
Product Name: Ini1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab12617**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	45kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	SMARCB1 BAF47 INI1 SNF5L1
Alternative Names	SMARCB1 BAF47 INI1 SNF5L1
Gene ID	6598.0
SwissProt ID	Q12824
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 331-380

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is part of a complex that relieves repressive chromatin structures, allowing the transcriptional machinery to access its targets more effectively. The encoded nuclear protein may also bind to and enhance the DNA joining

activity of HIV-1 integrase. This gene has been found to be a tumor suppressor, and mutations in it have been associated with malignant rhabdoid tumors. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2015],disease:Defects in SMARCB1 are a cause of rhabdoid tumor (RDT) [MIM:609322]; also called malignant rhabdoid tumor (MRT). Tumor suppressor. Inactivated in rhabdoid tumors. Rhabdoid tumors are a highly malignant group of neoplasms that usually occur in early childhood. SMARCB1/INI1 is also frequently inactivated in epithelioid sarcomas.,disease:Defects in SMARCB1 are a cause of schwannomatosis [MIM:162091]; also called congenital cutaneous neurilemmomatosis. Schwannomas are benign tumors of the peripheral nerve sheath that usually occur singly in otherwise normal individuals. Multiple schwannomas in the same individual suggest an underlying tumor-predisposition syndrome. The most common such syndrome is NF2. The hallmark of NF2 is the development of bilateral vestibular-nerve schwannomas; but two-thirds or more of all NF2-affected individuals develop schwannomas in other locations, and dermal schwannomas may precede vestibular tumors in NF2-affected children. There have been several reports of individuals with multiple schwannomas who do not show evidence of vestibular schwannoma. Clinical report suggests that schwannomatosis is a clinical entity distinct from other forms of neurofibromatosis.,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. Involved in activation of CSF1 promoter. Plays a key role in cell-cycle control and causes cell cycle arrest in G0/G1. Also involved in vitamin D-coupled transcription regulation via its association with the WINAC complex, a chromatin-remodeling complex recruited by vitamin D receptor (VDR), which is required for the ligand-bound VDR-mediated transrepression of the CYP27B1 gene.,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,similarity:Belongs to the SNF5 family.,subunit:Component of the BAF (hSWI/SNF) complex, which includes at least actin (ACTB), ARID1A, ARID1B/BAF250, SMARCA2, SMARCA4/BRG1, ACTL6A/BAF53, ACTL6B/BAF53B, SMARCE1/BAF57, SMARCC1/BAF155, SMARCC2/BAF170, SMARCB1/SNF5/INI1, and one or more of SMARCD1/BAF60A, SMARCD2/BAF60B, or SMARCD3/BAF60C. In muscle cells, the BAF complex also contains DPF3. Binds directly with SMARCC1/BAF155 and SMARCC2/BAF170, and these three proteins bind SMARCA4/BRG1. Component of the WINAC complex, at least composed of SMARCA2, SMARCA4, SMARCB1, SMARCC1, SMARCC2, SMARCD1, SMARCE1, ACTL6A, BAZ1B/WSTF, ARID1A, SUPT16H, CHAF1A and TOP2B. Binds to double-stranded DNA. Interacts with MYK and MAEL. Interacts with PPP1R15A. Binds tightly to the human immunodeficiency virus-type 1 (HIV-1) integrase in vitro and stimulates its DNA-joining activity. Interacts with human papillomavirus 18 E1 protein to stimulates its viral replication. Interacts with Epstein-Barr virus protein EBNA-2.,

Research Area

Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling

Image Data

Western Blot analysis of HEPG2 cells using Antibody diluted at 800. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

