Anti-ARID1B Antibody

Description	This locus encodes an AT-rich DNA interacting domain-containing protein. The encoded protein is a component of the SWI/SNF chromatin remodeling complex and may play a role in cell-cycle activation. The protein encoded by this locus is similar to AT-rich interactive domain-containing protein 1A. These two proteins function as alternative, mutually exclusive ARID-subunits of the SWI/SNF complex. The associated complexes play opposing roles. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

Model	STJ117683
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 400-650 of human ARID1B (NP_059989.2).
Gene ID	57492
Gene Symbol	ARID1B
Dilution range	WB 1:200 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed with high levels in heart, skeletal muscle and kidney
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	AT-rich interactive domain-containing protein 1B ARID domain-containing protein 1B BRG1-associated factor 250b BAF250B BRG1-binding protein

	hELD/OSA1 Osa homolog 2 hOsa2 p250R
Molecular Weight	236.123 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:18040OMIM:135900Reactome:R-HSA-3214858
Alternative Names	AT-rich interactive domain-containing protein 1B ARID domain-containing protein 1B BRG1-associated factor 250b BAF250B BRG1-binding protein hELD/OSA1 Osa homolog 2 hOsa2 p250R
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, 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 , Binds DNA non-specifically ,
Cellular Localization	Nucleus