溴区结构域相邻锌指蛋白 1A 抗体

产品货号： mlR6476

英文名称： ACF1

中文名称： 溴区结构域相邻锌指蛋白 1A 抗体

别　　名： BAZ1A; Acf1; ACF1, drosophila, homolog of antibody ATP dependent chromatin remodelling protein; ATP utilizing chromatin assembly and remodeling factor 1; ATP-dependent chromatin-remodeling protein; ATP-utilizing chromatin assembly and remodeling factor 1; Baz1a; BAZ1A_HUMAN; Bromodomain adjacent to zinc finger domain 1A; Bromodomain adjacent to zinc finger domain protein 1A; cbp146; CHRAC subunit ACF1; Gtl5.

研究领域： 细胞生物　转录调节因子　锌指蛋白　表观遗传学

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Rabbit,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:50-200 （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： 171kDa

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 ATP utilizing chromatin assembly and remodeling factor 1:1401-1556/1556

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 ： Component of the ACF complex, an ATP-dependent chromatin remodeling complex, that regulates spacing of nucleosomes using ATP to generate evenly spaced nucleosomes along the chromatin. The ATPase activity of the complex is regulated by the length of flanking DNA. Also involved in facilitating the DNA replication process. BAZ1A is the accessory, non-catalytic subunit of the complex which can enhance and direct the process provided by the ATPase subunit, SMARCA5, probably through targeting pericentromeric heterochromatin in late S phase. Moves end-positioned nucleosomes to a predominantly central position. May have a role in nuclear receptor-mediated transcription repression. Component of the histone-fold protein complex CHRAC complex which faciliates nucleosome sliding by the ACF complex and enhances ACF-mediated chromatin assembly. The C-terminal regions of both CHRAC1 and POLE1 are required for these functions.

Function:

Component of the ACF complex, an ATP-dependent chromatin remodeling complex, that regulates spacing of nucleosomes using ATP to generate evenly spaced nucleosomes along the chromatin. The ATPase activity of the complex is regulated by the length of flanking DNA. Also involved in facilitating the DNA replication process. BAZ1A is the accessory, non-catalytic subunit of the complex which can enhance and direct the process provided by the ATPase subunit, SMARCA5, probably through targeting pericentromeric heterochromatin in late S phase. Moves end-positioned nucleosomes to a predominantly central position. May have a role in nuclear receptor-mediated transcription repression.

Subunit:

Component of the ACF chromatin remodeling complex that includes BAZ1A and SMARCA5. Additional this complex can form, together with CHRAC1 and POLE1, the histone-fold protein complex, CHRAC. Interacts with NCOR1 (via its RD1 domain); the interaction corepresses a number of NCOR1-regulated genes.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus. May target the CHRAC complex to heterochromatin.

Tissue Specificity:

Highly expressed in testis and at low or undetectable levels in other tissues analyzed.

Similarity:

Belongs to the WAL family.

Contains 1 bromo domain.

Contains 1 DDT domain.

Contains 1 PHD-type zinc finger.

Contains 1 WAC domain.

SWISS:

Q9NRL2

Gene ID:

11177

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