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SNF2L Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP58362

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	P28370
Reactivity	Rat, Pig, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	121142

Additional Information

Gene ID	6594
Other Names	Probable global transcription activator SNF2L1, 3.6.4.-, ATP-dependent helicase SMARCA1, Nucleosome-remodeling factor subunit SNF2L, SWI/SNF-related matrix-associated actin-dependent regulator of chromatin subfamily A member 1, SMARCA1, SNF2L, SNF2L1
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Format	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
Storage	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	SMARCA1 (HGNC:11097)
Synonyms	SNF2L, SNF2L1
Function	[Isoform 1]: ATPase that possesses intrinsic ATP-dependent chromatin-remodeling activity (PubMed:14609955, PubMed:15310751, PubMed:15640247, PubMed:28801535). ATPase activity is substrate-dependent, and is increased when nucleosomes are the substrate, but is also catalytically active when DNA alone is the substrate (PubMed:14609955, PubMed:15310751, PubMed:15640247). Catalytic subunit of 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:14609955, PubMed:15310751, PubMed:15640247, PubMed:28801535). Within the ISWI chromatin-remodeling complexes, slides edge- and center-positioned histone octamers away from their original location on the DNA template

(PubMed:28801535). Catalytic activity and histone octamer sliding propensity is regulated and determined by components of the ISWI chromatin-remodeling complexes (PubMed:28801535). The BAZ1A-, BAZ1B-, BAZ2A- and BAZ2B-containing ISWI chromatin-remodeling 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 CECR2- and RSF1-containing ISWI chromatin-remodeling complexes do not have the ability to slide mononucleosomes to the center of a DNA template (PubMed:28801535). Within the NURF-1 and CERF-1 ISWI chromatin remodeling complexes, nucleosomes are the preferred substrate for its ATPase activity (PubMed:14609955, PubMed:15640247). Within the NURF-1 ISWI chromatin-remodeling complex, binds to the promoters of En1 and En2 to positively regulate their expression and promote brain development (PubMed:14609955). May promote neurite outgrowth (PubMed:14609955). May be involved in the development of luteal cells (PubMed:16740656). Facilitates nucleosome assembly during DNA replication, ensuring replication fork progression and genomic stability by preventing replication stress and nascent DNA gaps (PubMed:39413208).

Cellular Location Nucleus. Chromosome

Tissue Location [Isoform 1]: Expressed in lung, breast, kidney, ovary, skeletal muscle and brain.