

Anti-Brg-1 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Brg-1.
Model	STJ91889
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Brg-1.
Immunogen Region	C-terminal
Gene ID	6597
Gene Symbol	SMARCA4
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	Brg-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Brg-1 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Colocalizes with ZEB1 in E-cadherin-negative cells from established lines, and stroma of normal colon as well as in de-differentiated epithelial cells at the invasion front of colorectal carcinomas (at protein level).
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Transcription activator BRG1 ATP-dependent helicase SMARCA4 BRG1-associated factor 190A BAF190A Mitotic growth and transcription activator Protein BRG-1 Protein brahma homolog 1 SNF2-beta SWI/SNF-related mat

Molecular Weight	200 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:11100OMIM:603254
Alternative Names	Transcription activator BRG1 ATP-dependent helicase SMARCA4 BRG1-associated factor 190A BAF190A Mitotic growth and transcription activator Protein BRG-1 Protein brahma homolog 1 SNF2-beta SWI/SNF-related mat
Function	Transcriptional coactivator cooperating with nuclear hormone receptors to potentiate transcriptional activation. Component of the CREST-BRG1 complex, a multiprotein complex that regulates promoter activation by orchestrating a calcium-dependent release of a repressor complex and a recruitment of an activator complex. In resting neurons, transcription of the c-FOS promoter is inhibited by BRG1-dependent recruitment of a phospho-RB1-HDAC repressor complex. Upon calcium influx, RB1 is dephosphorylated by calcineurin, which leads to release of the repressor complex. At the same time, there is increased recruitment of CREBBP to the promoter by a CREST-dependent mechanism, which leads to transcriptional activation. The CREST-BRG1 complex also binds to the NR2B promoter, and activity-dependent induction of NR2B expression involves a release of HDAC1 and recruitment of CREBBP. 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 post-mitotic 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 post-mitotic 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. SMARCA4/BAF190A may promote neural stem cell self-renewal/proliferation by enhancing Notch-dependent proliferative signals, while concurrently making the neural stem cell insensitive to SHH-dependent differentiating cues . Acts as a corepressor of ZEB1 to regulate E-cadherin transcription and is required for induction of epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) by ZEB1.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus

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