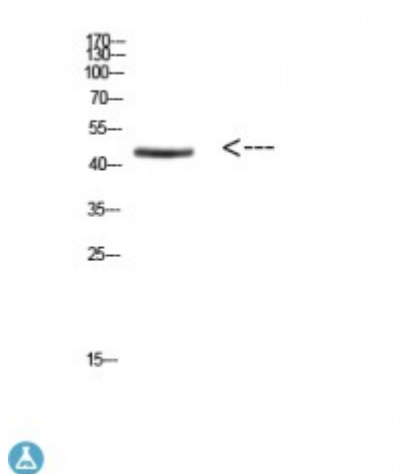


Anti-Ini1 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Ini1.
Model	STJ98643
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide from AA range: 331-380.
Immunogen Region	331-380 aa
Gene ID	6598
Gene Symbol	SMARCB1
Dilution range	WB 1:5000-10000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous Ini1 protein
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	SWI/SNF-related matrix-associated actin-dependent regulator of chromatin subfamily B member 1 BRG1-associated factor 47 BAF47 Integrase interactor 1 protein SNF5 homolog hSNF5
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG

Formulation	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:11103OMIM:162091
Alternative Names	SWI/SNF-related matrix-associated actin-dependent regulator of chromatin subfamily B member 1 BRG1-associated factor 47 BAF47 Integrase interactor 1 protein SNF5 homolog hSNF5
Function	Core component of the BAF (hSWI/SNF) complex. This ATP-dependent chromatin-remodeling complex plays important roles in cell proliferation and differentiation, in cellular antiviral activities and inhibition of tumor formation. The BAF complex is able to create a stable, altered form of chromatin that constrains fewer negative supercoils than normal. This change in supercoiling would be due to the conversion of up to one-half of the nucleosomes on polynucleosomal arrays into asymmetric structures, termed altosomes, each composed of 2 histones octamers. Stimulates in vitro the remodeling activity of SMARCA4/BRG1/BAF190A. Involved in activation of CSF1 promoter. 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 . Plays a key role in cell-cycle control and causes cell cycle arrest in G0/G1.
Sequence and Domain Family	The N-terminal DNA-binding region is structurally similar to winged helix domains.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus.