

SMARCB1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76103

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IP, ICC
Primary Accession	Q12824
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Calculated MW	44141

Additional Information

Gene ID	6598
Other Names	SMARCB1
Dilution	WB~~1/500-1/1000 IHC-P~~N/A IHC-F~~N/A IP~~N/A ICC~~N/A
Format	Liquid

Protein Information

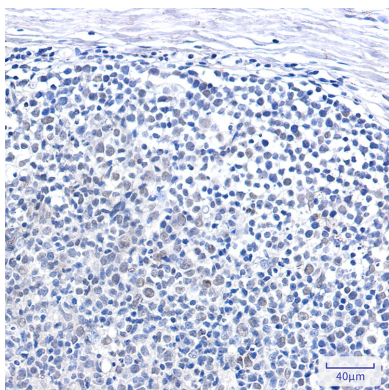
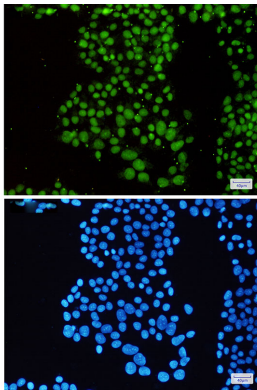
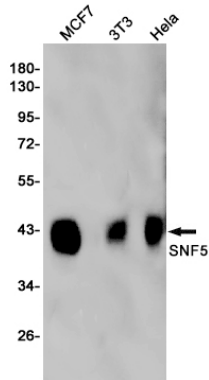
Name	SMARCB1
Synonyms	BAF47, INI1, SNF5L1
Function	<p>Core component of the BAF (hSWI/SNF) complex. This ATP- dependent chromatin-remodeling complex plays important roles in cell proliferation and differentiation, in cellular antiviral activities and inhibition of tumor formation. The BAF complex is able to create a stable, altered form of chromatin that constrains fewer negative supercoils than normal. This change in supercoiling would be due to the conversion of up to one-half of the nucleosomes on polynucleosomal arrays into asymmetric structures, termed altosomes, each composed of 2 histones octamers. Stimulates in vitro the remodeling activity of SMARCA4/BRG1/BAF190A. Involved in activation of CSF1 promoter. 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</p>

(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). Plays a key role in cell-cycle control and causes cell cycle arrest in G0/G1.

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

Images



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