(Mouse) Smarca4 Antibody (C-term)

Catalog_no： AB3278

Reactivity： H, M

Category： 抗原抗体

Size： 100μL/50μL

Immunogen： HUMAN

Specificity： This Mouse Smarca4 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1352-1386 amino acids from the C-terminal region of mouse Smarca4.

Dilution： WB,1:2000;WB,1:2000;

Other_name： Transcription activator BRG1, 364-, ATP-dependent helicase SMARCA4, BRG1-associated factor 190A, BAF190A, Protein brahma homolog 1, SNF2-beta, SWI/SNF-related matrix-associated actin-dependent regulator of chromatin subfamily A member 4, Smarca4, Baf190a, Brg1, Snf2b, Snf2l4

Isotype： Rabbit Ig

Background： Transcriptional coactivator cooperating with nuclear hormone receptors to potentiate transcriptional activation. 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. Component of the CREST-BRG1 complex, a multiprotein complex that regulates promoter activation by orchestrating a calcium-dependent release of a repressor complex and a recruitment of an activator complex. In resting neurons, transcription of the c-FOS promoter is inhibited by BRG1-dependent recruitment of a phospho-RB1-HDAC repressor complex. Upon calcium influx, RB1 is dephosphorylated by calcineurin, which leads to release of the repressor complex. At the same time, there is increased recruitment of CREBBP to the promoter by a CREST-dependent mechanism, which leads to transcriptional activation. The CREST-BRG1 complex also binds to the NR2B promoter, and activity-dependent induction of NR2B expression involves a release of HDAC1 and recruitment of CREBBP (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. SMARCA4/BAF190A may promote neural stem cell self-renewal/proliferation by enhancing Notch-dependent proliferative signals, while concurrently making the neural

stem cell insensitive to SHH-dependent differentiating cues. Acts as a corepressor of ZEB1 to regulate E-cadherin transcription and is required for induction of epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) by ZEB1 (By similarity).

reference：

Carninci P.,et al.Science 309:1559-1563(2005). Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Lessard J.,et al.Neuron 55:201-215(2007). Ohkawa Y.,et al.EMBO J. 25:490-501(2006). Villen J.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.