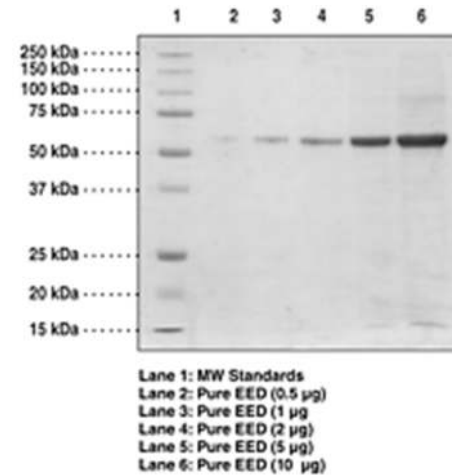


EED (1- 441aa), Human recombinant

CATALOG #:	7667-25	25 µg
ALTERNATE NAMES:	Embryonic Ectoderm Development	
SOURCE:	Insect (<i>SF21</i>) cells (baculovirus expression system)	
PURITY:	≥95% by SDS - PAGE	
MOL. WEIGHT:	53.5 kDa (1- 441 aa + NT His Tag)	
FORMULATION:	50 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.2, containing 100 mM sodium chloride and 20% glycerol.	
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Store at -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze and thaw cycles. Stable for ≥ 9 months.	

DESCRIPTION:

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 NIPP1 interactor. NIPP1 only interacted with full-length EED, whereas two EED interaction domains were mapped to the central and COOH-terminal thirds of NIPP1. 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.



Human Recombinant EED

RELATED PRODUCTS:

- WDR5 Antibody (NT) (**Cat. No. 5404-100**)
- Histone Methyltransferase (SUV39H1) Antibody (**Cat. No. 3942-100**)

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used in humans.