

CHRAC1 Rabbit pAb

CHRAC1 Rabbit pAb Catalog # AP55345

Product Information

Application WB

Primary Accession Q9NRG0
Reactivity Human, Chicken

HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalCalculated MW14711Physical StateLiquid

Immunogen KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CHRAC1

Epitope Specificity 1-100/131 **Isotype** IgG

Purity affinity purified by Protein A

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION N

Important Note

Buffer

0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Nucleus.

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in

human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Background Descriptions DNA replication is initiated by the binding of initiation factors to the origin of

replication. Nucleosomes inhibit access to the replication machinery at these origin sequences. Nucleosome remodeling factors increase the accessibility of nucleosomal DNA to transcriptional regulators (1). CHRAC15 and CHRAC17 are subunits of the nucleosomal remodeling factor CHRAC (chromatin accessibility complex),which increases the accessibility of nucleosomal DNA in an ATP-dependent manner (2). Unlike other known chromatin remodelling factors, CHRAC also functions during chromatin assembly by using ATP to convert irregular chromatin into a regular array of nucleosomes with even spacing (3). This conversion process occurs when CHRAC organizes randomly deposited histones into a regularly spaced array (4). In the presence of CHRAC, the nucleosomal ATPase ISWI catalyses several ATP-dependent

transitions of chromatin structure (5).

Additional Information

Gene ID 54108

Other Names Chromatin accessibility complex protein 1, CHRAC-1, Chromatin accessibility

complex 15 kDa protein, CHRAC-15, HuCHRAC15, DNA polymerase epsilon

subunit p15, CHRAC1, CHRAC15

Target/Specificity Expressed in all tissues tested, including, heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver,

skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas.

Dilution WB=1:500-2000

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody

is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name CHRAC1

Synonyms CHRAC15

Function Forms a complex with DNA polymerase epsilon subunit POLE3 and binds

naked DNA, which is then incorporated into chromatin, aided by the nucleosome remodeling activity of ISWI/SNF2H and ACF1. Does not enhance

nucleosome sliding activity of the ACF-5 ISWI chromatin remodeling complex

(PubMed: 14759371).

Cellular Location Nucleus.

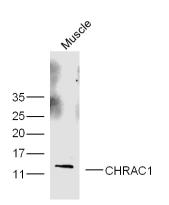
Tissue Location Expressed in heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and

pancreas.

Background

DNA replication is initiated by the binding of initiation factors to the origin of replication. Nucleosomes inhibit access to the replication machinery at these origin sequences. Nucleosome remodeling factors increase the accessibility of nucleosomal DNA to transcriptional regulators (1). CHRAC15 and CHRAC17 are subunits of the nucleosomal remodeling factor CHRAC (chromatin accessibility complex), which increases the accessibility of nucleosomal DNA in an ATP-dependent manner (2). Unlike other known chromatin remodelling factors, CHRAC also functions during chromatin assembly by using ATP to convert irregular chromatin into a regular array of nucleosomes with even spacing (3). This conversion process occurs when CHRAC organizes randomly deposited histones into a regularly spaced array (4). In the presence of CHRAC, the nucleosomal ATPase ISWI catalyses several ATP-dependent transitions of chromatin structure (5).

Images



Sample: muscle (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-CHRAC1(AP55345) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000

dilution

Predicted band size: 14 kD Observed band size: 13 kD

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