

Mouse Smarcd1 Antibody(Center)

Catalog_no :	AB1953
Applications :	WB, IHC-P, FC
Reactivity :	M
Category :	抗原抗体
Size :	100μL/50μL
Immunogen :	MOUSE:309-335
Specificity :	This Mouse Smarcd1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 309-335 amino acids from the Central region of mouse Smarcd1.
Dilution :	WB,1:1000;
Purification :	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Other_name :	SWI/SNF-related matrix-associated actin-dependent regulator of chromatin subfamily D member 1, 60 kDa BRG-1/Brm-associated factor subunit A, BRG1-associated factor 60A, BAF60A, Protein D15KZ1, SWI/SNF complex 60 kDa subunit, Smarcd1, Baf60a, D15Kz1
Isotype :	Rabbit Ig
Background :	Smarcd1 is involved in chromatin remodeling. Has a strong influence on the Vitamin D-mediated transcriptional activity from an enhancer Vitamin D receptor element (VDRE). May be a link between mammalian SWI-SNF-like chromatin remodeling complexes and the vitamin D receptor (VDR) heterodimer. Mediates critical interactions between nuclear receptors and the BRG1/SMARCA4 chromatin-remodeling complex for transactivation. 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 (By similarity). 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 post-mitotic 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 post-mitotic 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.
reference :	Guo, G., et al. Dev. Cell 18(4):675-685(2010) Ho, L., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.



106(13):5181-5186(2009) Li, S., et al. Cell Metab. 8(2):105-117(2008) Oh, J., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 283(18):11924-11934(2008) Valerius, M.T., et al. Gene Expr.
