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ARID1A Antibody (C-Term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21703b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	O14497
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB53540
Calculated MW	242045

Additional Information

Gene ID	8289
Other Names	AT-rich interactive domain-containing protein 1A, ARID domain-containing protein 1A, B120, BRG1-associated factor 250, BAF250, BRG1-associated factor 250a, BAF250A, Osa homolog 1, hOSA1, SWI-like protein, SWI/SNF complex protein p270, SWI/SNF-related, matrix-associated, actin-dependent regulator of chromatin subfamily F member 1, hELD, ARID1A, BAF250, BAF250A, C1orf4, OSA1, SMARCF1
Target/Specificity	This ARID1A antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1717-1750 amino acids from human ARID1A.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	ARID1A Antibody (C-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ARID1A

Synonyms	BAF250, BAF250A, C1orf4, OSA1, SMARCF1
Function	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. 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 {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00355, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11318604, ECO:0000269|PubMed:26614907}
Tissue Location	Highly expressed in spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, ovary, small intestine, colon, and PBL, and at a much lower level in heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, and pancreas.

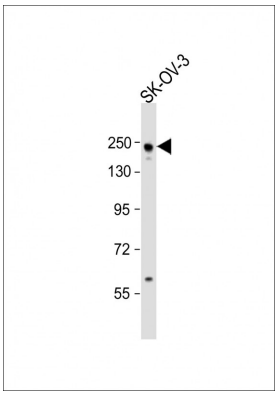
Background

Involved in transcriptional activation and repression of select genes by chromatin remodeling (alteration of DNA-nucleosome topology). Binds DNA non-specifically. Also involved in vitamin D- coupled transcription regulation via its association with the WINAC complex, a chromatin-remodeling complex recruited by vitamin D receptor (VDR), which is required for the ligand-bound VDR- mediated transrepression of the CYP27B1 gene. 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 post-mitotic 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 post-mitotic 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).

References

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Gregory S.G.,et al.Nature 441:315-321(2006).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Inoue H.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 277:41674-41685(2002).
Kato H.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 277:5498-5505(2002).

Images



Anti-ARID1A Antibody (C-Term) at 1:2000 dilution + SK-OV-3 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 242 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Citations

- Satellite glia as a critical component of diabetic neuropathy: Role of lipocalin-2 and pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase-2 axis in the dorsal root ganglion

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