BAF170 (N-19): sc-9742



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

The SWI/SNF complex is involved in the activation of transcription via the remodeling of nucleosome structure in an ATP-dependent manner. Brm (also designated SNF1 or SNF2 α) and Brg-1 (also designated SNF2 or SNF2 β) are the ATPase subunits of the mammalian SWI/SNF complex. Brm, Brg-1, Ini1 (integrase interactor 1, also designated SNF5), BAF155 (also designated SRG3) and BAF170 are thought to comprise the functional core of the SWI/SNF complex. Addition of Ini1, BAF155 and BAF170 to Brg-1 appears to increase remodeling activity. Other complex subunits are thought to play regulatory roles. hSNF2L and hSNF2H both appear to be homologs of *Drosophila* ISWI, a Brm related ATPase that is present in chromatin remodeling complexes other than SWI/SNF, including the NURF (nucleosome remodeling factor).

REFERENCES

- 1. Muchardt, C., et al. 1993. A human homologue of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* SNF2/SWI2 and *Drosophila* brm genes potentiates transcriptional activation by the glucocorticoid receptor. EMBO J. 12: 4279-4290.
- Khavari, P.A., et al. 1993. Brg-1 contains a conserved domain of the SWI2/ SNF2 family necessary for normal mitotic growth and transcription. Nature 366: 170-174.
- Tsukiyama, T., et al. 1995. ISWI, a member of the SWI2/SNF2 ATPase family, encodes the 140 kDa subunit of the nucleosome remodeling factor. Cell 83: 1021-1026.
- 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.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SMARCC2 (human) mapping to 12q13.2.

SOURCE

BAF170 (N-19) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the N-terminus of BAF170 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg lgG 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-9742 X, 200 $\mu g/0.1$ ml.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-9742 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

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

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

BAF170 (N-19) is recommended for detection of BAF170 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg 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).

BAF170 (N-19) is also recommended for detection of BAF170 in additional species, including bovine and porcine.

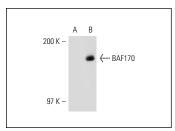
Suitable for use as control antibody for BAF170 siRNA (h): sc-29782, BAF170 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29782-SH and BAF170 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29782-V.

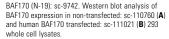
BAF170 (N-19) X TransCruz antibody is recommended for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications.

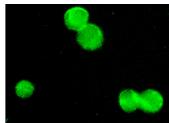
Molecular Weight of BAF170: 170 kDa.

Positive Controls: HeLa nuclear extract: sc-2120, A-431 nuclear extract: sc-2122 or BAF170 (h): 293 Lysate: sc-111021.

DATA







BAF170 (N-19): sc-9742. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed K-562 cells showing nuclear localization.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

 Gwack, Y., et al. 2003. Principal role of TRAP/mediator and SWI/SNF complexes in Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus RTA-mediated lytic reactivation. Mol. Cell. Biol. 23: 2055-2067.

PROTOCOLS

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



Try **BAF170 (E-6): sc-17838** or **BAF170 (G-12): sc-166237**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to BAF170 (N-19).