

Brm Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP73222**Specification****Brm Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P51531
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

Brm Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 6595**Other Names**

SMARCA2; BAF190B; BRM; SNF2A; SNF2L2; 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 of chromatin subfamily A member 2

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

Brm Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** SMARCA2 ([HGNC:11098](#))**Function**

ATPase involved in transcriptional activation and repression of select genes by chromatin remodeling (alteration of DNA-nucleosome topology). Component of SWI/SNF chromatin remodeling complexes that carry out key enzymatic activities, changing chromatin structure by altering DNA-histone contacts within a nucleosome in an ATP-dependent manner. Binds DNA non-specifically (PubMed:<[a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15075294" target="_blank">15075294](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15075294), PubMed:<[a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22952240" target="_blank">22952240](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22952240), PubMed:<[a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26601204" target="_blank">26601204](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26601204)). 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).

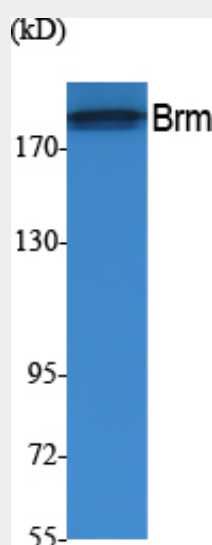
Cellular Location

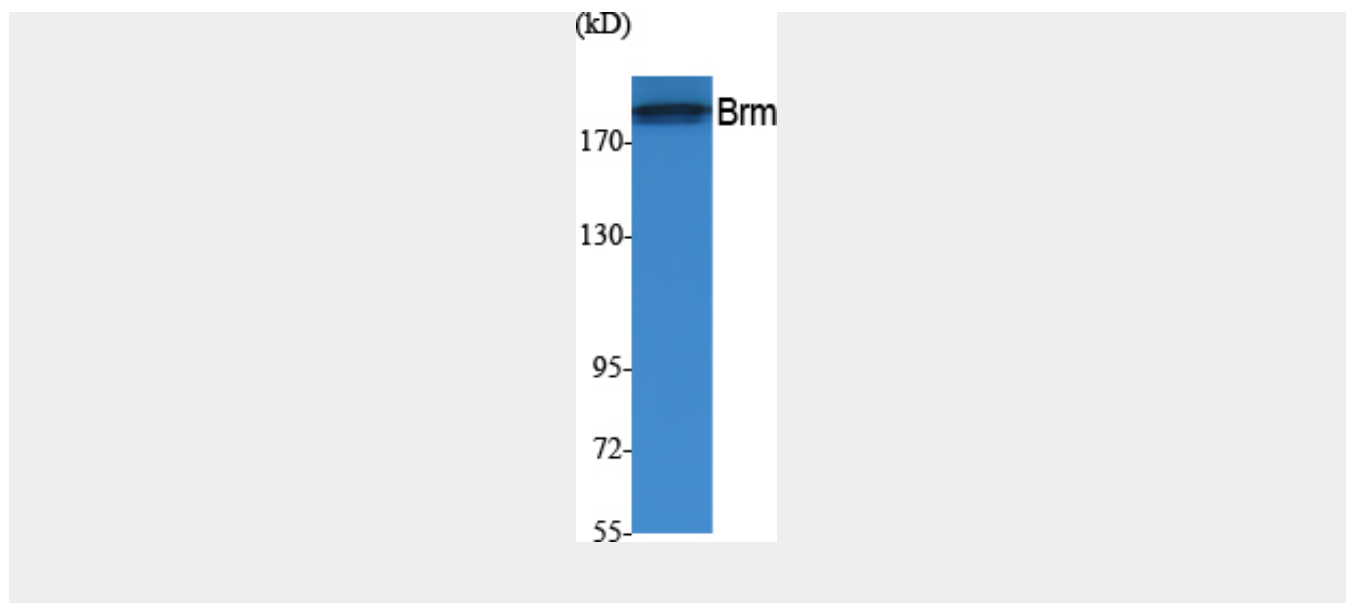
Nucleus. Note=Localizes to sites of DNA damage

Brm Polyclonal 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](#)

Brm Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Brm Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Involved in transcriptional activation and repression of select genes by chromatin remodeling (alteration of DNA-nucleosome topology). Component of SWI/SNF chromatin remodeling complexes that carry out key enzymatic activities, changing chromatin structure by altering DNA-histone contacts within a nucleosome in an ATP-dependent manner. Binds DNA non-specifically (PubMed:22952240, PubMed:26601204). 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).