

SNF2L Rabbit mAb [EUOL]

Cat NO. :A44469

Information:

Applications	Reactivity:	UniProt ID:	MW(kDa)	Host	Isotype	Size
WB,IHC,ICC/IF	н	P28370	123 kDa	Rabbit	IgG	100ul,200ul

Applications detail:	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:1000-2000
	ІНС	1:100,
	ICC/IF	1:100,
	The optimal dilutions should be de	etermined by the end user

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UnConjugate

Form:

Liquid

sensitivity:

Endogenous

Purification:

Protein A purification

Specificity:

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide of Human SNF2L.

Storage buffer and conditions:

Antibody store in 10 mM PBS, 0.5mg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol (buffer) .

Shipped at 4°C. Store at-20°C or -80°C.

Products are valid for one natural year of receipt. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Tissue specificity:

[Isoform 1]: Mainly expressed in non-neuronal tissues such as lung, breast, kidney, and ovary..,[Isoform 2]: Expressed in lung, breast, kidney, ovary, skeletal muscle and brain..

Subcellular location:

Nucleus.

Function:

Introduction: WB: Western Blot IP: Immunoprecipitation IHC: Immunohistochemistry ChIP: Chromatin Immunoprecipitation ICC/IF: Immunocytochemistry/
Immunofluorescence F: Flow Cytometry

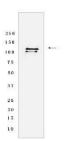
Cross Reactivity: H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus MI: mink C: chicken Dm D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Hr: horse



[Isoform 1]: Catalytically inactive when either DNA or nucleosomes are the substrate and does not possess chromatin-remodeling activity (PubMed:15310751, PubMed:28801535). Acts as a negative regulator of chromatin remodelers by generating inactive complexes (PubMed:15310751).., [Isoform 2]: Helicase that possesses intrinsic ATP-dependent chromatin-remodeling activity (PubMed:15310751, PubMed:14609955, 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:15310751, PubMed:14609955, PubMed:15640247). Catalytic subunit of ISWI chromatin-remodeling complexes, which form ordered nucleosome arrays on chromatin and facilitate access to DNA during DNAtemplated processes such as DNA replication, transcription, and repair (PubMed:15310751, PubMed:14609955, 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-, BAZ2B-, 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 RSF1containing 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)..

Validation Data:

SNF2L Rabbit mAb [EUOL] Images



Western blot (SDS PAGE) analysis of extracts from Hela cells lyastes.using SNF2L Rabbit mAb [EUOL] at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at 4°C over night

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