CHRAC1 蛋白抗体

产品货号： mlR13924

英文名称： CHRAC1

中文名称： CHRAC1 蛋白抗体

别　　名： CHARC1; CHARC15; CHRAC-1; CHRAC-15; Chrac1; CHRAC15; CHRC1_HUMAN; Chromatin accessibility complex 1; Chromatin accessibility complex 15 kDa protein; Chromatin accessibility complex protein 1; DNA polymerase epsilon subunit p15; histone-fold protein CHRAC15; HuCHRAC15; YCL1.

研究领域： 细胞生物　信号转导　转录调节因子　表观遗传学

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Cow, Sheep,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500（石蜡切片需做抗原修复）
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 14kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CHRAC1:1-100/131

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： DNA replication is initiated by the binding of initiation factors to the origin of replication. Nucleosomes inhibit access to the replication machinery at these origin sequences. Nucleosome remodeling factors increase the accessibility of nucleosomal DNA to transcriptional regulators (1). CHRAC15 and CHRAC17 are subunits of the nucleosomal remodeling factor CHRAC (chromatin accessibility complex),which increases the accessibility of nucleosomal DNA in an ATP-dependent manner (2). Unlike other known chromatin remodelling factors, CHRAC also functions during chromatin assembly by using ATP to convert irregular chromatin into a regular array of nucleosomes with even spacing (3). This conversion process occurs when CHRAC organizes randomly deposited histones into a regularly spaced array (4). In the presence of CHRAC, the nucleosomal ATPase ISWI catalyses several ATP-dependent transitions of chromatin structure (5).

Function:

Forms a complex with DNA polymerase epsilon subunit POLE3 and binds naked DNA, which is then incorporated into chromatin, aided by the nucleosome remodeling activity of ISWI/SNF2H and ACF1.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in all tissues tested, including, heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas.

SWISS:

Q9NRG0

Gene ID:

54108

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

产品图片