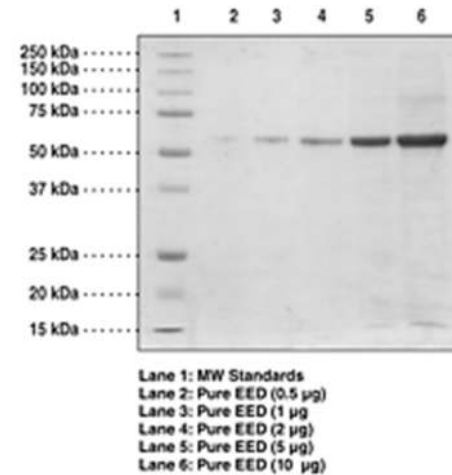


## EED (1- 441aa), Human recombinant

<b>CATALOG #:</b>	7667-25	25 µg
<b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b>	Embryonic Ectoderm Development	
<b>SOURCE:</b>	Insect ( <i>SF21</i> ) cells (baculovirus expression system)	
<b>PURITY:</b>	≥95% by SDS - PAGE	
<b>MOL. WEIGHT:</b>	53.5 kDa (1- 441 aa + NT His Tag)	
<b>FORMULATION:</b>	50 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.2, containing 100 mM sodium chloride and 20% glycerol.	
<b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b>	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.**