BAF53 (D-3): sc-271226



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

The SWI/SNF complex regulates gene expression via ATP-dependent chromatin remodeling. Brm (SNF2- α), Brg-1 (SNF2- β), Ini1 (integrase interactor 1, SNF5), BAF53 (ARPn β), BAF57, BAF155 (SRG3) and BAF170 make up the functional core. BAF53 homologues from yeast to humans contain a conserved N-terminal motif, which contains residues at Serine 2 and Tyrosine 6, which play important roles in BAF53 activity. The BAF53 protein shuttles between the nucleus and cytoplasm. BAF53 also forms a complex with TIP49 and TIP48, which mediates c-Myc oncogenic activity.

REFERENCES

- Imbalzano, A.N., et al. 1996. Nucleosome disruption by human SWI/SNF is maintained in the absence of continued ATP hydrolysis. J. Biol. Chem. 271: 20726-20733.
- Phelan, M.L., et al. 1999. Reconstitution of a core chromatin remodeling complex from SWI/SNF subunits. Mol. Cell 3: 247-253.
- Ohfuchi, E., et al. 2002. Alternative splicing products of the gene for a protein, hArpNβ/Baf53, that encode a protein isoform, hArpNβS, in the cytoplasm. Biosci. Biotechnol. Biochem. 66: 1740-1743.
- Park, J., et al. 2002. BAF53 forms distinct nuclear complexes and functions as a critical c-Myc-interacting nuclear cofactor for oncogenic transformation. Mol. Cell. Biol. 22: 1307-1316.
- Lee, J.H., et al. 2003. Cytoplasmic localization and nucleo-cytoplasmic shuttling of BAF53, a component of chromatin-modifying complexes. Mol. Cells 16: 78-83.
- 6. Lee, J.H., et al. 2005. Effects of Ser2 and Tyr6 mutants of BAF53 on cell growth and p53-dependent transcription. Mol. Cells 19: 289-293.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ACTL6A (human) mapping to 3q26.33; Actl6a (mouse) mapping to 3 A3.

SOURCE

BAF53 (D-3) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 47-171 mapping near the N-terminus of BAF53 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG_{2a} kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin. Also available as TransCruz reagent for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications, sc-271226 X, 200 μ g/0.1 ml.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

APPLICATIONS

BAF53 (D-3) is recommended for detection of BAF53 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for BAF53 siRNA (h): sc-60239, BAF53 siRNA (m): sc-60240, BAF53 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-60239-SH, BAF53 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-60240-SH, BAF53 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-60239-V and BAF53 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-60240-V.

BAF53 (D-3) X TransCruz antibody is recommended for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications.

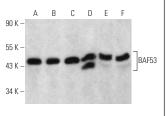
Molecular Weight of BAF53: 45 kDa.

Positive Controls: Hep G2 cell lysate: sc-2227, HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200 or K-562 whole cell lysate: sc-2203.

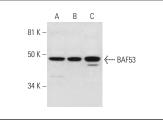
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-lgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

DATA







BAF53 (D-3): sc-271226. Western blot analysis of BAF53 expression in HeLa (**A**), K-562 (**B**) and Ramos (**C**) whole cell breates

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

 Song, J., et al. 2012. DNA and chromatin modification networks distinguish stem cell pluripotent ground states. Mol. Cell. Proteomics 11: 1036-1047.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.