western blot was performed on the immunoprecipitate using ab314432 at 1/1000 dilution. VeriBlot for IP secondary antibody(HRP)(ab131366) was used at 1/5000 dilution. Lane 1: ES-D3 [D3] (mouse blastocyst-derived embryonic stem cell) whole cell lysate Lane 2: ab314432 IP in ES-D3 [D3] (mouse blastocyst-derived embryonic stem cell) whole cell lysate Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) instead of ab314432 in ES-D3 [D3] whole cell lysate Blocking and dilution buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.
All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-pan Brd4 antibody [EPR25424-71] (ab314432) at 1/30 dilution

All lanes:
ES-D3 [D3] (mouse blastocyst-derived embryonic stem cell) whole cell lysate

Secondary

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (ab131366) at 1/5000 dilution

Exposure time: 5s



Western blot - Anti-pan Brd4 antibody [EPR25424-71] (ab314432)

Blocking and diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST In Western blot, Anti-GAPDH antibody [EPR16891] - Loading Control (ab181602) staining at 1/200000 dilution. In Western blot, Anti-Brd4L antibody [EPR25425-23] (ab289886) staining at 1/1000 dilution.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-pan Brd4 antibody [EPR25424-71] (ab314432) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
293T (human embryonic kidney epithelial cell) transfected with scrambled siRNA control whole cell lysate at 20 µg

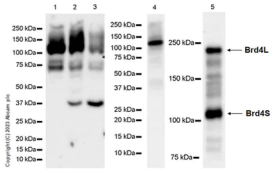
Lane 2:
293T transfected with siRNA specifically targeti Brd4 whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/100000 dilution

Observed band size: 110 kDa, 200 kDa

Exposure time: 180s



Western blot - Anti-pan Brd4 antibody [EPR25424-71] (ab314432)

Pan Brd4 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-pan Brd4 antibody

Blocking and diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.0
Lysates were freshly made and used for Western blotting immediately to minimize protein degradation.

The identity of the bands between 37 kDa and 100 kDa are unknown.

Exposure time: Lanes 1-3: 81 seconds; Lane 4: 3 seconds; Lane 5: 81 seconds.

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-pan Brd4 antibody [EPR25424-71] (ab314432) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
293T (human embryonic kidney epithelial cell) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
NIH/3T3 (mouse embryonic fibroblast) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 3:
PC-12 (rat adrenal gland pheochromocytoma cell) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 4:
K-562 (human chronic myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

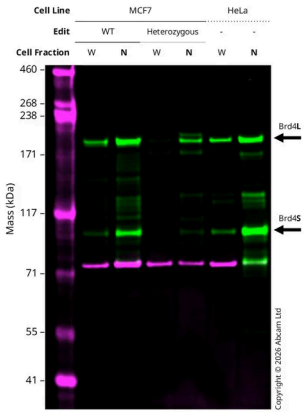
Lane 5:

ES-D3 D3 (mouse blastocyst-derived embryonic stem cell) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/100000 dilution

Observed band size: 110 kDa, 200 kDa



Western blot - Anti-pan Brd4 antibody [EPR25424-71] (ab314432)

Pan Brd4 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-pan Brd4 antibody

Western blot: Anti-pan Brd4 antibody [EPR25424-71] ab314432 staining at 1/1000 dilution, shown in green; Anti-Calnexin antibody [CANX/1543] ab238078 loading control staining at 1/20,000 dilution, shown in magenta. A band was observed at 200 kDa for Brd4L and 100 kDa for Brd4S in Wild-type MCF7 with a diminished signal detected in CRISPR-Cas9 Edited MCF7 cells expressing a heterozygous Brd4 knockout. Nuclear fractions exhibit enriched Brd4 expression in MCF7 and HeLa cell lines. To generate this image, samples were run on an SDS-PAGE gel then transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane. Membranes were blocked in 3% NFDM in TBS-0.1 % Tween® 20 (TBS-T) before incubation with primary antibodies overnight at 4 °C. Blots were washed four times in TBS-T, incubated with secondary antibodies for 1 h at room temperature, washed again four times then imaged. Secondary antibodies used were Goat anti-Rabbit IgG 800CW and Goat anti-Mouse IgG 680RD at 1/20,000 dilution. Abbreviations: W – Whole cell lysate; N – Nuclear fraction lysate; WT – Wild-Type.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-pan Brd4 antibody [EPR25424-71] (ab314432) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Wild type MCF7 (Whole cell lysate)

Lane 2:
Wild type MCF (Nuclear fraction lysate)

Lane 3:
Heterozygous MCF7 (Wild type)

Lane 4:
Heterozygous MCF (Nuclear fraction lysate)

Lane 5:
HeLa (whole cell lysate)

Lane 6:
HeLa (Nuclear fraction lysate)

Secondary

Lanes 1 - 6:
Goat anti-Rabbit IgG 800CW at 1/20000 dilution

Lanes 1 - 6:
Goat anti-Mouse IgG 680RD at 1/20000 dilution

Observed band size: 100 kDa, 200 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.