

BAF170 Rabbit mAb [P1GV]

Cat NO. :A60548

Information:

Applications	Reactivity:	UniProt ID:	MW(kDa)	Host	Isotype	Size
WB,IHC,ICC/IF	H,M,R	Q8TAQ2	170 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	e determined by the end user

Conjugate:

UnConjugate

Form:

Liquid

sensitivity:

Endogenous

Purification:

Protein A purification

Specificity:

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide at the sequence of human BAF170

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.

 $\label{products} \textbf{Products are valid for one natural year of receipt.} \textbf{Avoid repeated freeze} \ \textit{I} \ \textbf{thaw cycles}.$

Tissue specificity:

Ubiquitously expressed.

Subcellular location:

Nucleus.

Function:

Involved in transcriptional activation and repression of select genes by chromatin remodeling (alteration of DNA-nucleosome topology). Component of SWI/SNF chromatin remodeling complexes that carry out key enzymatic activities, changing chromatin structure by altering DNA-histone contacts within a nucleosome in an ATP-dependent manner (PubMed:11018012). Can stimulate the ATPase activity of the catalytic subunit of these complexes (PubMed:10078207). May be required for CoREST dependent repression of neuronal specific gene promoters in non-neuronal cells (PubMed:12192000). Belongs to the neural progenitors-specific chromatin remodeling complex (npBAF complex) and the neuron-specific chromatin remodeling complex (nBAF complex).

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

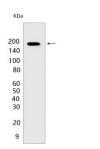
Cross Reactivity: H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus MI: mink C: chicken Dm D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Hr: horse



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). Critical regulator of myeloid differentiation, controlling granulocytopoiesis and the expression of genes involved in neutrophil granule formation (By similarity)..

Validation Data:

BAF170 Rabbit mAb [P1GV] Images



Western blot (SDS PAGE) analysis of extracts from K562 cells. Using BAF170Rabbit mAb [P1GV] at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at 4° C over night.

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