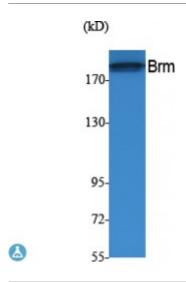
Anti-Brm antibody



Description Rabbit polyclonal to Brm.

Model STJ96404

Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications ELISA, WB

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human Brm.

Immunogen Region Internal

Gene ID <u>6595</u>

Gene Symbol SMARCA2

Dilution range WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:20000

Specificity Brm Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Brm protein.

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Note For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name Probable global transcription activator SNF2L2 ATP-dependent helicase

SMARCA2 BRG1-associated factor 190B BAF190B Protein brahma homolog

hBRM SNF2-alpha SWI/SNF-related matrix-associated actin-dependent

regulator

Molecular Weight 181 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 <u>HGNC:11098OMIM:181500</u>

Alternative Names Probable global transcription activator SNF2L2 ATP-dependent helicase

SMARCA2 BRG1-associated factor 190B BAF190B Protein brahma homolog hBRM SNF2-alpha SWI/SNF-related matrix-associated actin-dependent

regulator

Function Transcriptional coactivator cooperating with nuclear hormone receptors to

potentiate transcriptional activation. 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.

Cellular Localization Nucleus.

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