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Anti-SMARCA2/BRM Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 4E8)

Catalog # ABO14955

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, ICC
Primary Accession	P51531
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Anti-SMARCA2/BRM Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 4E8) . Tested in IF, ICC, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	6595
Other Names	Probable global transcription activator SNF2L2, 3.6.4.-, ATP-dependent helicase SMARCA2, BRG1-associated factor 190B, BAF190B, Protein brahma homolog, hBRM, SNF2-alpha, SWI/SNF-related matrix-associated actin-dependent regulator of chromatin subfamily A member 2 {ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:11098}, SMARCA2 (HGNC:11098)
Calculated MW	181279
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml, Human Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, 2 □g/ml, Human
Subcellular Localization	Nucleus.
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na_2HPO_4, 0.05mg NaN_3.
Clone Names	Clone: 4E8
Immunogen	E.coli-derived human SMARCA2/BRM recombinant protein (Position: Q181-N624).
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross-reactivity with other proteins.

Storage	Store at -20˚C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4˚C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for six months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	SMARCA2 (HGNC:11098)
Function	ATPase involved in transcriptional activation and repression of select genes by chromatin remodeling (alteration of DNA-nucleosome topology). Component of SWI/SNF chromatin remodeling complexes that carry out key enzymatic activities, changing chromatin structure by altering DNA-histone contacts within a nucleosome in an ATP-dependent manner. Binds DNA non-specifically (PubMed:15075294, PubMed:22952240, PubMed:26601204). 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).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Note=Localizes to sites of DNA damage

Background

Probable global transcription activator SNF2L2 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the SMARCA2 gene. It is mapped to 9p24.3. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the SWI/SNF family of proteins and is highly similar to the brahma protein of Drosophila. Members of this family have helicase and ATPase activities and are thought to regulate transcription of certain genes by altering the chromatin structure around those genes. The encoded protein is part of the large ATP-dependent chromatin remodeling complex SNF/SWI, which is required for transcriptional activation of genes normally repressed by chromatin. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene, which contains a trinucleotide repeat (CAG) length polymorphism.

Images

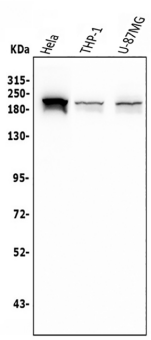


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of SMARCA2/BRM using anti-SMARCA2/BRM antibody (M01888-1).
Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours.
The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions.
Lane 1: human Hela whole cell lysates;
Lane 2: human THP-1 whole cell lysates;
Lane 3: human U-87MG whole cell lysates.
After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes.
Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5

hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with mouse anti-SMARCA2/BRM antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M01888-1) at 0.5 µg/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1001) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for SMARCA2/BRM at approximately 210KD. The expected band size for SMARCA2/BRM is at 181KD.

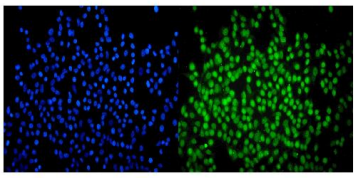


Figure 2. IF analysis of SMARCA2/BRM using anti-SMARCA2/BRM antibody (M01888-1). SMARCA2/BRM was detected in immunocytochemical section of A549 cells. Enzyme antigen retrieval was performed using IHC enzyme antigen retrieval reagent (AR0022) for 15 mins. The cells were blocked with 10% goat serum. And then incubated with 2 µg/mL mouse anti-SMARCA2/BRM Antibody (M01888-1) overnight at 4°C. DyLight®488 Conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (BA1126) was used as secondary antibody at 1:100 dilution and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The section was counterstained with DAPI. Visualize using a fluorescence microscope and filter sets appropriate for the label used.

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