

EED (1- 441aa), Human recombinant protein
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Catalog # PBV11243r**Specification**

EED (1- 441aa), Human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession [O75530](#)
Calculated MW **53.5 kDa (1- 441 aa + NT His Tag) KDa**

EED (1- 441aa), Human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID **8726**
Gene Symbol **EED**
Other Names
Embryonic Ectoderm Development

Gene Source **Human**
Source **Insect (SF21) cells (baculovirus expression system)**
Assay&Purity **SDS-PAGE; ≥95%**
Assay2&Purity2 **HPLC;**
Recombinant **Yes**
Target/Specificity
EED

Format
Liquid

Storage
-80°C; 50 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.2, containing 100 mM sodium chloride and 20% glycerol.

EED (1- 441aa), Human recombinant protein - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

EED (1- 441aa), Human recombinant protein - Images**EED (1- 441aa), Human recombinant protein - Background**

Polycomb protein Embryonic Ectoderm Development (EED) is a WD repeat containing member of

the Polycomb-group (PcG) family. The EED protein mediates repression of gene activity through histone deacetylation, and may act as a specific regulator of integrin function. EED is an established transcriptional repressor, as a novel NIPPI1 interactor. NIPPI1 only interacted with full-length EED, whereas two EED interaction domains were mapped to the central and COOH-terminal thirds of NIPPI1. In mammalian cells, EED is present as four distinct isoforms, which are believed to be produced by utilizing four distinct, in-frame translation start sites in a common EED mRNA. The extra sex combs (esc) gene of *Drosophila* and its mammalian homologue embryonic ectoderm development (EED) play pivotal roles in establishing Polycomb-group (Pc-G) mediated transcriptional silencing of regulatory genes during early development. EED/Sox2 regulatory loop contributes to the maintenance of self-renewal in embryonic stem (ES) cells by controlling histone methylation and acetylation. EED has been defined by the inability of embryos homozygous for certain c deletions to develop beyond the early stages of gastrulation.

EED (1- 441aa), Human recombinant protein - References

Schumacher A., et al. *Genomics* 54:79-88(1998).
Sewalt R.G.A.B., et al. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 18:3586-3595(1998).
Peytavi R., et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* 274:1635-1645(1999).
Ota T., et al. *Nat. Genet.* 36:40-45(2004).
Taylor T.D., et al. *Nature* 440:497-500(2006).