

ACTL6A Antibody

Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP91980

Specification

ACTL6A Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IHC, ICC, IP

Primary Accession
Reactivity
Rat

Clonality Monoclonal

Other Names

ACTL6; ACTL6A; Arp4; ArpNbeta; BAF53; BAF53A; hArpN beta; INO80K;

Isotype Rabbit IgG
Host Rabbit
Calculated MW 47461 Da

ACTL6A Antibody - Additional Information

Dilution WB~~1:1000

IHC~~1:100~500

ICC~~N/A IP~~N/A

Purification Affinity-chromatography

Immunogen A synthesized peptide derived from human

ACTL6A

Description Involved in transcriptional activation and

repression of select genes by chromatin remodeling (alteration of DNA-nucleosome topology). Required for maximal ATPase activity of SMARCA4/BRG1/BAF190A and

for association of the

SMARCA4/BRG1/BAF190A containing

remodeling complex BAF with chromatin/nuclear matrix.

Storage Condition and Buffer 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.

ACTL6A Antibody - Protein Information

Name ACTL6A

Synonyms BAF53, BAF53A, INO80K

Function

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. Required for maximal ATPase activity of SMARCA4/BRG1/BAF190A and for association of the SMARCA4/BRG1/BAF190A containing remodeling complex BAF with chromatin/nuclear matrix. Belongs to the neural progenitors-specific chromatin remodeling complex (npBAF complex) and is required for the proliferation of neural progenitors. 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). Component of the NuA4 histone acetyltransferase (HAT) complex which is involved in transcriptional activation of select genes principally by acetylation of nucleosomal histones H4 and H2A. This modification may both alter nucleosome - DNA interactions and promote interaction of the modified histones with other proteins which positively regulate transcription. This complex may be required for the activation of transcriptional programs associated with oncogene and proto-oncogene mediated growth induction, tumor suppressor mediated growth arrest and replicative senescence, apoptosis, and DNA repair. NuA4 may also play a direct role in DNA repair when recruited to sites of DNA damage. Putative core component of the chromatin remodeling INO80 complex which is involved in transcriptional regulation, DNA replication and probably DNA repair.

Cellular Location Nucleus.

ACTL6A Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cvtometv
- Cell Culture

ACTL6A Antibody - Images



