

**SNF5 Antibody**  
Rabbit mAb  
Catalog # AP90175

## Specification

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### SNF5 Antibody - Product Information

Application	<b>WB, IP</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O12824</a>
Reactivity	<b>Rat</b>
Clonality	<b>Monoclonal</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
SMARCB1; BAF47; hSNF5; INI1; RDT; RTPS1; Sfh1p; SMARCB1; SNF5 homolog; SNF5L1; Snr1; SWI/SNF comp	
Isotype	<b>Rabbit IgG</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Calculated MW	<b>44141 Da</b>

### SNF5 Antibody - Additional Information

Purification	<b>Affinity-chromatography</b>
Immunogen	<b>A synthesized peptide derived from human SNF5</b>
Description	<b>The SWI-SNF complex is involved in the activation of transcription via the remodeling of nucleosome structure in an ATP-dependent manner. Brm (also designated SNF2<math>\alpha</math>) and Brg-1 (also designated SNF2<math>\beta</math>) are the ATPase subunits of the mammalian SWI-SNF complex.</b>
Storage Condition and Buffer	<b>Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.</b>

### SNF5 Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** SMARCB1

**Synonyms** BAF47, INI1, SNF5L1

#### 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 (By similarity). Plays a key role in cell-cycle control and causes cell cycle arrest in G0/G1.

### Cellular Location

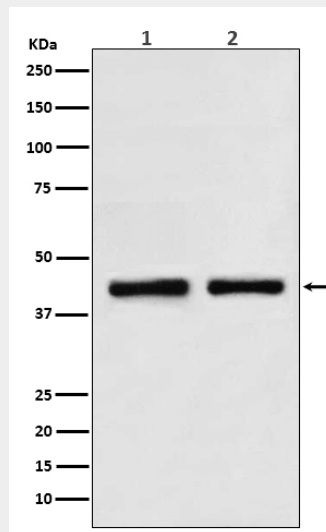
Nucleus.

### SNF5 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### SNF5 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of SNF5 in (1) HeLa cell lysate; (2) K562 cell lysate.