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

SNF5 Antibody

Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP90175

Product Information

Application	WB, IP
Primary Accession	Q12824
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	SMARCB1; BAF47; hSNF5; INI1; RDT; RTPS1; Sfh1p; SMARCB1; SNF5 homolog; SNF5L1; Snr1; SWI/SNF comp
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	44141

Additional Information

Dilution	WB 1:500~1:2000 IP 1:50
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human SNF5
Description	The SWI-SNF complex is involved in the activation of transcription via the remodeling of nucleosome structure in an ATP-dependent manner. Brm (also designated SNF2α) and Brg-1 (also designated SNF2β) are the ATPase subunits of the mammalian SWI-SNF complex.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

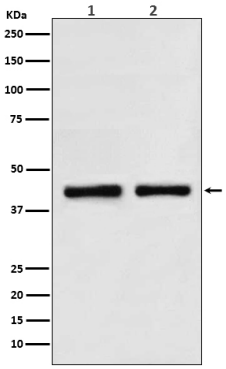
Protein Information

Name	SMARCB1
Synonyms	BAF47, INI1, SNF5L1
Function	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 (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



Western blot analysis of SNF5 in (1) HeLa cell lysate; (2) K562 cell lysate.

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