

Anti-SNF5 SMARCB1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO13312

Product Information

Application	WB, IP
Primary Accession	Q12824
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-SNF5 SMARCB1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IP applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Additional Information

Gene ID	6598
Other Names	SWI/SNF-related matrix-associated actin-dependent regulator of chromatin subfamily B member 1, BRG1-associated factor 47, BAF47, Integrase interactor 1 protein, SNF5 homolog, hSNF5, SMARCB1, BAF47, INI1, SNF5L1
Calculated MW	44141
Application Details	WB 1:500-1:2000 IP 1:50
Subcellular Localization	Nucleus.
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
Clone Names	Clone: AFO-19
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human SNF5
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Storage	Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	SMARCB1
Synonyms	BAF47, INI1, SNF5L1

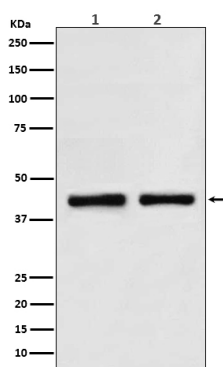
Function

Core component of the BAF (hSWI/SNF) complex. This ATP- dependent chromatin-remodeling complex plays important roles in cell proliferation and differentiation, in cellular antiviral activities and inhibition of tumor formation. The BAF complex is able to create a stable, altered form of chromatin that constrains fewer negative supercoils than normal. This change in supercoiling would be due to the conversion of up to one-half of the nucleosomes on polynucleosomal arrays into asymmetric structures, termed altosomes, each composed of 2 histones octamers. Stimulates in vitro the remodeling activity of SMARCA4/BRG1/BAF190A. Involved in activation of CSF1 promoter. Belongs to the neural progenitors-specific chromatin remodeling complex (npBAF complex) and the neuron-specific chromatin remodeling complex (nBAF complex). During neural development a switch from a stem/progenitor to a postmitotic chromatin remodeling mechanism occurs as neurons exit the cell cycle and become committed to their adult state. The transition from proliferating neural stem/progenitor cells to postmitotic neurons requires a switch in subunit composition of the npBAF and nBAF complexes. As neural progenitors exit mitosis and differentiate into neurons, npBAF complexes which contain ACTL6A/BAF53A and PHF10/BAF45A, are exchanged for homologous alternative ACTL6B/BAF53B and DPF1/BAF45B or DPF3/BAF45C subunits in neuron-specific complexes (nBAF). The npBAF complex is essential for the self-renewal/proliferative capacity of the multipotent neural stem cells. The nBAF complex along with CREST plays a role regulating the activity of genes essential for dendrite growth (By similarity). Plays a key role in cell-cycle control and causes cell cycle arrest in G0/G1.

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

Images



Western blot analysis of SNF5 in (1) HeLa cell lysate; (2) K562 cell lysate.

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