10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

KD-Validated Anti-BAZ1B Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Rabbit monoclonal antibody
Catalog # AGI1346

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	Q9UIG0
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	23GB3685
Calculated MW	170903
Gene Name	BAZ1B
Aliases	BAZ1B; Bromodomain Adjacent To Zinc Finger Domain 1B; WSTF; WBSCR10; WBSCR9; Williams-Beuren Syndrome Chromosomal Region 10 Protein; Williams-Beuren Syndrome Chromosomal Region 9 Protein; Williams Syndrome; Transcription Factor; Tyrosine-Protein Kinase BAZ1B; Transcription Factor; WSTF; EC 2.7.10.2; HWALp2; Bromodomain Adjacent To Zinc Finger Domain Protein 1B; Williams-Beuren Syndrome Chromosome Region 10; Williams-Beuren Syndrome Chromosome Region 9; WBSC10
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human WSTF

Additional Information

Gene ID	9031
Other Names	Tyrosine-protein kinase BAZ1B, 2.7.10.2, Bromodomain adjacent to zinc finger domain protein 1B, Williams syndrome transcription factor, Williams-Beuren syndrome chromosomal region 10 protein, Williams-Beuren syndrome chromosomal region 9 protein, hWALp2, BAZ1B, WBSC10, WBSCR10, WBSCR9, WSTF

Protein Information

Name	BAZ1B
Synonyms	WBSC10, WBSCR10, WBSCR9, WSTF
Function	Atypical tyrosine-protein kinase that plays a central role in chromatin remodeling and acts as a transcription regulator (PubMed:19092802). Involved in DNA damage response by phosphorylating 'Tyr-142' of histone H2AX (H2AXY142ph) (PubMed:19092802, PubMed:19234442). H2AXY142ph plays a central role in DNA repair and acts as a mark that distinguishes between apoptotic and repair responses to genotoxic stress (PubMed:19092802, PubMed:19234442). Regulatory subunit of the ATP-dependent WICH-1 and WICH-5 ISWI chromatin remodeling complexes, which form ordered nucleosome arrays on chromatin and facilitate access to

DNA during DNA-templated processes such as DNA replication, transcription, and repair (PubMed:11980720, PubMed:28801535). Both complexes regulate the spacing of nucleosomes along the chromatin and have the ability to slide mononucleosomes to the center of a DNA template (PubMed:28801535). The WICH-1 ISWI chromatin remodeling complex has a lower ATP hydrolysis rate than the WICH-5 ISWI chromatin remodeling complex (PubMed:28801535). The WICH-5 ISWI chromatin-remodeling complex regulates the transcription of various genes, has a role in RNA polymerase I transcription (By similarity). Within the B-WICH complex has a role in RNA polymerase III transcription (PubMed:16603771). Mediates the recruitment of the WICH-5 ISWI chromatin remodeling complex to replication foci during DNA replication (PubMed:15543136).

Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00063, ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00475, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11980720, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15543136, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16603771, ECO:0000269|PubMed:25593309}. Note=Accumulates in pericentromeric heterochromatin during replication (PubMed:15543136). Co-localizes with PCNA at replication foci during S phase (PubMed:15543136). Co-localizes with SMARCA5/SNF2H at replication foci during late-S phase (PubMed:15543136). Also localizes to replication foci independently of SMARCA5/SNF2H and PCNA (PubMed:15543136). Localizes to sites of DNA damage (PubMed:25593309).

Tissue Location

Ubiquitously expressed with high levels of expression in heart, brain, placenta, skeletal muscle and ovary

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